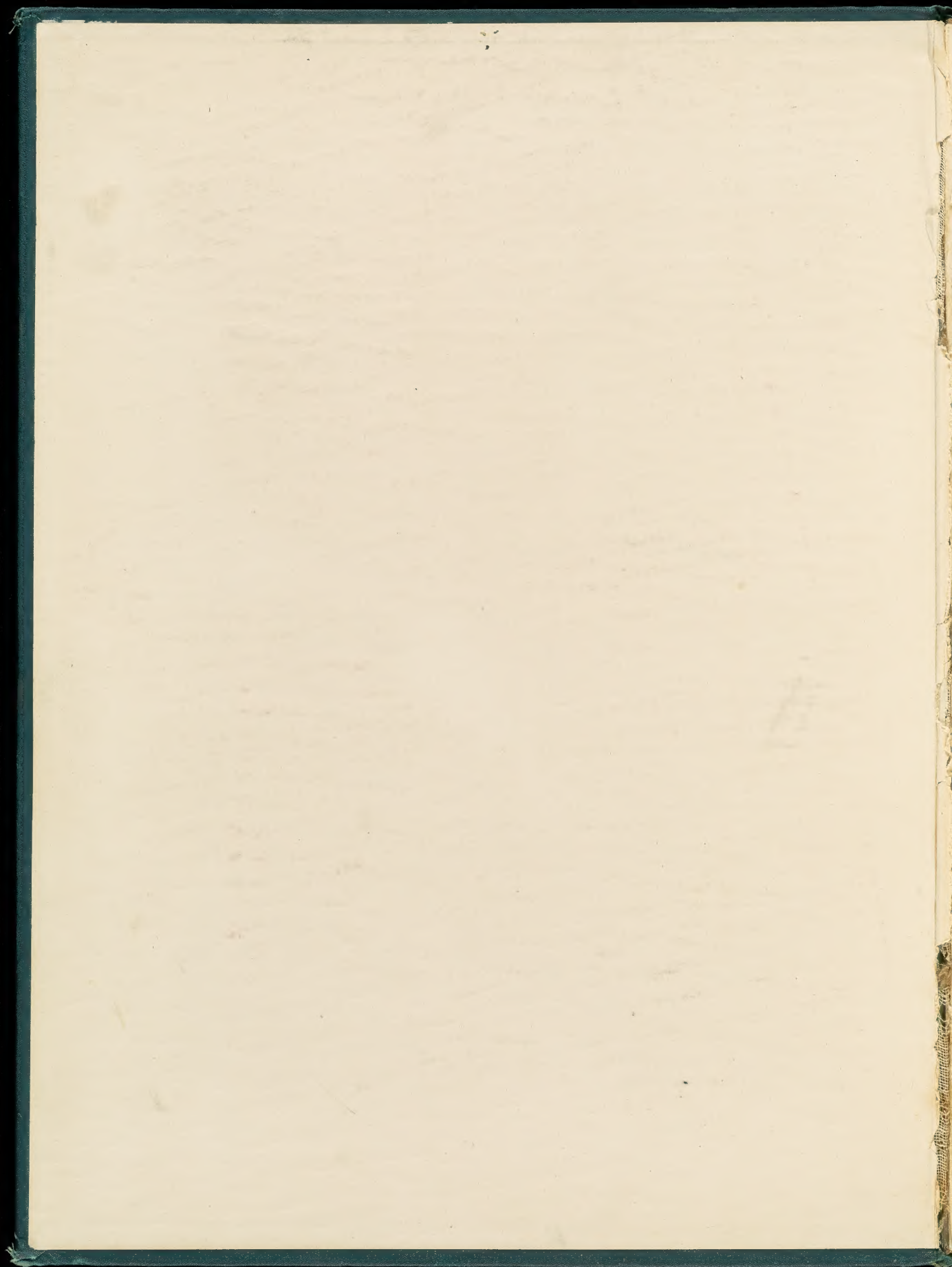


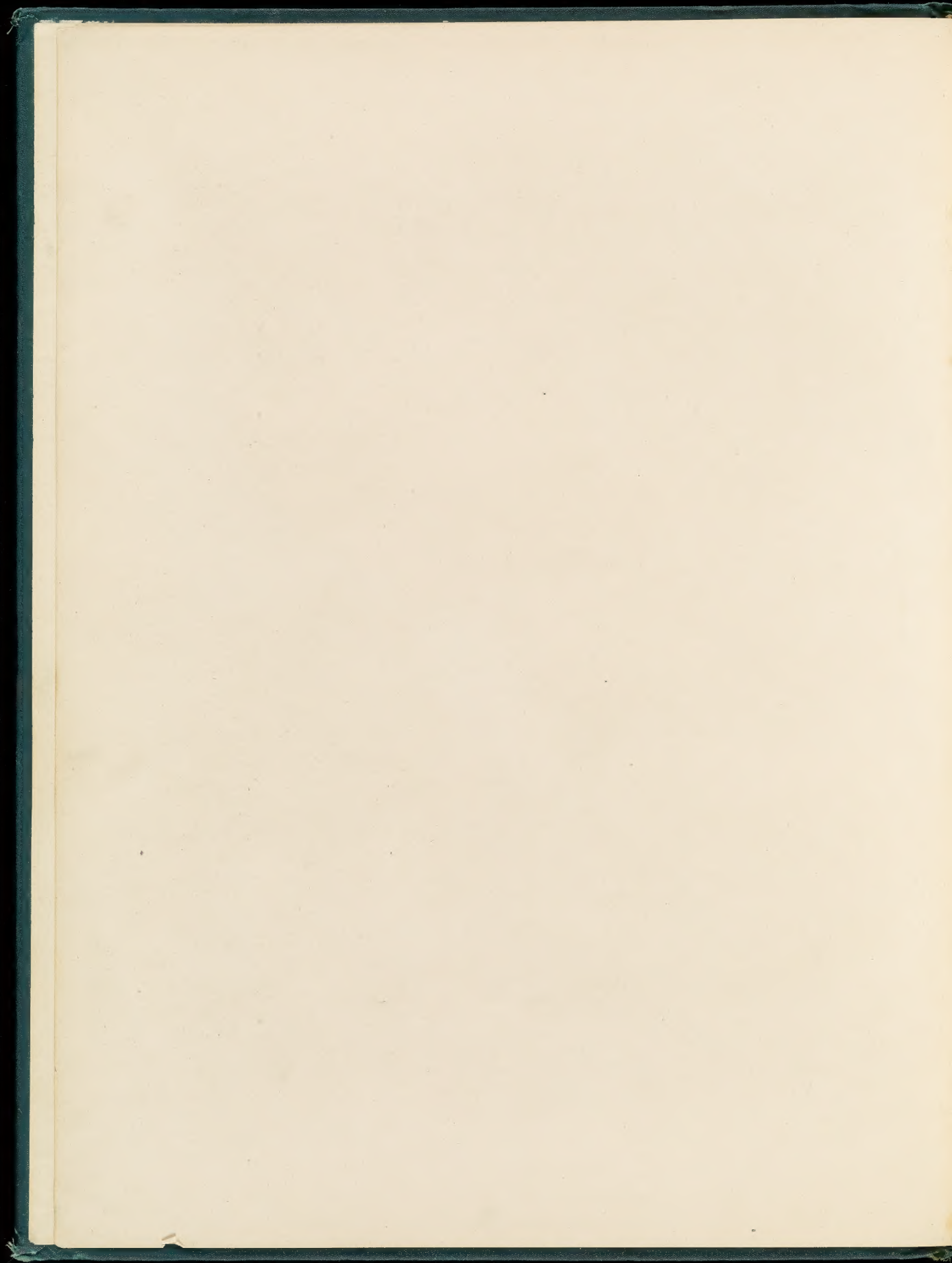


The Illustrated  
History  
of the  
CATHOLIC  
EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT



NF

#3023



# THE CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT

AT THE  
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,  
CHICAGO, 1893.

---

ILLUSTRATIVE AND DESCRIPTIVE.

---

Edited by a well known Catholic writer, under the special supervision of the Rev. Brother Maurelian, Secretary and Manager of the Exhibit, and compiled from his Official Papers and Reports. The only photographs made of the exhibits at the Exposition are those from which these illustrations have been produced.

---

COPYRIGHT 1894. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

---

*G. S. Hyland and Company*

Publishers,

CHICAGO,

1896.

# LETTER FROM HIS HOLINESS POPE LEO XIII

TO  
RIGHT REV. J. L. SPALDING, D. D.

Bishop of Peoria and President of the Catholic Educational Exhibit, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

*Leo P. XIII.*

Venerabilis Frater salutem et Apostolicam  
Benedictionem. Libentissime agnovimus ex litteris  
tuis die XX Maii mensis datas partem haud ignobi-  
lem collectionis amplissimarum rerum omnigenarum,  
quas anno proximo Chicagoe ostentaverunt, con-  
stitutam ex iis copiis quas Catholicis insuerunt  
et, quo locupletior ea sit, hortatu Venerabilium  
Fratrum Archiepiscoporum, qui provinciis ecclē-  
siasticis præsident in foederatis Civitatibus Americanis  
Septemtrionalis, excitationes fecisse ut symbolum confe-  
rant suas moderatores institutionum omnium catho-  
licorum, quae educationi doctrinaeque universis anti-  
tis addicta sunt. Etsi plena auctoritate vocat pro-  
fectorum, Antididitum adque certum sit Nobis ultro  
ut morem gestatores omnes ad quos exspectat hortatio  
nolumus tamen nobili huic cogitationi et concepto com-  
mendationem Nostram decesse. Siquidem probe  
intelligimus eorum pertinere, ut studio incandante  
eorum, qui in eorum institutioni dant operam usque  
maiora praebeant sunt praeclara et instrumenta, ut  
obstant optime ministerium suum. Hoc insuper  
eo valdebit ut pateat luculentius Catholicam be-  
dictionem non auri cultu et obscuritate imperitari  
delectari, sed manserunt a Divina Sapientia con-  
ditam esse id praeferre et colere in quoque genere  
maxime in iis quae ad doctrinam recte tradendam  
attinent, perfectissimum est. Quare Tibi, Venera-  
bilis Frater, qui huius negotii curandi praecipue  
munus suscepisti, itaque iis qui Tibi ea in re  
adjuvantiam operam conferunt propendam voluntate  
tam favoreque omnes eorum omnium quo-  
rum ope plenius propositum finem valeas attin-  
gere, imprimis vero amplissima adprecamur gra-  
tias exhibitis auxiliis. Divinae dumque benigne-  
tatis auspicio Tibi, Clero et populo Aposto-  
licam Benedictionem peramanter impartemur.

Datum Romae apud S. Petrum die XX Julii  
anno MDCCXCII Pontificatus Nostrae decimo quinto

Venerabili Fratri  
Joanni L. Episcopo Peoriensi  
Peoriam

LEO P. P. XIII.

Venerable Brother:

Health and Apostolic Benediction. We recognize with pleasure from your letter dated the 20th of May, that a not insignificant part of the vast collection of all kinds of things which will be exhibited in Chicago, the coming year, will consist of the resources which Catholics will bring together and by which the exhibition will be the richer; we also recognize the fact that the heads of all Catholic Institutions devoted to the instruction of the young have been urged to do their share by the exhortation of our Venerable Brothers the Archbishops of the United States.

Although there is the united voice of the authority of the fore-mentioned Archbishops, and that so far it is evident to us that all to whom this exhortation is directed will carry out their desire, nevertheless, we are unwilling, that our commendation should be wanting to this noble idea and undertaking. In short, we rightly understand that the affair tends to this: that the efforts of those who devote themselves to the education of the young, may be increased, and that greater aids and appliances may be at their service, so that they may acquit themselves of their duty in the best possible manner.

Moreover, this undertaking will tend to show that the Catholic Church is not to be satisfied with a lack of culture or with the obscurity of ignorance; but, that mindful of its being built by the Divine Wisdom, it bestows care everywhere in general, and prefers especially what is most perfect in those things which relate to the proper communication of knowledge. Wherefore for you, Venerable Brother, who have chiefly undertaken the care of this project, and likewise for those by whose aid you may be strengthened to attain more fully the proposed end, we, in a special manner, invoke the most abundant helps of the Divine favor.

Finally we most lovingly implore for you the guidance of the Divine Goodness, and impart to all zealous co-operators the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at Rome at St. Peter's, the 20th day of July in the year 1892, of our Pontificate the Fifteenth.

(Signed)

LEO P. P. XIII.

To Our Venerable Brother,

John L. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria.



LEO XIII



PONT. MAX.

ANNO ÆTATIS LXXXIIº

PONTIFICATUS XIVº

# Introduction.

IT is the aim of this book to give as faithful a description of the Catholic Educational Exhibit as possible, and to make it a record, a lasting memorial of the noble work done by the prelates, the clergy, the members of Religious Teaching Orders and Catholic Lay Teachers. These loyal members of the Church had earnestly at heart the success of the great cause of education, and did the work they had undertaken in its behalf with a thoroughness that enlisted all their energy and ability. Their aim was to present to the public an exhibit from Catholic institutions of learning showing that the work of Catholic schools compares favorably with that from the secular and state institutions.

They realized that it must be an educational exhibit, in truth and in deed, such as would be a visible and positive refutation of the statements that the Catholic Church is opposed to intelligence; that she delights in the allegiance of the ignorant; that she represses study, and "chains the intellect of her people to the wheel of the Pope's chariot."

They succeeded in making an exhibit that demonstrated what the Catholic schools are, in nature, in scope, in achievement. The exhibit included complete and beautiful displays of Kindergarten work, delightful samples of class exercises from that most difficult of departments, the primary school; almost numberless papers from grammar schools, high schools, academies and colleges, presenting evidence, in the course of studies followed, and in the methods by which instruction had been imparted, that Catholic teachers are abreast with pedagogical science to which their adversaries attach so much importance. They gave proof, in the authentic work of the children themselves, that their methods of instruction are logical and effectual, as well as in harmony with the needs and the capacity of childhood.

Without the co-operation of the Most Rev. Archbishops, the Rt. Rev. Bishops, the Rev. Clergy, and the members of the Religious Teaching Orders, this exhibit would not have graced the World's Columbian Exposition, hence it is fitting that this publication shall do them honor.

It is a well-established fact, that the exhibit from the Catholic Schools at the Columbian Exposition of 1893 was the greatest of its kind ever presented, greatest not alone in dimensions, but as an example of the progress of mankind in education. It is not probable that the present generation will see its superior, representing, as it did, the work of over thirteen hundred schools, from all parts of the United States,

Canada, Spain, England, France, Belgium, the Hawaiian Islands and the Isle of Mauritius.

Great as will be the beneficial influence of the greatest of Educational Exhibits, much will be lost unless secured in some safer receptacle than the memory of man. Obviously the best and most enduring form for the preservation of any kind of knowledge is a properly written and illustrated book, whose authors entertain an adequate conception of their subject, with the ability to present the same systematically arranged, and in clear and logical sequence.

Pictures alone, however beautiful, or essential to the imparting of knowledge, are not in themselves enough—the intellect as well as the eye must be entertained. In order to produce such results, the best talents of an author, together with illustrations must be brought into requisition, that the mind may be impressed by the understanding it receives through the eye.

The publishers of this series have spared neither purse nor personal exertion; having but one thought, and that—to identify themselves with a publication which will represent to the eyes of the world the powers, capabilities, art, knowledge and trade-skill of the colleges, academies, parochial schools and various other educational institutions of the Catholic Church. This publication, like the exhibit itself, will succeed, we hope, in broadening the fellowship and sympathy of all mankind, and exercise a vast deal of good throughout the world.

To the kindly co-operation of Dr. S. H. Peabody, chief of the Liberal Arts Department of the Exposition, the promoters of the Catholic Educational Exhibit owe mainly their success in having their display so extensive and effective as it was. To his aid they are indebted for the prominent site and ample space they secured; and he, on his part, felt how largely this display contributed towards making the World's Fair an adequate exemplar of the active mental and mechanical progress of the age. In his little speech, on the throwing open of the exhibit, he warmly expressed his thanks, on behalf of the World's Fair authorities, to all who had co-operated in the work. His surprise at the colossal result achieved in such a brief interval was not concealed; and the eulogy which he pronounced on the zeal of the whole Catholic teaching body in preparing the youth of the Catholic population for the practical work of existence was the genuine expression of a broad and liberal mind.

## History of the Origin of the Exhibit.

THOUGH the modern idea be that of utter separation of Church and State, yet their interests must run parallel, if the nation is to enjoy that noble peace, so conducive to true progress, that originates in the proper adjustment of things spiritual and material. The Catholic Church, conservative as she is known to be, yet endeavors in all things not essentially opposed to religion, to conform to the requirements of the nation's material advancement, and even to sympathize in the nation's pleasures and relaxations, harmonizing her movements, as far as may be, with those of the State. Hence, when there was question of a memorial celebration, in honor of our country's discovery, the Church was eager and active in her sympathetic appreciation of the dignity of the occasion, and of the plans instituted, whereby to place it in a unique position on the pages of history.

The Columbian Exposition was designed to glorify Columbus, to render memorable his achievement, and to place "1892" among the illustrious dates of history. As soon as the intention of the State was announced, the Church considered, as she would have done on any national occasion, her responsibilities and possibilities in regard to it, particularly, as the event commemorated belonged to her history, even more than to that of the State. An opportunity to take part in the Columbian Exposition was presented her, when it was proposed that an educational department should be one of its prominent features. A movement favoring the participation of the Church, in the formation of that department, was at once inaugurated, at home and abroad. Rome spoke its ap-

proval, through the Pope's letter that opens this volume, and the voice of home authority was not long silent.

When the Archbishops of the United States met at Boston, in July 1890, the subject was considered and a committee was appointed to attend to the preliminaries. This was composed of Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Feehan, Archbishop Ireland, Archbishop Riordan and Bishop Spalding. These distinguished persons named a date on which superiors of teaching orders or delegates from the various states and towns should meet in Chicago, and issued a circular accordingly, inviting them to take counsel together.

This meeting took place in the rooms of the Columbus Club, Chicago, on the morning of October 8th, 1890. A number of prominent Catholics, from various parts of the country, participated; among these were representatives from Catholic schools, academies and universities. The purpose of those assembled was to take steps towards presenting at the World's Fair in Chicago, a complete exhibit of Catholic educational work. Rt. Rev. J. L. Spalding, of Peoria, presided; Mt. Rev. John Ireland, of St. Paul, gave a practical address, in which he suggested that the exhibit should be made thoroughly American in character, and reminded the educators present that the American public would be keen to discover what was best in educational methods. Vice-President Bryan, of the World's Fair Directory, made a brief speech on behalf of the board, promising every assistance required, and the assignment of ample space.

The conference then agreed that the work of preparation should begin as soon as possible, and to this end a board of directors was named and a committee consisting of

REV. E. A. HIGGINS, S. J., St. Ignatius College, Chicago,  
PROFESSOR MAURICE F. EGAN, LL.D., Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Ind.  
WILLIAM J. ONAHAN, LL.D., Chicago.  
were appointed to draw up a circular of instructions for the guidance of those who would take part in the educational exhibit.

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Rt. Rev. J. L. Spalding, D.D., Chairman; Rt. Rev. Andrew Hintenach, Arch-Abbot, O. S. B.; Rt. Rev. Fintan Mundweiler, Arch-Abbot, O. S. B.; V. Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, S. J., New York; V. Rev. Thomas E. Walsh, C. S. C., Notre Dame, Ind.; Rev. E. A. Higgins, S. J., Chicago; Rev. John T. Murphy, C. S. Sp., Pittsburg, Pa.; V. Rev. P. V. Kavanagh, C. M., Niagara, N. Y.; Brother Maurelian, F. S. C., Memphis, Tenn.; William J. Onahan, LL.D., Chicago; Maurice F. Egan, LL.D., Notre Dame, Ind.; Brother John B. Kim, S. M., Dayton, O.; Rev. Thomas P. Hodnett, Chicago; V. Rev. Joseph Sasia, S. J., San Francisco, Cal.; Rev. Thomas McMillan, C. S. P., New York; V. Rev. Jerome Kilgenstein, O. S. F., Cincinnati, O.; Rev. Edward P. Allen, Mt. St. Mary's, Emmitsburg, Md.; Rev. M. V. Marsile, St. Viator's, Bourbonnais, Ill.; Rev. David Fennessy, St. Mary's College, Lebanon, Ky.; Rev. Joseph Butler, O. S. F., Alleghany, N. Y.; Rev. N. J. Shulte, Davenport, Ia.; Charles W. Stoddard, Washington, D. C.; Conde E. Pullen, St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. M. M. Gerond, St. Francis P. O., Milwaukee, Wis.; Morris St. P. Thomas, Chicago; M. W. O'Brien, Esq., Detroit, Mich.; Rev. P. J. Muldoon, Holy Name Cathedral, Chicago; Rev. D. J. Rorian, St. Elizabeth's Church, Chicago; Brother Adjutor, De La Salle Institute, Chicago; Brother Baldwin, St. Patrick's Academy, Chicago; Hon. Thomas A. Moran, Chicago; V. Rev. L. Beck, S. M., Dayton, O.; Rev. Brother Celestine, S. C., Bay St. Louis, Miss.

Meetings of the Board of Directors were subsequently held in Chicago, Ill., in the rooms of the Columbus Club, on July 1, 1891, and in St. Louis, Mo., at the Lindell Hotel on November 30, 1891; and at the latter meeting it was resolved that a report be submitted to the Most Reverend Archbishops, representing that the board had concluded its labors, which were merely preliminary, and suggesting the appointment of competent executive officers, and the providing of funds for the proper installation and all other matters connected with the Catholic Educational Exhibit in 1893.

His Eminence the Cardinal and the Most Reverend Archbishops accepted and approved the report, and requested

RIGHT REV. J. L. SPALDING, D.D., Bishop of Peoria,  
to assume the responsibility of President, and  
BROTHER MAURELIAN, President of the Christian Brothers' College,  
Memphis, Tenn.,

to act as Secretary and Manager of the National Catholic Educational Exhibit, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

The Cardinal showed his approval of the Catholic Educational Exhibit in the following letter to Brother Maurelian.

Cardinal's Residence,  
408 No. Charles St.,  
BALTIMORE, April 30, 1893.

Brother Maurelian.

DEAR BROTHER:—In response to your esteemed favor of the 17th inst., I need scarcely say that the Catholic Educational Exhibit meets my entire and hearty approval; and I sincerely hope that all Catholic Institutions of learning of every grade will promptly and cheerfully respond to the invitation extended by the Archbishops of the United States, and unite to make the Exhibit redound to their own glory, and that of our holy Church. I bless you, your work and all who will zealously co-operate with you in promoting and assuring its success.

Again wishing you God-speed in your work, and praying God will bless you in a signal manner, I am  
Yours faithfully,

J. CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Thus originated the Catholic Educational Exhibit, the occasion of such great pleasure to some, and of such great surprise to many. So great was the enthusiasm felt regarding the Catholic Educational Exhibit that the various schools seized the opportunity of preparing work for it, esteeming it, very justly, an honor to be identified with it in its future record.

Some one has described the feeling of prelates, priests and religious, in regard to the Exposition, as similar to that which animated the people and the nobility of the Middle Ages, when helping to erect the glorious Gothic Cathedrals; each was anxious to contribute something, were it only a mite, towards the erection of this monument to the Church's love for true learning and wise progress.

Doubtless during the life of the present generation, the uplifting influences of this exhibit will be felt, and its broadening of good fellowship will be experienced, not only in the United States, but even in other lands to which its fame has been carried, by the multitude of foreign visitors.

In the honors lavished upon Columbus, Isabella of Spain must always share, hence we combine their names in one grand tribute.

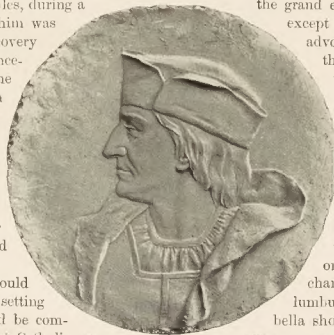
## The Great Discoverer and His Royal Benefactress.

COLUMBUS, in whose honor America created and brought to a glorious termination her wondrous Exposition, was a Catholic; the science of navigation, by which he was enabled to guide his ships safely over the unknown seas, was a Catholic science—a science that had progressed from its elements to its higher principles, during a strictly Catholic era: the Queen who helped him was Catholic, and the immediate results of his discovery were in favor of Catholic growth and the advancement of Catholic interests. It follows that the children of the Catholic Church had special reason to rejoice in the occurrence and success of the Columbian Exposition, and that they were eager to acknowledge their debt to Columbus by dedicating to his memory all the honors and glories of their Educational Exhibit. Not a school forgot that his was the first place on that occasion, not a pupil failed to mention him in some paper or essay, and with his name there always appeared that of Isabella.

No Columbus, as he appears in history, would have been possible without an Isabella, hence no setting forth of the Catholic Educational Exhibit would be complete without the presence of this type of noblest Catholic womanhood, the model Catholic queen. Four hundred years have only added to the splendor of her fame; have only brought to full light the glorious characteristics of this daughter of old Castile in Catholic Spain, this womanly queen, whose natural heroism in motive and in action, was

enhanced by the sublimity of her faith, by the superiority of her wise government and by her devotion to the highest interests of her kingdom.

It is worthy of note that while secular, and even royal advisers stood aloof, so as to leave the ardent Franciscans, the erudite Dominicans, and the grand ecclesiastic Cardinal Mendoza, the sole promoters, except Saint Angel and Quintavilla, of the scientific truths advocated by Columbus, the mind of Isabella grasped them, with as clear a perception, with as firm an advocacy, as that of Franciscan or Dominican, Bishop or Cardinal. The spiritual possibilities, also, that they saw in the distant future, she made her present ruling motive. She foresaw the eternal results of the voyage of Columbus; the exclamation she uttered, that to secure these results she would willingly pledge her jewels, has become the poetic heritage of the world. She will go down to the end of time, in the world's heart, as the co-discoverer of America. Her story should be on the lips of every American child, and her noble character should be as familiar to him as that of Columbus. To every girl, whatever her walk in life, Isabella should be an example of wise maidenhood, and to every woman, the consideration of her deeds should be a stimulus to sympathetic co-operation in all that is noblest in human enterprise. In this great queen, virtue was not a mere avoidance of evil, but an energetic participation in all that is good, and an interest in all that could conduce to the benefit of her neighbor. She was as the woman of the



Proverbs "laying her hand on the spindle and all her domestics clothed in double garments;" yet, while giving evidence of such practical wisdom, she manifested an ideality in her nature that gave an unspeakable charm to her as wife, mother, patroness and queen; well might one of her noble-men exclaim, "She is the most gracious lady I have ever seen!"

Her graciousness was not, however, her highest, nor her strongest characteristic. With the gentle refinement of a truly womanly queen, she united a firmness of purpose worthy of a king, but she sacrificed none of her womanly influence, by a rude manifestation of the masculine strength of mind which she possessed in such an eminent degree. In this she is a marked contrast to England's boasted "good Queen Bess," proving, in all her efforts for the welfare of Spain, that it is possible for a woman to govern with masculine wisdom and to control with masculine power, without losing her feminine charm of speech and manner.

Writers of Isabella's own day are enthusiastic in her praise and time has sanctioned their eulogies. She is described as of middle size, and of graceful form, with fair complexion, auburn hair and blue eyes, a personality more charming to us perhaps than the dark type of the Spaniard.

The mingled gravity and sweetness of her countenance won all who approached her, while her singular modesty of demeanor secured, forever, their special regard; yet her great firmness of purpose and earnestness of spirit did not fail to impress them with a sense of her strong individuality and forceful spirit.

Ferdinand is said to have possessed a clear and comprehensive genius, and great penetration. Equable in temper, indefatigable in business, wise in council, he was also cold, selfish and artful, hence Isabella's influence was of immense importance to the people over whom these truly devout sovereigns reigned. Though strongly attached to her husband and studious of his fame, yet she always maintained her distinct rights as an allied monarch.

She excelled him in beauty, personal dignity, acuteness of genius, and grandeur of soul. Where he saw only an idle adventurer, she beheld a possible discoverer in Columbus; when he thought only of the probable loss of any funds that might be invested in the enterprise proposed by Columbus, she considered the grand possibilities of gain for religion and benefits for immortal souls. Her ardor modified his coldness; her generosity balanced his excessive prudence; her faith and trust in God's designs for mankind counteracted the king's superlative craft, hence combining the active and resolute qualities of man with the softer charities of woman she mingled in the warlike councils of Ferdinand, and, being inspired with a nobler idea of glory than he, infused a more lofty and generous temper into his subtle and calculating policy.

It is in the civil history of their reign, however, that renders the character of Isabella most illustrious. Her fostering and maternal care was directed, with marvellous success, to the reformation of the laws of Spain and to the mitigation of the evils engendered by a long series of civil wars.

Isabella, in advance of her age, in her estimate of woman's mental capacity, gathered round her throne the ablest men of the time, men distinguished in literature and in science, taking herself the lead in all efforts for the advancement of literature and the arts. By a wise distribution of honors and rewards, she promulgated knowledge, fostered the recently invented art of printing and brought the University of Salamanca to an eminence above all similar institutions of the period.

Such was Isabella "the Catholic," such was the noble woman destined to acquire immortal renown by her spirited patronage of the glorious discoverer of a new world.

The picture that accompanies this sketch is a reproduction of a photograph of Miss Harriet Hosmer's statue of Isabella of Castile.

The exquisite sculpture was modeled in Rome, after the most approved likeness of the Queen; the drapery was copied from the most authentic relics of her majesty's costumes. This lovely work of art was ordered by the Queen Isabella Association, and was intended to grace the World's Columbian Exposition. It has won the enthusiastic admiration of artist and connoisseur on both sides of the Atlantic, and is regarded as the crowning work of Miss Hosmer's genius. She has represented the queen stepping down from her throne to honor Columbus, and in the act of offering her jewels, which she holds in one hand, the



QUEEN ISABELLA OF SPAIN.

other being extended to present a testimonial of the honors to be conferred on Columbus and on his heirs forever, if he secures success.

The royal dignity of her attitude, the gracious generosity of her implied intentions, as shown in the extended hands, the nobility of a heart that works not for its own glory, as shown by the almost veiled eyes, all this, and even more of womanly virtue and queenly greatness, has the gifted artist succeeded in portraying with her magic chisel.

Happy is the thought, however, that it is not in marble only, but in living and grateful hearts that the fond memory and the charming image of Isabella of Castile is preserved and cherished.



MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

THE Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building was the Leviathan of the Exposition. It was as notable for the symmetry of its proportions, however, as for its size, and was the largest building ever erected in the world. This edifice was rectangular in form, being 1,687 by 787 feet, with a ground area of nearly thirty-one acres, and a floor and gallery space of forty-four acres, costing one million and a half dollars. The iron and steel in the roof would have built two Brooklyn bridges, and in the skylights were eleven acres or forty carloads of glass.

To give the reader an idea of the immensity of this structure, he can judge the same when we say that any church in Chicago could be placed in the vestibule of St. Peter's Church at Rome, and this building was three times as large as St. Peter's. The old Roman Coliseum seated eighty thousand people, while this wonderful accomplishment of mankind was four times greater than the Coliseum, and three hundred thousand people could have been seated therein.

Its ground plan was more than twice the size of the great pyramid of Cheops, and the standing army of Russia could have been mobilized under its roof.

The architecture was of the Corinthian style, and in point of it being severely classic, excelled nearly all of the other buildings. The long array of columns and arches which its facades presented, were relieved from the monotony by very elaborate ornamentations. In these ornamentations, female figures, symbolical of the various arts and sciences, played a very conspicuous and attractive part. The motive of these architectural inspirations was undoubtedly for the purpose of impressing the beholder with its solidity and grandeur, and not to subordinate these considerations for mere beauty.

With the sight unbroken, and the sense distracted by carved balconies, columned porches and arabesques, the building would be seen in parts, and not as one gigantic whole, and its immensity would be thus frittered away and lost to the spectators. As it was, the eye took in at a glance its elaste, plain exterior, and the mind was thrilled by the idea of its stupendous size, solidity and strength. In the southeast portion of the gallery of this building was installed the Catholic Educational Exhibit.

The admirable picture of the building in which the educational department was located will be of interest to our readers, particularly to those who did not see the reality and to those whose pleasant memories will be awakened by its appearance. The untiring efforts made by Brother Maurelian, and other interested persons, to obtain a separate and suitable building for so important an exhibit as that from the schools of the country, were unsuccessful, but produced one good result, that of securing an assignment of greater space in the Liberal Arts Department than it was the original intention of the authorities to grant.

On the 21st of October, 1892, there were gathered in the huge building named above, over one hundred and fifty thousand people of all nations and creeds, to celebrate the opening of the greatest Exposition the world has ever known. In oration, in ode and in song did this great gathering of people do honor to Columbus, who, through his piety, his

perseverance and his bravery, had given to the world this rich and fruitful country; Columbus, who, when he planted the cross at San Salvador, laid, as it were, the corner stone of this Catholic Educational Exhibit.

We may go back to even an earlier date than that of the landing of Columbus on strange, new shores, for the influences that energized the exhibit; this statement recalls an entry made, in the register of the Catholic Educational Exhibit, on the occasion of the formal opening. It was penned by the man who spent sixteen years in travel, and in efforts to bring into realization the greatest of modern enterprises, the World's Columbian Exposition, and ran as follows:

Chicago, June 24th, 1893.

If it had not been for the "monks" and their faithful work on this continent, this gallery would not show the proofs of progress in all branches of sciences, arts and handicrafts which are witnessed here to-day.

"DR. CHAS. W. ZAREMBA."

Originator of the World's Columbian Exposition.

The Catholic corner of the Liberal Arts Building was remarkable, not only for the most extensive and most brilliant display of educational work, but for its evidence of patriotic feeling, on the part of the exhibitors. Bunting and flags decorated the front of the gallery; tri-colored festooning brightened almost every booth; flags of all sizes and various materials, from calico to silk, fluttered in conspicuous places, and portraits of Columbus, of Washington and of other national characters were to be seen gracing the walls of a multitude of alcoves—portraits executed by pupils in crayon, in pastel, in pencil drawing and in oil painting. Scarcely a bound volume of examination papers or class exercises, was without its U. S. Escutcheon, its American Eagle, its flag of pretty water color tints. Even the exhibits from France, England, Spain and Belgium, displayed their national flag intertwined with that of the United States.

The various collections of exhibits were indicated by signs, some large and ornamental, others small and daintily decorated, each calling the visitor's attention to a wealth of interesting objects, so numerous and so beautiful as to make him despair of ever examining them all.

It was apparent that the space originally asked for by Brother Maurelian, would have barely sufficed to display the work effectually and judiciously. Not only was every foot of space allotted utilized, but the alcoves of many collective exhibits were overcrowded, and should have been as large again, to accommodate the displays properly. Not less than twenty collections were thus crowded.

In connection with the location of the exhibit, it will be interesting, no doubt, to have the displays characterized and enumerated. They were presented by one national university, six ecclesiastical seminaries, twenty-eight normal schools, two universities, twenty-three colleges, twenty-six commercial colleges, two hundred and seven collegiate institutes, four professional art schools, four agricultural schools, four professional training schools, one mining school, twenty-two special schools (art, kindergarten, technical and deaf-mute), nine hundred and sixty-one parochial schools, twenty-eight industrial schools, twelve orphanages.

eight institutes for Indians and Negroes, and thirty-nine special classes, making in all, one thousand three hundred and seventy-six exhibits.

The kind words of appreciation received, by Brother Maurelian, from the World's Fair Officials were a source of gratification to all connected with the exhibit. Director General Geo. R. Davis expressed himself as follows: "Occupying about one-sixth of the entire space set apart for educational purposes and embracing subjects in range from kindergarten to the university, the exhibit constituted a complete representation of the Catholic educational institutions of the country, and contained much that was interesting from abroad. It has been seen by hundreds of thousands of visitors from home and abroad, and *maybe regarded as one of the marked successes of the Exposition.*"

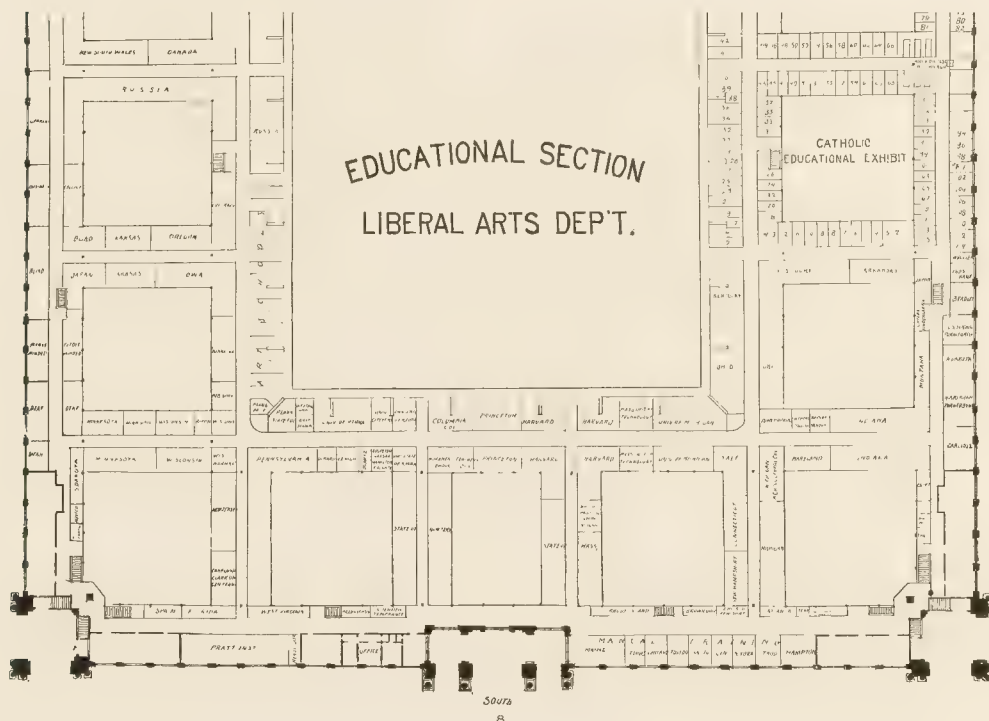
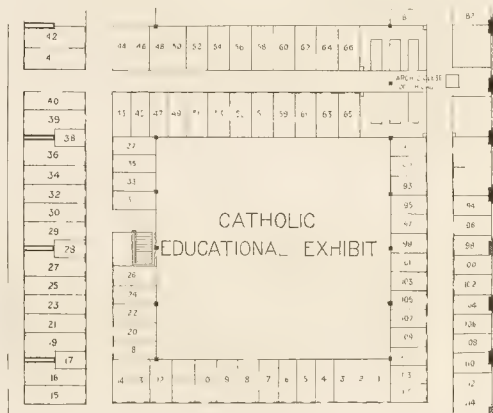
"The efforts put forth to secure this result were in the highest degree gratifying to the management. Indeed, the flattering interest evinced toward the entire Exposition by His Holiness in Rome has been the cause of great congratulation, and the favorable disposition of the Vatican, manifested in various ways, has been regarded as an important factor in furthering our own efforts and contributing to the general success of the undertaking."

In the following pages, profusely illustrated and filled with exact descriptive text, will be revealed to the reader the beauty and extent of the most complete educational exhibit ever opened to the public. The Catholic teacher or student who spent days in examining the exhibit, and the appreciative reader who did not have the good fortune to visit the Columbian Exposition, will alike find in these pages much to interest them, much that will become a source of joy and laudable pride, as proving the earnestness and the thoroughness of those who prepared this magnificent display.

The pleasure of the reader will be still further enhanced as he turns the leaves, by the recognition of the portraits of respected and beloved Catholics prominently connected with the exhibit, especially with the educational department. In this connection, we call attention to the well executed and faithful portrait of the Holy Father.

The pictures of the various exhibits as given in this work, are facsimiles of those that appeared in the richly ornamented white morocco album presented to the Holy Father by the Columbus Club of Chicago, after the close of the Exposition.

The general interest felt in this display of school work by the prelates and by Catholic educators, and the urgent demand for this publication have encouraged us to expend unlimited money and effort to place it before the public, to perpetuate for many future generations the memory of this unparalleled educational exhibit.



The World's Columbian Exposition simply dwarfs all previous attempts at similar displays; it has been the giant mother of giants and, comparatively speaking, one of its largest offsprings was the Catholic Educational Exhibit. History has no record of even a meagre approach to its immense showing: 29,214 square feet of floor space, affording over 60,000 square feet of wall and desk surface for the purpose of display, 1,000 lineal feet of aisle—these are the official figures that bespeak its magnitude. The diagram on page 8 shows how this space was laid out.

The ardent expectations from the most sanguine have been distanced. From all lips, partisan and non-partisan, have dropped words of praise and exclamations of astonished delight.

All honor to the Most Reverend Prelates, whose positive confidence in Catholic institutions prompted this magnificent output of intelligent and true education. Praised be the Right Reverend Prelates, Pastors, Superiors of Religious Teaching Orders and Institutions, and the busy bee teachers in the honey-combed hives of the school-houses for the zeal that produced the glorious tribute to education epitomized in the following pages.

Among the Most Rev. Prelates referred to above, there was one who, by reason of his residence and the location of his sacred charge, came in closer contact with the World's Columbian Exposition than his Most Rev. Conferees; to him we now turn our reverent attention.

Most Rev. P. A. Feehan, D. D., Archbishop of Chicago, in whose Diocese the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893, was located, was, as it were, host of the multitude of Catholic guests that assembled in Chicago to attend the Fair. In this character, he is presented to our readers next after Columbus and Isabella, and before those directly concerned with the exhibit as its officials. The personification of conservatism, this illustrious man has among his qualities one that commands the admiration of the world; he can keep his own counsel; no printed or spoken word has ever gone from him that might be tortured into an offensive meaning. A man among a million, everything bearing upon his personality is of interest to the public. He was born in Tipperary, Ireland, August 28th, 1829. His childhood and youth were remarkable for quiet studiousness, distinguished as he grew older, by an increased reserve and piety, until having made his choice of a vocation, the highest and most sacred, his piety developed into ardent zeal, and he became a priest. He joined the St. Louis Diocese and was ordained by Archbishop Kenrick in 1852. On the first of November, thirteen years afterward, he received the Episcopal consecration from the same illustrious prelate. Having been consecrated Bishop of Nashville on the feast of All Saints, 1865, he entered upon his sacred duties just in time to revive the spirit of religion, which had languished and almost died out, during the Civil War. Finding the diocese with only twelve churches and fifteen priests, he left it, on his appointment to Chicago, with twenty-nine churches and thirty-three priests, also with the services of the Christian Brothers, Dominican Sisters, Sisters of Mercy, of the Good Shepherd, of St. Joseph and of the Most Precious Blood. His worth was known in Rome, for when it was determined to give Chicago a Metropolitan and two years had been spent in determining the proper

man, the Bishop of Nashville was the one selected. Fifteen years of prudent administration has proved the wisdom of his appointment to the great western See. The church in Chicago has kept pace with the growth of the city; there are more Catholics in this See city than in the entire state of Missouri, and more churches for them than in any other city in the Union. The Archbishop's wondrous winning kindness renders him greatly beloved by the priests and people of his great Archdiocese. A magnificent specimen of physical manhood, his soul is greater than his frame and his heart is in every work that is good.

Archbishop Feehan expressed his appreciation of the Catholic Educational Exhibit in the following words: "There could be no higher or greater object lesson than this; whoever examines even a part of this exhibit can never again say, and should never permit it to be said, that Catholic schools and Catholic education are inferior to any other found in the whole country. The Exposition will perish but among the things that will never perish are the lessons and results of this grand exhibition of the methods and the teachings of Catholic schools. We look forward to the time when this beneficent system of schools will be found everywhere."

Nothing could more surely bring about the fulfillment of His Grace's anticipation than the Catholic Educational Exhibit which, formally opened on Saturday, June 24, 1893, stood as a witness for the excellent character of Catholic school work. In every alcove, in every display, were given most eloquent and convincing proofs that "this beneficent system of schools" deserves to be "found everywhere."

In his address, on the occasion of the formal opening of the Catholic Educational Exhibit, Brother Maurelian referred to the fact that never in the history of the world had a collective educational exhibit of such magnitude been presented to the public, and then he paid a glowing tribute to the devotedness, the zeal, and the generous co-operation of the Catholic hierarchy.

Bishop Spalding, in his reply to Brother Maurelian's address, dwelt on the fact that the grand collection of educational work surrounding him and his hearers was a most emphatic contradiction of the error existing in many minds that religion is the one all-absorbing subject taught in Catholic schools.

As President of the Educational Exhibit, Bishop Spalding handed it over to the authorities, represented by Dr. Peabody. That worthy gentleman and distinguished scholar expressed, with great warmth and sincerity, his pleasure and elification, as awakened by what he saw so intelligently was the undeniable merit of the Catholic Educational Exhibit.

He accepted the royal gift of loyal Catholic hearts and minds in the spirit in which it was offered, in a spirit of harmony, of union and of Christian brotherhood.

Thus opened a department of the Columbian Exposition, destined to influence very greatly the future of Catholic educators, and to honor very highly their past.

Cordial and generous as was the hospitality accorded the World's Fair visitors by Chicago and her Archbishop, equally rich and abundant was the intellectual feast spread for them by the Rt. Rev. President of the Catholic Educational Exhibit whose biography is subjoined.



MOST REV. P. A. FEEHAN, D.D.

IN writing the biography of one who still inhabits the earth, the barest outline is all that may be given; and, however illustrious the individual, respect for his personal feelings and his probable dislike for all that savors of adulation, forbids that more than a hint be given of the laurel wreath that might fittingly be woven and placed upon the breast of the departed, but may not, without offense, be raised to the brow of the living.



RT. REV. J. L. SPALDING, D.D.

To a home on an old Catholic plantation in Kentucky, one blessed morning in June, the Angel of Life brought a strong human soul in an infant boy's frail form. The waters of Baptism removed from the soul its only stain, and the boy was called John. The loving Catholic mother knew the value of God's gift to her, and realized the full significance of the baby-Christian's coming to earth. Yet even she had much to learn regarding him, as he grew in age and grace, from babyhood and boyhood to strong, noble manhood; for he was one who "should turn the hearts of fathers to the children, and the incredulous to the wisdom of the just, to prepare for the Lord a perfect people." The family tree whereon he grew, had often been shaken by the hand of God, and had scattered rich fruit in many a sanctuary. One of his uncles was an Archbishop of Baltimore; another, Vicar-general of the Diocese of Louisville; a first cousin is a priest in the Archdiocese of Philadelphia; his brother was rector of the Cathedral at Peoria, and his sister, the Superior of a convent. The atmosphere about his cradle was truly Catholic; he, as it were, breathed with the air of his home, fidelity to the faith, and for that faith he was destined to do mighty deeds. His uncle, Bishop of Louisville, had a sincere though supernatural attachment for his nephew, who became his favorite; this affection of his venerable relative was a beautiful feature in the life of the youth, and made easy for him the pathway to the sanctuary. Having expressed a wish to become a priest, he was afforded the opportunity of studying Theology at home, and he later continued the study at the American College at Louvain; 1861 found him ready for ordination, but he lacked a year of the canonical age. A dispensation was granted in this case, and happily for the world, there was another Father Spalding, this time a John Lancaster Spalding. The Lancasters, as is well known, have also given many noble priests and sisters to the Church. One year more of study in Rome and Father Spalding returned to his native land. Ere his arrival, his uncle had become Archbishop of Baltimore, and to the See of Louisville had succeeded Bishop Lavallee. Hardly had Father Spalding commenced his priestly labors, than Archbishop Blanchet, in far away Oregon, having knowledge of his ability, felt an intuition of his future greatness, so when his Grace attended the Second Plenary Council of Baltimore, it was with Father John Lancaster Spalding as his theologian. Only 26 years of age, Father Spalding was the youngest theologian in that renowned gathering. The Council needed orators, and of course many bishops were chosen; three priests were also selected for the purpose of delivering the desired discourses, one of these was the late Father Hecker, another the present Archbishop of Philadelphia, and the third was the twenty six year-old theologian John Lancaster Spalding, a

high honor of which his golden eloquence proved him entirely worthy. He subsequently won fame as a preacher in the pulpit of the Cathedral at Louisville, in which city he built a brick church and pastoral residence for a negro parish. In three years, this work was complete and the parish out of debt. In 1872, his uncle, the Archbishop died, and left all his papers to Father Hecker, who invited Father Spalding to New York to write the life of the deceased prelate. As a result, we have the best piece of biography that any American has penned. O. A. Brownson did not hesitate to pronounce it equal to Boswell's "Life of Johnson."

Father Spalding continued for some time as curate in St. Michael's parish, New York. Then, a thing that rarely happens, the curate was made Bishop. When he reached his Diocese, it comprised 51 churches and 28 priests; now it contains 200 churches, 152 priests, 69 schools, 9 hospitals and 2 orphanages.

The Catholic Colonization Society found in him an earnest worker. With voice and pen he culled the multitudes from the suffocating and crowded tenements of the East to the broad plains of the West.

Several years later, he pushed the Catholic University of America, from the regions of uncertainty and talk, to the realms of brick and mortar. All this while he was writing essays and reviews, was lecturing and preaching, was writing poems and publishing books.

When the fictitious "Henry Hamilton" faded away, the identity of the Bishop of Peoria was revealed, as the author of some of the most beautiful of our American poems. This opposes the assertion that poets are always dreamers; occasionally there is one among them who knows when to dream, and when to be wide awake. When the school question was agitating the secular and religious press, Bishop Spalding was not dreaming. His attention was fixed upon the Catholic Educational Exhibit and its possibilities. Here was to be a silent answer to many a slander; the Catholic schools were to be proved second to none; the philosophy of Catholic education was to be proved correct and admirable.

Now that all the great works that Bishop Spalding has inaugurated, from time to time, are either accomplished facts or progressing certainties, with an efficient future before them, he will doubtless, conceive in his great creative mind, some new means for benefiting mankind and furthering the interests of religion.

Even this early in his life, he has fulfilled what the angel spoke to the Baptist. In his own Diocese he has labored "to prepare for the Lord a perfect people." With the gifts of his mind, the power of his eloquence, and the charm of his pen, he has turned "the incredulous to the wisdom of the just," by his labors in connection with the Catholic Educational Exhibit, he has "turned the hearts of the fathers to the children." His versatility has only been tested not exhausted. His mind is at its flowerage; his body still is strong; his heart undaunted. The promises that the young man gave have been fulfilled beyond compare. Now that age is about to begin the sweetening process, the world may receive from his generous abilities even greater benefits than heretofore; this will certainly be the case, if heaven answers the prayers uttered in the world's behalf, that he may long be spared to add to its spiritual riches and to further its spirit and progress.



REV. BROTHER MAURELIAN, F. S. C.

To awaken the enthusiasm of Catholic educators, and to bring the Educational Exhibit to a glorious close was quite within the sphere of Bishop Spalding's abilities and tastes. Its success under his direction was no surprise, it was from the first an assured fact. It is almost needless to state that he found an efficient and never failing assistant and support in the indefatigable labors of the subject of the following sketch:

When Bishop Spalding was requested to assume the presidency of the Educational Exhibit and push it to success, he accepted on condition that Brother Maurelian would be appointed secretary and manager. Accordingly His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons laid a request from the prelates before Brother Maurelian's superiors. They gladly assented to the proposal, and the Brother at once assumed charge. The ideas that he had put forth at the meeting referred to in our history of the Exhibit, were at once acted on and the success of the National Catholic Educational Exhibit has proven the correctness of his practical judgment, as well as the wisdom of Bishop Spalding's choice. The motive that has prompted every act of Brother Maurelian's is the honor and advancement of Catholic education. To-day, he is 53 years of age. Thirty-nine of these fifty-three years he has spent in the ranks of that religious institution, which Leo XIII. has alluded to as "the vanguard of the Church." He attended the parochial schools of Baltimore, where the Christian Brothers were his teachers. At 14, he was admitted to their Preparatory Novitiate. The years of labor in the class room (that followed) were spent in the Southland and he has been president of the Christian Brothers' College at Memphis, Tenn., since its opening. The Educational Exhibits in London, 1884, received a careful study at his hands; so also did those in Paris, 1889, and he had entire charge of the exhibits of his Order at the World's Cotton Centennial in New Orleans, 1885. The record he has made at the World's Columbian Exposition could have been accomplished only by a man prepared as he was for the work. Only he who has undertaken it can conceive a just idea of what it means to personally attend to the details of exhibits from over 1300 institutions. Brother Maurelian had even more to do: he had to personally instruct the majority of the exhibitors in the methods best suited to display the inner workings of their class rooms. When he began the work, he it remembered, nothing was ready. Hundreds of letters were poured in upon him with the interrogation "What are we to do?" "How are we to do it?" Then came up questions of finances, of space and of other matters which only the patient spirit and mollifying qualities of Brother Maurelian could grapple and master. And he did it. A recent writer in a magazine alludes to him as "The Von Moltke with whom the scheme of mobilization originated." That writer went wide of the mark. It is easy to mobilize armies that exist. That is all that Von Moltke did. Had he given orders for the creation of each soldier of his armies,—had he started out with nothing, and mobilized armies, then would he have accomplished something akin to what Brother Maurelian has achieved. With such men as he, are the ranks of his Order filled. What a grand vanguard the Catholic Church possesses. Long before the World's Fair, public opinion, strong and highly honorable, if only local, had laid laurel wreaths at Brother Maurelian's feet, as witness the following extract from a Memphis paper: "Brother Maurelian has done a noble work since he came to Memphis sixteen years ago, a stranger, and began with few scholars, and under most discouraging circumstances, what is now a flourishing college. We have noted his progress with pleasure, and bear willing testimony to his zeal, his courage, his persistent energy, his staunch integrity of purpose, his unflinching devotion to duty."

A generous tribute that time has proved to have been well deserved by its recipient.

From Brother Maurelian's personality, we turn to his last great work which had so important a place in the great national display the Columbian Exposition, fittingly opened Oct. 21st, 1892, by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, the highest ecclesiastical personage in the land, with the following Dedicatory Prayer:

We are assembled, O Lord, in Thy name to celebrate with grateful homage the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of this continent. We adore

Thy wisdom in choosing for this providential mission Thy servant, Columbus, who, united to the skill and daring of the navigator, the zeal of an Apostle and who was not only impelled by the desire of enriching his sovereign with the wealth of new dominions, but was inspired with the sublime ambition of carrying the light of the Gospel to a people buried in the darkness of idolatry. Whilst the land which gave birth to Columbus and the land from which he set forth on his voyage of exploration through hitherto unknown seas are resounding with divine praise, it is well and just that we give special thanks to Thee, since we have a share in that earthly heritage, which his indomitable spirit purchased for us and for thousands unnumbered of the human family. For where blessings abound, gratitude should superabound. And if Columbus poured forth hymns of thanks giving to Thee when a new world first dawned upon his vision, though, like Israel's leader, he was not destined to abide in the promised land, how much greater should be our sense of devout gratitude, since, like the children of Israel, we enjoy the fruit of his labors and victory.

But not for this earthly inheritance only do we thank Thee, but still more for the precious boon of constitutional freedom which we possess, for even this favored land of ours would be to us a dry and barren waste, if it were not



HIS EMINENCE JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS.

moistened by the dew of liberty. We humbly implore Thee to continue to bless our beloved country and her cherished institutions, and we solemnly vow in this vast assembly, and in the name of our fellow citizens, to exert all our power in preserving this legacy unimpaired and transmitting it as a priceless heirloom to succeeding generations.

We pray Thee, O Lord of might, wisdom and justice, through whom authority is rightly administered, laws are enacted and judgment decreed, to assist with Thy holy spirit of counsel and fortitude the President of these United States, that his administration may be conducted in righteousness and be eminently useful to Thy people over whom he presides, by encouraging due respect for virtue and religion and by a faithful execution of the laws in justice and mercy.

May the new life and growth which it will impart to this throbbing center of trade, pulsate and be felt even to the farthest extremity of the land, and may the many streams of industry converging from every quarter of the globe in this great heart of Illinois flow back with increased abundance into every artery of the commercial world. May this International Exposition contribute to the promotion of liberal arts, science, useful knowledge and industrial pursuits.

As 1900 years ago men assembled in Jerusalem from various portions of the Old World to hear from the lips of Thy Apostles "the wonderful works of God," so shall we soon behold men assembled here from Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia, from the Islands of the Atlantic and the Pacific as well as from all parts of the American Continent, to contemplate the wonderful works of man of man created to Thine image and likeness, of man endowed with divine intelligence, of man the production of whose genius manifests Thy wisdom and creative power not less clearly than the heavens which declare Thy glory, and the firmament which showeth forth the works of Thy hands. And as every contemplative being and student of nature finds "tongues in trees, books in the running streams, and sermons in stones," and rises from nature to nature's God, so will he devoutly rise from contemplation of these works of human skill to the admiration of Thee, the uncreated architect. Grant, O Lord, that this pacific reunion of the world's representatives may be instrumental in bringing together in closer ties of friendship and brotherly love all the empires and commonwealths of the globe. May it help to break down the wall of dissension and jealousy that divides race from race, nation from nation, and people from people, by proclaiming the sublime lesson of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. May the good will and fellowship which will be fostered in this hospitable city among the delegates of the powers be extended to the government which they will represent. May the family of nations become so closely identified in their interests by social and commercial relations that when one nation is visited by any public calamity, all the others will be aroused to sympathy, and be ready if necessary to stretch out a helping hand to the suffering member. Arise, O God, in Thy might, and hasten the day when the reign of the Prince of Peace will be firmly established on the earth, when the spirit of the Gospel shall so far sway the mind and heart of rulers, that the clash of war will be silenced forever by the cheerful hum of industry, that standing armies will surrender to permanent courts of arbitration, that contests will be carried on in the cabinet instead of the battlefield and decided by the pen instead of the sword. Finally we pray Thee that under Thy superintending providence that "reacheth from end to end mightily and ordereth all things sweetly," this Columbian Exposition, like the voyage of Columbus, may result in accomplishing a divine as well as a human mission. May it exert a wholesome influence on the moral and religious as well as the social and material world. May it promote the glory of God as well as the peace and temporal prosperity of man. May it redound to the development of

was born in Baltimore, July 13th, 1834. Cardinal Gibbons is to-day but 60 years of age. His father took him in early life to Ireland, where he began his school life. He returned to America and completed his theological studies in 1860, when he was ordained by Archbishop Francis Kenrick. The story of Cardinal Gibbons' life is one of untiring labors crowned with successes. Eight years after ordination he was consecrated Bishop. His Vicariate had but two priests and 700 Catholics. By his arduous labors, with pen and voice, as well as by the suavity of his manners, he has broken down the barriers of prejudice and gained souls to the Catholic fold. "The Faith of our Fathers" is one of the intellectual monuments his zeal has built. On July 20th, 1872, he became Bishop of Richmond, and in 1877 co-adjutor to Archbishop Bayley of Baltimore. On the 10th of February, in the following year, he received the pallium. In 1884, he presided at the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, and on January 7th, 1886, Leo XIII. recognizing his worth, honored the American Primate by bestowing upon him the Cardinal's hat. His was the central figure at the celebration of the First Centenary of the See of Baltimore, November, 1889, and he marked the occasion by giving to the public a second tribute from his pen, "Our Christian Heritage." This little volume is an index to the versatility of his mind. Thoroughly public-spirited he has won all hearts by his conciliatory manners. A strenuous worker, the cardinal virtue of prudence is the Cardinal's virtue. If there be anything for which he is remarkable it is this: He always says the right thing in the right way and at the right time.

EVERY living, organic body, every energetic, organized system has a head, the seat of that thought, reflection and judgment which guides, governs and protects. The thoroughly organized Catholic Educational Exhibit teemed with life, and thrilled with energizing



Christian principles, and may the Queen of Commerce in her triumphant progress throughout the world be, at the same time, the handmaid of religion and of Christian civilization to the nation of the earth.

His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, primate of the United States of America, who offered up the above prayer,

influences, and, that this might be the happy fact, it had its head, the seat of a guiding, controlling mind, and that head had a special abiding place, to which all who needed information were welcome, and whence there went forth the force and the animating principles that kept the noble intellectual machinery in motion.

"The Headquarters of the Catholic Educational Exhibit," as shown in the illustration, were certainly unpretending, but the occupants thought not of that, but of the vast interests forming their weighty responsibility. For it was no small matter to pilot, through seas of prejudice and criticism, the intellectual craft of twenty dioceses fully represented and forty-five partially so.

Among the distinguished guests who came to witness the launching of these diocesan educational crafts, was the illustrious Monsignor Satolli, the Apostolic Delegate.

**T**HIS GROUP represents a scene October 22d, 1892; Brother Maurelian, secretary and manager of the Catholic Educational Exhibit, offering respectful greetings and welcome to Monsignor Satolli, special delegate from His Holiness Leo XIII., accompanied by Monsignor O'Connell, rector of the American College of Rome, Italy, to the opening of the World's Columbian Exposition. On behalf of all Catholic educators and institutions in the United States, Brother Maurelian greeted the delegate with professions of unswerving fidelity to God and the Church, and with the assurance of instilling into youthful minds those principles which shall make them true and loyal citizens of the United States of America.

Monsignor Satolli was greatly pleased with his visit to the Catholic Educational Exhibit and before leaving it, gave expression to his feelings in writing in the following terms:

"I admire the evidences of good methods of teaching in so many branches of instruction, but most particularly do I admire the perfection of all the work exhibited. I regard the Catholic Educational Exhibit as the glory of the Church and of all Catholic Institutions. The whole American country will appreciate it."

The distinguished prelate's words were prophetic; the nation does appreciate as never before, the value of Catholic education, so long misunderstood, and great is the interest always shown in his expressions when he refers to school matters. His recent speech delivered at a reception given him by the Manhattan College, of New York, has provoked much kindly comment. So pertinent and interesting was this discourse, we are persuaded to quote a few extracts:

"Everything stands between the point from which it started and the end towards which it tends. For man, however, the source from which he has derived all his nature and all his faculties, as well as the one last end towards which he is moving, can be nothing else than the Supreme Intelligence, the Highest, Intelligible, since in that alone can be hope to reach the fullness of being, of truth, of good, of beauty, which he finds but in scattered particles in created nature.

"Here, then, I would reflect that in this consideration is to be found the strongest argument against atheism and agnosticism on the one hand, and on the other against that system which would attempt the education of youth without illuminating it with the knowledge of the countless relations which man has with God as his beginning and his end. And from this same consideration we can easily form a just and wise criterion for judging and deciding on the programme and method of study best adapted and most advantageous that which promise most for public and private welfare.

"And if the Catholic schools of this country differ from the public schools simply in that besides what is taught in the latter, they give the youth a sound moral training and instruct them in the Catholic religion, who will dare to complain of that or call it a defect?

"Surely the State desires that its youth should not only be instructed in that which it ought to know, but should also be educated in that which it ought to perform; and the State is worthy of all praise in doing all it can to bring about such a result.

"But youth and, in general, mankind have greater and higher needs which cannot be satisfied without a moral and religious education, which cannot be had without the aid of those institutions which care especially for moral and religious training. In brief, just as instruction separated from moral education turns out vain and often disastrous, so a moral education without the spirit of religion is a work which makes a man exteriorly moral but not altogether and thoroughly honest.

"I would conclude these reflections by remarking.

"First, that for these reasons the instruction and education of the young is a work of the highest importance;

"Second, that the young should be educated both in mind and heart, according to the constitution of the State, according to the great principles of morality and according to a true religious spirit;

"Third, that all good men should co-operate in this great work, so that the American people from generation to generation may remain always safe in its political and social institutions, sincerely honest and faithfully religious.

"One who cannot see or would venture to deny the justice of these considerations would merit no attention from reasonable and well-thinking men.

"I have been most happy to accept this reception, and it has given pleasure to the superiors of the institution to offer it to me, since in my unworthiness I have the honor of representing the Holy Father as his delegate. In the midst of the cares of his spiritual government, which extends itself to all the nations of the earth, for the safety and profit of the institutions proper to every one of them, he has no dearer object nor greater joy than in promoting in every possible way the education of the young.

"That is the work which he has most warmly recommended to the bishops,



MONSIGNOR O'CONNELL.

ARCHBISHOP SATOLLI.

BROTHER MAURELIAN.

and to participate in that work is the greatest and surest title to his esteem. One might well put into the mouth of the Holy Father the words of St. John:

*Majorem gratiam non habeo quam ut audiam filios meos in veritate ambulare.* (I have no greater grace than this, to hear that my children walk in the truth.)

"I will add that it is well that young men should have from their earliest days a just idea of what the Pope is, how lofty his dignity, how great his authority, how beneficial his actions. His dignity and his power come directly from Christ, and the exercise of this power can only be for the benefit, religious and social, intellectual and moral, temporal and eternal, of humanity.

Having paid our tribute to Columbus and Isabella, having given the history of the exhibit and a sketch of the illustrious Prelate who was for a time, in a certain sense, the host of the Catholic guests to the Exposition, we have introduced our readers to the distinguished officials of the Catholic Educational Exhibit and to its most honored visitor; now we call their attention to the World's Fair City.

## Archdiocese of Chicago.

THE DIOCESE OF CHICAGO was established 1844. The first bishop Rt. Rev. William Quarter, D.D., was consecrated March 10th of that year, and served as head of the diocese for four years, dying April 10th, 1848. He was buried beneath the altar of St. Mary's Church, which stood until the fire of 1871 at the southwest corner of Wabash Avenue and Madison Street. After the conflagration his body was removed to Calvary Cemetery, where it now rests.

The Diocese of Chicago was created an Archdiocese in 1880 and comprises at present the State of Illinois north of the south line of Whiteside, Lee, De Kalb, Grundy and Kankakee Counties.

The Catholic population of the Diocese is 560,000, and the total number of children attending the parochial schools and institutions is 48,000. There are in the Diocese 38 different religious teaching orders of men and women engaged in and maintaining various charities.

As the exhibit work was voluntary, all the schools did not participate. The exhibit embraced the work of 60 parochial schools, 1 college, 9 academies, 2 Houses of Good Shepherd, 2 infant asylums, 1 training school, 1 Ephypheta School and 1 special school.

The Catholic Educational Exhibit of Chicago excelled in the extent of space it occupied, in the number of schools whose work it exhibited, and in the number of religious orders represented. This exhibit differed from others too, in having in its midst the statue of its Archbishop. Pictures of this treasure of art have appeared in so many places as to make its main features familiar, the one in this volume is particularly excellent, but the statue must be seen, in the purity of its marble loveliness, to be appreciated for its great artistic merit, and its perfect fidelity to nature. It is His Grace in very truth, only it lacks his tender heart and noble soul, yet the impress of both is visible in the expression of the marble features. The artist had admirable success in catching, without any artificial idealism, the spirit of the double character of father and lord, the tenderness of the one and the dignity of the other supplementing, indeed, but in no way effacing each other. Pedestals are of small moment, perhaps, if only the statues be worthy, and yet the beautiful object that is well placed is made more beautiful thereby, so it is not an altogether insignificant fact that beneath our Archbishop's marble feet was a support in perfect taste, and in admirable harmony with the idea of His Grace, as "Protector of our schools." The shields, on the base of the pedestal, bore the names of the branches taught in the schools; the front and rear of the shaft were decorated with educational emblems of every variety, from harps to microscopes. The two school children, the boy at the right and the girl at the left, are truly typical; he with his eyes bent downward, intent on the things of earth, represented by his book, on which he gazes so earnestly; she, with her eyes turned Heavenward, her expression one of rapt attention to higher thoughts, has closed her book, in order to reflect. Thus, with hand outstretched in benediction, stood His Grace of

Chicago, in the midst of the educational results he had done so much to further. This statue is a work of art and reflects credit on the great-hearted priests who secured it as the central attraction of Chancellor Muldoon's gigantic and exceptionally fine exhibit.

The Chicago space was divided by two broad passage ways, one of which ran due north and south; the other, running east and west, joined it at its middle point, forming with it two right angles, thus affording the section three fine entrances at north, west, and south



ARCHBISHOP FEHAN'S STATUE, AND ART WORK FROM THE ARCHDIOCESE OF CHICAGO.

terminals of the passage ways; the statue standing at the east point, and surrounded by the fine open space as shown in the above illustration, had the art work of the diocesan academies for a background.

The entrances were elegantly formed by a guard at each side consisting of a tastefully carved, square, oaken pillar; extending from pillar to pillar of each entrance was a head piece of stained glass, framed in harmony with the wood and carving of the pillars, and bearing the inscription, "Catholic Educational Exhibit of the Archdiocese of Chicago;" above this, in a circular frame, and painted on glass, was a picture of

our Blessed Lady, surrounded by a Latin inscription making the petition, "Blessed Lady, pray for us." From the top of each pillar rose a tall pole bearing a banner; of these there were six, two of the United States, one of Erin, one of Canada, two not national; the last two were of heavy white watered silk on which handsome designs were painted with water colors; one of them, a contribution of the Dominican Nuns at Sinsinawa, Wis., presented in rich colors, and with artistic taste, a representation of the Western Hemisphere, and the American Eagle, surrounded by masses of lovely pansies and exquisite wild roses. The rich gold trimmings and the heavy gold cord and tassels gave the proper finish to the beautiful artistic work. The other was equally rich and beautiful, but the contributor was unknown.

The wide area around His Grace's statue was handsomely carpeted, and was adorned with portions of exhibits from the academies of the Sisters of Notre Dame, of Bourbonnais Grove and Kankakee, and of the School Sisters of Notre Dame of Longwood. At right, and at left of the statue, were alcoves, divided by low partitions, and containing the exhibits of all the academies of the Archdiocese, also Miss Starr's art display, and the exhibit of the Ephpheta School for the deaf and dumb.

### The Ephpheta School for the Deaf and Dumb.

This admirable school for deaf mutes originated in 1884, in that simple manner that makes some great works seem almost accidental, though their progress shows their beginning to have been providential. Several ladies happened to meet in a parlor for mere social intercourse; they entered into a serious conversation, however, that resulted in the establishment and maintenance of the Ephpheta School for deaf mutes; so simple are the ways of God and of true clarity in mankind. Two pupils were enrolled on the day of opening; twenty-eight attended during the second year, a number which necessitated more ample accommodations, and the services of another teacher. In the year of the great Fair, there were seventy-eight pupils, forty-five of whom were boarders. The institution was supported by charity, notably by that of the Ephpheta Society, to the members of which all who belong to the school owe a great debt of gratitude. Any one who saw the exhibit of this institution must have been impressed, when reflecting on the affliction of the pupils and the peculiar difficulties of the teachers, by the character of the work displayed, comparing, so admirably as it did, with the work of pupils sensitive to sound, and therefore alive to the voice of the teacher.

Our young friends of the world of silence proved, by their dainty and correct work, the theory that the compensation for a lost sense is additional strength in the others. The pupils of the Ephpheta, deprived of hearing and of speech, showed that they possessed the other senses in a wonderful state of perfection; for how sure the hand, how keen the eye, how correct the taste that decorated, with exquisite carving, the cabinet of white oak, that stood back of His Grace's statue. What mattered it to the boys who did this beautiful work, that they could not, while engaged in it, hear the noises of the busy world about them? They were all the happier for being in the world of silence. Nor do they seem to be unhappy at any time, for in reading their little school journal, one was impressed by the sense of contentment, and even of joy, that its simple articles conveyed. These were copied with an Edison Mimeograph, and the result showed skill in the handling of the machine as well as in the production of compositions. These contained accounts of the afflicted children's daily life and revealed their habits of thought. It was interesting to notice how easily and naturally they used the expression, "we heard," "we said," though they never heard or said a word in all their silent young lives, except by signs, and could of course form no distinct idea of sound, not the faintest idea of what it might mean "to hear" or "to say" a thing.

So suitable is it to the gentle religious of the church to be engaged in this work requiring so much patient perseverance, we regard the Ephpheta School as one of the most important of the institutions that exhibited work at the great Exposition. For this reason it is entitled to a detailed description of its display as showing a peculiar phase of Catholic Educational success.

It is a gracious characteristic of the methods pursued in this insti-

tution that it does not confine its labors to the training of the silent pupils in the common branches only, but affords them the pleasure and the possible profit of an accomplished course in the fine arts. They must earn their living in some silent way, hence the importance to them of manual and artistic training and its sure development of skill. The art display of the Ephpheta exhibit included plaster medallions, modeled from life and from flat representations; charcoal studies of fruit and pastel studies of the human face and form, besides large complete pictures in crayon, pastel and water-color. One young girl had several fine pieces that showed quite a remarkable talent; among these was a charcoal study of the head of Dante in three positions, and a cast modeled from life, a fac-simile, there could be no doubt, of the boy who sat, or stood, to have his round head and roguish features reproduced with such life-like effect. A charcoal study of the head of Menelaus, and a medallion of the "Mater Dolorosa" by this same silent artist, were particularly good; one might have thought that the old Greek hero had stepped out from a page of Homer and had graciously permitted this maiden, who will never hear the majestic measures of Homer's verse, to gaze upon the warlike beauty of the old poet's grand creation. "Raphael," modeled from a cast, and "Niobe," a study in drawing from a cast, were also very well executed, and with several "Studies in Perspective" added much to the general effect. Another cast of a boy's head was quite as good to the eye as the roguish one referred to above, but not to the judgment, for it was done from a cast, and the former was taken from life. Several of these medallions and drawings may be clearly distinguished, just back of Miss Starr's alcoves, in one of the illustrations which follow later in this volume.

The bound volumes of class exercises and examination papers were an important and most interesting part of the exhibit, for they showed what patient training and affectionate counsel will do, for even the most afflicted of earth's children. Certain of the volumes had an introductory page informing the reader that the contents were gathered, haphazard, from among the daily exercises of the classes, and hence were a fair test of the work done in the school. Each exercise tended to increase the vocabulary of the pupils, and was designed to give practice in the proper, and even elegant use of the English language.

The babies of the silent world, also, had their volume of class work on exhibition; it contained primary work, specimens of writing, of spelling and of language, contributed by children from four to twelve years of age.

In the exercise of a little four-year-old, were such expressions as, "I walked," "I jumped," etc., in the little one's own writing. "Otto combed his hair" is excellent spelling for a damsel seven years of age. Lists of "name words," of "action words," etc., were correctly given by pupils who had been in the school only six months. Object lessons on familiar things, as "a chair," "an orange," etc., were reproduced by the little ones with excellent fidelity. A page from the journal of a miss only seven years old gave much amusing information in perfectly correct language. "The Preposition Drill" was a feature of the second grade work; it consisted of fifteen original sentences, illustrating the proper use of the various prepositions. Neat exercises in arithmetic adorned the work of the third and fourth grades. An experienced teacher, while examining these papers, recalled the struggles she had had with impatience, when teaching arithmetic to pupils possessing all their senses, and she wondered how this work had been brought to such perfection in all grades, though the members were deaf mutes. Catechism had been carefully taught and well learned in all grades. The language lessons had evidently been presented to the pupils in accordance with recent improved methods which these pupils had applied with profitable exactness, and an excellent degree of intelligent comprehension.

The needle-work, which was skillfully and tastefully executed, consisted of a child's dress, two aprons and several pieces of table linen handsomely embroidered. These beautiful articles were in the glass case to be seen in the illustration, as previously referred to.

Quite in harmony is it with the busy world's varied senses that we turn from the work of deaf mutes, taught and supported by charity, to the elegant productions of cultured artistic taste and talent, developed and trained regardless of the value of time or money. Such productions were displayed under the auspices of one whose name is a household word in every American Catholic home, Miss Eliza Allen Starr.

The balance referring to the Archdiocese of Chicago will follow later in this volume.

## Archdiocese of New York.

Most Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan, D.D., was the first student to enter the American College at Rome. Born in Newark, N.J., August 13th, 1833, he was sent, in his sixteenth year, to Mount St Mary's, Emmitsburg, Md. In 1853, on September 19th, Cardinal Patrizi ordained him in St. John Lateran, Rome. Continuing his studies, he became a Roman doctor, and then returned to his native country. Bishop Bayley assigned him the chair of Dogmatic Theology and Sacred Scripture in the Diocesan Seminary, of which he, ere long, became its Vice-president, succeeding to the office of President of Seton Hall upon the elevation of Dr. McQuaid to the episcopacy.

Besides the labors attached to this position, he also performed the duties of Vicar-General. His youth was forgotten in his capacity for work, and the exactitude with which he discharged every duty. Dr. Corrigan succeeded to the See of Newark, when Bishop Bayley became Archbishop of Baltimore. After seven years of unostentatious and earnest labor, he had increased the churches in his diocese from one hundred and twenty-one to one hundred and fifty besides forty stations, and the priests from one hundred and sixteen to one hundred and ninety-two; also the parochial schools from fifty-seven to one hundred and fifty-three. Then did Cardinal McCloskey select him as his co-adjutor, and at the death of the Cardinal, he succeeded him as the third Archbishop of New York. Since then, it has been a matter of wonder how one person can attend to all that



MOST REV. M. A. CORRIGAN, D.D.

the Archbishop accomplishes. Leo XIII., by appointing him to the rank of Bishop assistant at the Pontifical throne, has given public approbation to his prudence and good management in the midst of many and serious difficulties. A model of ecclesiastical discipline, religion has flourished beneath the rule and the influence of this unostentatious, gentle and firm man of God.

Extract from Archbishop Corrigan's letter of August 17th, 1892:

"It may be added here that the Holy Father has recommended us to take part in the Columbian Exhibition, which will be held in 1893. I have already conferred with Brother Maurelian, who has been charged by a committee of prelates to look after Catholic interests at the Exposition, and I therefore, with redoubled pleasure, invite and exhort the Catholic schools and institutions of learning in the Archdiocese of New York to take part in the Diocesan exhibit, at the World's Fair, in Chicago, Ill. More work and much better work is done in our schools than that of which the public at large has any knowledge or conception. While we do not seek to obtrude this fact upon public notice, nevertheless, as the opportunity comes without our seeking it, we should not neglect it, as it will triumphantly show how much is accomplished in our schools, through the untiring efforts of our devoted teachers."

In his address, when the New York Building was dedicated, Archbishop Corrigan expressed himself as follows:

"What do we find in that Educational Exhibit? I trust you have all made it a special business to examine the magnificent display of our schools and academies in the World's Fair. That exhibit speaks volumes for itself of the self-sacrifice and enthusiastic devotion of the teachers of our Catholic faith, of our Sisters, of our Brothers, who have toiled day after day to accomplish such results, and all this without State aid, in the midst of many difficulties, sowing in tears that they might reap in joy. The results speak for themselves. St. John, in one of his homilies, said: 'Great, indeed, is the power of the painter, wonderful the profession of the sculptor, of those who make the picture canvas breathe, and the marble instilled with the glow of life; and yet nobler far is he who, from unformed materials, fashions and models the soul to lineaments of virtue.' And this is what is being done all our country over by our teachers."

In Archbishop Corrigan's diocese is the Island of San Salvador, where Columbus landed on Oct. 12th, 1492, hence it was fitting that His Grace should have delivered the address referred to, and, indeed, the Catholic Exhibit had few warmer friends than he whose own schools as represented by their exhibits, called forth from the *Chicago Times* the following significant sentence: "Archbishop Corrigan's monument is the showing of his schools." A lordly monument indeed! No marble shaft carved with the cunning skill of a sculptor, could so well honor a great churchman's name as the educational exhibit of the city of New York, not to mention other parts of the vast diocese. Among the many institutions that claim Archbishop Corrigan as father and friend is the New York Catholic Protectors. To its history and exhibit we will now devote our attention.

New York has reason to be proud of her noble and well-conducted institutions which minister to almost every form of human want and misery. She has been the pioneer in many reforms for the amelioration and elevation of the destitute and wayward. Her people have not been slow to grasp the truth that all have obligations toward their less favored brethren, and, in the spirit of her large-minded charity, she seeks to provide means whereby those needing aid receive that care and attention which their conditions demand. Among the many charitable institutions in the country, few have attracted wider attention than the New York Catholic Protectors. It has served as a model for many others, and some of its important features have been incorporated into other works of charity. Its results form a fitting subject for encouragement, while the extent, variety and novelty of some of its workings are worthy of study.

The sad condition of the homeless and neglected children in the large centers of trade had often been noticed and commented upon. Various institutions had been opened to shelter them, yet they increased so rapidly that there were always a considerable number that had no one to look after them, and who were liable to drift into the criminal class, owing to their destitution and proximity to vice.

In many parts of the Union, children arrested for trifling offenses were compelled to associate in the common prison with old offenders, which served still further to debase them and perhaps give them knowledge of how crime could be committed. Happily this condition, especially in the older communities, does not now exist to any great degree. The establishment of reformatories throughout the country, has enabled the wayward youth to receive the care which will fashion him into the useful and law-abiding citizen.

Before the Protectors was established one of the New York dailies contained the following:

"It is not uncommon in the cold winter nights to find hanging over the grating of some printing office, a prostrate form, thinly clad and emaciated, seeking to nurse the vital spark of life by the genial heat that arises from the engine room beneath the pavement. These are what are called in Paris 'gamins' of the street; here they are denominated 'outcasts,' or to use the more charitable expression of benevolence, 'our destitute children.'"

The need of a shelter for Catholic children had long been felt. Many destitute Catholic children were deprived of the ministrations of their religion in institutions to which they had been sent by zealous people who considered that they were doing good, whereas they were deeply paining Catholics by ignoring the rights which the constitution assures even to the pauper, that of worshipping God according to the dictates of conscience. The magnitude of the labor involved in founding an institution for the destitute and wayward youth, the large amount of money needed to inaugurate and maintain it, the difficulty of securing religious men to

conduct its male department, these were some of the considerations that long deterred ecclesiastical authorities from undertaking the desirable though impracticable work, but, as is ever the case with that which God designs to bless, the favorable time arrived at last, and the institution was established, in a totally unexpected and truly providential manner.

Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes of New York was the medium through whose strong and gracious hand the charity of certain wealthy gentlemen reached the destitute little ones of Christ's flock. His Grace, having administered Confirmation in the Church of the Annunciation in Manhattanville, met, at its rectory, several earnest gentlemen whose conversation turned on the deplorable condition of homeless children, and resulted in the subscription, by each of them, of from two to five thousand dollars, towards the erection of suitable

Thus originated this grand work of charity; thus was it organized and shaped to its noble purpose. The celerity with which the work was prosecuted showed how deeply in earnest were the gentlemen by whom it had been conceived and undertaken.

In two private dwellings, on 36th and 37th streets, near 2d avenue, the first band of "protected" boys found shelter, under the pastoral care of Rev. Father Clowery, who attended their spiritual wants, and the paternal care of Rev. Brother Telio, who supplied their physical needs and attended to their intellectual requirements. To Brother Telio's untiring zeal and devotedness is due the great success and constant progress that has blessed the Protectory from the first day of its existence to the present hour.

After much difficulty and considerable delay, there was secured, on 86th street and 2d avenue, a suitable building for the reception of



NEW YORK CATHOLIC PROTECTORY. ALABOES NOS. 13 AND 14.

buildings, for the reception of the little waifs whose miseries had called forth such substantial sympathy.

This was in 1862; as early as 1859, Archbishop Hughes had applied to the Superior of Manhattan College for Brothers to take charge of such an institution, and received the reply, "We shall be happy to co-operate with your Grace's noble intentions," to which the Archbishop responded, "In God's name then gentlemen, let us begin the good work." In 1863, it was entered upon, by the appointment of a committee who applied for a charter, and drew up the by-laws for the regulation of the temporal affairs of the contemplated institution.

On the 14th of April, 1863, the Legislature granted the charter, under the title of "The Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children of the City of New York."

destitute girls. Thereby in October, 1863, was opened the "Female Department of the Catholic Protectory," which was at once placed under the efficient care of the generous, self-devoted Sisters of Charity.

In 1866, the family of "protected ones" moved to the farm in West Chester, where it has since existed in a flourishing condition, the authorities making yearly improvements, wisely adapted to the requirements of modern education, and in step with advanced notions of industrial training. The first president of the Protectory was the celebrated Dr. Levi S. Ives, who had shortly before, renounced the honors and comforts of a Protestant Episcopal Bishop's life to become a simple Catholic layman. His magnanimity, courage, generosity and self-sacrifice fitted him to be a guardian and teacher, such as the greatest in the land might have delighted to claim, but he spent his sanctified days

among the poor children of the Protectory, and died in their midst, in 1867. Even in death, he remains with the institution, whose interests were so dear to his heart and so sensibly advanced by his unselfish labors, for his body lies in the Protectory cemetery, where a massive granite monument testifies to the esteem and affection of his numerous surviving Catholic friends. The special purpose of the institution, and the peculiar work that it is expected to accomplish, may be best understood from the more salient features of the charter, such as: "A corporation such as this may take, and receive into its care:

I. "Children under the age of 14 years, who by consent of their parents or guardians, given in writing, may be intrusted to it for protection or reformation."

II. "Children, between 7 and 14 years of age, who may be committed to the care of such corporation as idle, truant, vicious or homeless children, by order of any magistrate in the City of New York, empowered by law to make such committal for any such cause."

III. "Children of like age, who may be transferred, at the option of the commissioners of public charities and correction of the City of New York, to such corporation."

"The said corporation shall have power to place the children in their care at suitable employments, and cause them to be instructed in suitable branches of useful knowledge, and shall have power at discretion to bind out said children."

In harmony with the intentions of the civil government in giving the charter, are the following principles on which is based the training, manual and intellectual, given the children in the Protectory:—"It is our constant endeavor to mold the character of the child. No success, however great in other departments, can compensate for failure in this. In the important work of forming character, we enlist all the influences at our command; among these, religion necessarily holds the first place, since there can be no elevation of character without it." "Education to be beneficial to society, and to the State, must be based on a religious foundation. So thought the father of our country, George Washington; so think all men of serious minds. Morality divorced from religion has no vitality. Education, founded on principles furnished by religion, tends to make true patriots, honest citizens and good members of society."

"We inculcate discipline, not solely for its direct influence, but also for the valuable results that flow from it. The greater number of children committed to the institution are here because they lack self-control; they have brought with them their giddiness and their instability of character. Our discipline is of a nature to overcome these defects."

"When the tone of an institution is good, the boy coming within its influence, falls, almost instinctively, into line, and tries to do what is required of him."

These extracts from the catalogue or circular of the Protectory, give the key-note of its wise and efficient management.

Manual training, now so common, was a great novelty at the time the Protectory opened its doors to the waifs and set them to work, not only with books, but with tools and machines. Success was assured from the first, both from the method by which the trades were taught, and because of the short time the boys and girls were obliged to work. To the Protectory, then, belongs the credit of being a pioneer in this popular scheme for the education and training of the children of the poor.

The exhibit of the New York Protectory, at the Columbian Exposi-

tion, was extensive, and of special interest, as showing how exceedingly practical religious educators are able to make their efforts, when such are demanded, and what extremely satisfactory results they are able to attain. Here was a display from both departments of the institution, the male under the care of the Christian Brothers, the female in charge of the Sisters of Charity, and among all the educational exhibits, there was none that showed so impressive a union of manual and intellectual training. Certainly there was no lack of intellectual drill in the 1086 sets of examination papers and class exercises, immaculate in neatness and almost unerring in accuracy; no lack of artistic training in the twenty-five large volumes of free-hand drawing, the beautiful work of children "under the age of 14 years" as the charter assures us; no lack of practical good sense in the three volumes of mechanical drawing, nor in the large folio of Projections; no lack of cultivated taste in the production of the charcoal sketches of human figures, ornamental designs, and mechanical subjects displayed on 192 large sheets ready for framing. To gaze upon these admirable productions of the skillfully handled pencil and charcoal, and then consider the origin and previous life of these youthful artists, is an impressive lesson indeed. The special



NEW YORK CATHOLIC PROTECTORY. ALCOVES NOS. 13 AND 14.

and unique features of this exhibit were two wax figures, one of a girl and the other of a boy, each in a complete costume of elegant and finished appearance, every article of which was made by the boys and girls of the Protectory. The handsome suits, the dainty shoes and stockings, the hats, the collars and neckties, the pretty kid gloves, everything, in fact, that belongs to a complete outfit for a boy and the same for a girl, were manufactured by children under fourteen years of age. Nor were these little ones permitted to neglect the intellectual for the manual, as the remaining objects of the exhibit prove; for among the many pairs of shoes, the great array of stockings, the specimens of chair-caning, the samples of printing, and the display of every variety of plain and ornamental needle-work, were to be seen a number of admirably executed geographical plaster casts, also electrotype plates and various specimens of excellent school work, such as requires ready wit as well as skillful hands.

The balance referring to the Archdiocese of New York will follow later in this volume.

## The Papal Josephinum College.

AS VISITORS to the Catholic Educational Exhibit of Chicago turned from its beauties and glories, to enter the departments at the left of it, they invariably paused, with exclamations of delighted admiration, before a lofty, massive, Gothic altar that reared its stately and harmonious proportions in the sanctuary-like booth of the Josephinum College. With walls draped in cardinal damask, looped with heavy silken cords and tassels, the alcove was made to adapt itself, with much taste and good judgment, to the proper development and skillful display of the architectural material, and the ornamental beauties of its rich and unique exhibit, the charm of which was still further enhanced by the canopy of crimson cloth, gold embroidered, that enshrined it.

This altar, of which we give an illustration, and which was pronounced by expert mechanics and talented artists to be the perfection of its kind, was built and ornamented by the students of the industrial department of this college.

The material is American oak, of the best and rarest quality, the trimmings are of mahogany; both these rich woods contribute, by their natural graining to the general effect of the delicate carving. The possibilities of the Gothic architecture were fully grasped by the youthful mechanics whose cultivated taste and skillful handling of mallet and chisel gave to the handsome array of spires and pinnacles, reaching a height of twenty-three feet, their exquisite beauty of detail in ornamentation.

The statue on the right is that of St. Peter, the one on the left of St. Paul, and two angels guard the tabernacle. These beautiful pieces of statuary art are products of students' skill. At the left of the altar is a case containing the written work of the pupils of the classical department, at the right is a dainty carved chair from the trained hands of the orphans.

The Josephinum College is located in Columbus, Ohio, comprising an Ecclesiastical Seminary, a Classical and a Scientific School, a Preparatory School for the Seminary, and an Institution for orphans. It is adapted to the needs of a wide circle of students, who, under charge of the scholarly president, the Rev. Joseph Jessing, prepared an extensive and creditable exhibit of grade work consisting of fifty-six sets of exercises in the Latin, Greek, German and English languages; an equal number in United States history, geography, arithmetic and the natural sciences; forty-one albums containing exercises from the pupils of the Sexta, in the dead and in the modern languages, in history, geography and stenography, also translations from

the languages named, and compositions displaying much skill in their use.

The Sexta, Quinta and Quarta each contributed folios, albums and exercise books, containing papers on the same subjects, but showing different degrees of advancement. The papers of students making a special study of business and reporter's style of stenography in English composition were exceedingly well written. The exercises in the languages were very exact and scholarly.



GOthic ALTAR. PAPAL JOSEPHINUM COLLEGE. ALCOVES NOS. 80, 82 AND 84.

The Josephinum enjoys the distinction of being the property of the Propaganda at Rome, and of being the only college in America supported by the Holy Father. It is needless to state that the students' papers on Christian Doctrine were especially meritorious.

Every variety of wood-carving is taught in the Industrial School attached to the college. Besides the altar, this department exhibited a group of carved wooden figures—"Thou art Peter," an imitation of a

life sized group at the college. This received much praise from competent judges of such work.

The institution sent from its library and museum, for the pleasure and instruction of World's Fair visitors, seven ancient maps, belonging to the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries, and showing North America, Mexico, the Mississippi River, the Great Lakes and the Hemispheres as people knew them then, also eight noteworthy old books in the Latin of the fifteenth century. Two of them excelled the others in interest, one being printed in Gothic characters, a great novelty to modern eyes, and the other giving a reprint from the shorthand record of the dispute between Martin Luther and Dr. Carlstadt. Several other notable books, mainly the works of the ancient Fathers of the Church, were in the collection, rendering it most interesting and exceedingly valuable.

A fine collection of photographs gave the inspector of the exhibit a fair idea of the college, of its surroundings and improvements, its faculty and students. Bound volumes of the *Ohio Waisenfreund* gave evidence of editorial and journalistic ability on the part of the students and professors. The last named are particularly proud of the statue of Columbus, a dignified figure, nine feet high as it stands on its pedestal in the college yard. It is executed in copper, of elegant design, and is a fitting memorial of the 400th anniversary of the Discovery of America, and of the great Exposition that honored it. The photographs of this statue that were displayed in the exhibit, caused all who saw them to desire a view of the reality.

From Rome, Italy, to Columbus, Ohio, is not a distance to the wide-spread warmth of religion and the wide-reaching power of spiritual interests, yet the fact that this institution is the daughter of the Propaganda across the sea, attracted special attention to the exhibit. So varied is the mission of church and school, we find it in perfect harmony with our interests in both, to pass from the consideration of the Papal Josephinum to that of a Diocese once called "out west"; with that thought, we look upon the pictured features of Bishop Messmer, and reflect upon the events of his life, before considering the exhibit from his Diocese.

Green Bay is a Diocese of fine churches and commodious school buildings. Its bishops have ever been zealous for the advancement of religion, by means of Catholic education hence it was fitting when the Diocese fell vacant, by the promotion of its bishop to a loftier position and a wider field, that a scholarly priest should be sought to fill the honorable post of sacred duty to intellect, as well as to soul. Such was, doubtless, the idea that prompted the choice of Dr. Messmer, a professor in the Catholic University of America, a student fond of burning the "midnight oil," one so engrossed in mental work, as to decline, at first, an honor that would necessarily involve a renunciation of many of his retiring and scholarly habits. The Holy Father insisted on his acceptance of the office, and he could no longer refuse its responsibilities; hence, on the 27th of March, 1892, he was consecrated, at Newark, N. J., by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Zardetti, of St. Cloud, Minn., as fourth Bishop of Green Bay.

Bishop Messmer was born Aug. 27th, 1847, in Goidach, Canton St. Gall, Switzerland, near the borders of the beautiful Lake Constance, where, in his boyhood, he breathed in that love for nature that inspires the heart and mind of every true student.

Having made his theological studies at the celebrated University of Innsbruck, for five years, he was ready and well equipped for his duties as Professor of Theology in the Diocesan Seminary at Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., where he remained until 1889, when he was summoned to fill the chair of canon law, at the Catholic University of America. Previous to this, he had charge of several small missions in New Jersey, and owing, no doubt, to his knowledge of canon law, he was twice secretary of councils, once for the Provincial Council, of New York, and in 1884, for the Plenary Council of Baltimore, superintending, likewise, the publication of its decrees.

In 1885, His Holiness Leo XIII. conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity; in 1889 he attended the lectures of Prof. Giustini on civil law, at the College Apollinare, Rome, and in 1890 he received in Rome, the degree of doctor of canon law.

We see in all these events the providential shaping of his destiny towards the accomplishment of his life-work in the episcopate, and now, by his zeal and kindness, we find him endearing himself to priests and people, while his Diocese grows holy and prosperous.

Comments are unnecessary as an introduction to the exhibits from Green Bay, its various features will speak for it, and these we will now consider.

**T**HE DIOCESE OF GREEN BAY was established March 3d, 1868. Its first Bishop was the Rt. Rev. Joseph Melcher, D.D., who died December, 1875, the Rt. Rev. Xavier Krautbauer succeeding him.

The vacancy caused in December, 1885, by the death of Bishop Krautbauer, was filled by the appointment in July, 1886, of Rt. Rev. Frederick Katzer, who was consecrated in September of that same year.



RT. REV. S. G. MESSMER, D.D.

and five years later was elevated to the Archiepiscopal See of Milwaukee.

The Diocese of Green Bay, thus left vacant, was honored, and both priests and its laity greatly pleased by the appointment and speedy consecration of Rt. Rev. Sebastian G. Messmer as its Bishop, whose portrait and biography is on this page. His Diocese comprises that part of Wisconsin that includes the counties of Marquette and Green Lake, also a portion of Winnebago County.

The exhibit of the Diocese was prepared under the efficient direction of the Diocesan School Board, its active and energetic members, Rev. J. J. Fox, Rev. W. J. Fitzmaurice and Rev. P. A. McDermott, C. S. Sp., issuing a printed course of studies that was itself a fine exhibit of scholarly skill and good judgment in matters educational. Under the guidance of this plan or course, the teachers of the parochial schools of the Diocese were enabled to present their exhibits with a harmony of relations, and a uniformity of design that added greatly to their general impressiveness.

The schools taking part in this interesting display were as follows: Under the charge of the School Sisters of Notre Dame:—the Cathedral School, St. John's and St. Vincent's in the city of Green Bay; St. Joseph's at Appleton; St. Mary's at De Pere; St. Nicholas' at Freedom; District School at Little Chute; St. Patrick's at Maple Grove; St. Mary's Institute and the Academy of Lourdes, both at Marinette; St. Patrick's and St. Mary's at Menasha; St. Peter's and St. Stephen's at Steven's Point; St. Mary's at Wausau; SS. Peter & Paul at Grand Rapids and St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, at Green Bay.

Under the charge of the Sisters of St. Agnes:—School of Holy Angels at Buchanan; Precious Blood School at New London; St. Luke's at Two Rivers and St. John's at Woodville.

Under the charge of the Sisters of St. Francis:—St. John's at Antigo; St. Mary's at Ahnapee; Holy Cross School and St. Francis' Convent at Bay Settlement; St. Mary's School at Brillion; St. Casimir's at St. Casimir; St. Michael's at Cato; Immaculate Conception School at Clark's Mills; St. Mary's School at Luxemburg; St. Kilian's at New Franken and St. Mary's at South Kaukauna.

Under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph:—St. Peter's at Oconto; Sacred Heart School at Schwano, and the female department of St. Joseph's Industrial School for Indians on Keshena Reservation.

Under the charge of the Dominican Sisters:—St. Mary's at Appleton;

Holy Cross School at New Kaukauna; St. Mary's at Portage; St. Mary's and St. Peter's at Oshkosh; St. Paul's School at Wrightstown and Holy Guardian Angel School at Sturgeon Bay.

Under the charge of the Sisters of the Incarnate Word—St. Joseph's School at West De Pere, and under that of the Brothers of St. Francis, the male department of the Industrial School for Indians also on Keshena Reservation.

The schools here named contributed sixty-five volumes of examination papers and class exercises, bound in books to be seen in the illustration, resting on the wall table. The subjects treated of were branches peculiar to the primary, the grammar school and the high school grades. The papers were remarkable for good penmanship; the map drawing was excellent; the numerous pencil drawings were pretty,

taste, both located in Marinette, and in charge of the School Sisters of Notre Dame, were the only boarding schools of this Diocese that exhibited either class-work or needle-work. Among the exhibits of the Cathedral School was some very good Kindergarten work, to be seen near the left margin of the illustration; there were also several specimens of beautiful needle-work, embroidery, lace and crochet, as seen in the glass covered cases. Two small banners suspended from the table at the head of the alcove, brightened the appearance of its dark drapery. This institution thrives under the care of the School Sisters of Notre Dame.

The volumes of school exercises from St. Mary's and St. Peter's Schools, both of Oshkosh, also from St. Paul's at Wrightstown; St. Mary's at Portage and St. Mary's at Appleton, were very tastefully illustrated; the spelling and penmanship were especially good, and the history



GREEN BAY DIOCESAN EXHIBITS. ALCOVE NO. 21.

tasteful and correct; the specimens of pen-and-ink decorative work were well executed.

The walls of the alcove were made gay and attractive, as may be seen in the illustration, by numerous pencil drawings of familiar objects, natural and domestic, that were very well executed. The greater number of these were contributed by pupils of St. Mary's Institute, Marinette; from them also came the beautiful specimens of higher art: pictures in crayon, in pastel and in oil, as well as the pretty plaques, the large specimens of free-hand drawing and the handsome oil paintings to be seen on the wall at the head of the alcove. Thirteen framed pictures from this academy testified to its pupils' refined taste and to the ability of its teachers. The Academy of Lourdes and St. Mary's Insti-

tute, both located in Marinette, and in charge of the School Sisters of Notre Dame, were the only boarding schools of this Diocese that exhibited either class-work or needle-work.

Several of the Franciscan Schools, in addition to excellent grade work, displayed admirable Kindergarten work, as shown at the left of the alcove. The pupils of the Sisters of St. Joseph and of the School Sisters of Notre Dame showed thorough knowledge in their treatment of the Natural and Physical Sciences.

The papers prepared by the pupils of the Sisters of St. Agnes and the Sisters of the Incarnate Word, were remarkable for a clear and concise style of expression, to be attributed, no doubt, to the care given to letter-writing, of which so many fine specimens were shown in their bound volumes. Among the various displays in the Green Bay collection, none

excelled in interest that from the Indian Industrial School; this is an establishment for the training and education of the Menominee Indians on the Keshena Reservation. The display included bound volumes of excellent class work, also specimens of really remarkable linear drawing and crayon pictures of George Washington and Grover Cleveland. The crayon drawings gave evidence of much skill and good taste on the part of the dusky little artists. Some of their artistic productions are on the right-hand wall of the alcove. Shoes made by the boys, and the needle-work by the girls showed the practical side of the training and proved the benefit these children of the forest derive from it. A unique specimen was a miniature engine boiler, invented and constructed by an Indian boy, Gabriel Tucker, independently of any help from his elders or superiors in civilization. Rev. P. A. McDermott, C. S. Sp., of Green Bay, a professor of marked talent and prolonged success, contributed some unique specimens of Normal Work that attracted much favorable comment. These were: "Chart of Complete and Concise Synopsis of English Analysis," with a diagram in illustration of the Chart; an analysis of the first sentence of "Paradise Lost" and an "Analytical Map" for a complete study of the United States, giving name and geographical relation of States and their principal natural and political features.

These plans or schemes were very interesting to teachers, and suggested to them some very valuable ideas.

For its order, harmony of arrangement, variety and excellence, the exhibit of the schools of the Diocese of Green Bay ranked among the best. Not inferior to it was the display from the Diocese of La Crosse, prepared under the patronage of Bishop Schwebach, whose biography will be now considered.



RT. REV. JAMES SCHWEBACH, D.D.

The Right Reverend gentleman, the subject of this sketch was born on the beautiful Feast of the Assumption of the B. V. M., 1847, at Platen, Parish of Bettborn, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, where he obtained his elementary education; subsequently entering the college at Diekirch, he made such excellent progress as to enable him, when he came to this country in the spring of 1864, to enter at once upon his five years' course of philosophy and theology, in St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, Wis.

In February of 1869, Mr. Schwebach made his home in La Crosse, and was ordained deacon on July 24th. Too young to be ordained a priest, he officiated as deacon in St. Mary's Church of La Crosse, preaching in English, German and French, and instructing the school children in Christian Doctrine, until June 16th, 1870, when he was ordained a priest for the Diocese of La Crosse by the Rt. Rev. T. L. Grace, of St. Paul, Minn. Soon after his ordination, he was

appointed by his Bishop, Rt. Rev. Michael Heiss, to the rectorship of St. Mary's Church, a responsible pastorate, and one of much honor for so young a clergyman. It is evident that he fulfilled its onerous duties with zeal and earnestness, and to the perfect satisfaction of his people and his Bishop, for he had been laboring there nearly a quarter of a century when he was raised to the Episcopate. During that time he had, besides attending to the spiritual needs of that large congregation, built a new church, constructed a pastoral residence and erected a parochial school building; St. James' Church, in North La Crosse, was also built by him.

The Rt. Rev. K. C. Flasch, who succeeded Bishop Heiss, in La Crosse, on the latter's elevation to the Archiepiscopal See of Milwaukee, chose the zealous and devoted Father Schwebach for his Vicar General in 1882; subsequently, feeling the approach of his own death, he appointed the trusted Vicar administrator of the Diocese, a charge he was to continue to fulfill as its Bishop. To this dignity he was raised on February 25th, 1892, receiving consecration at the hands of the Most Rev. F. X. Katzer, in St. Joseph's Cathedral, La Crosse, Wis. The official notice, which had been issued in Rome on Nov. 30th, 1891, was received by the Bishop-elect on Dec. 14th, 1891. From that day he has fulfilled the important duties as Bishop with the same zeal and untiring earnestness that characterized him as a priest.

Perhaps we have no better evidence of his zeal and energy than the fine exhibit which he caused to be prepared by the schools of his Diocese, and which we will now review.

**T**HE DIOCESE OF LA CROSSE was erected by His Holiness Pope Pius IX., in 1868, Rt. Rev. John Michael Heiss being consecrated its first Bishop. He established the Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration at La Crosse and St. John's College, Prairie du Chien. Bishop Heiss having been promoted to the Archiepiscopal dignity in 1881, as co-adjutor to His Grace of Milwaukee, Rt. Rev. Kilian Flasch succeeded him, and he in turn was succeeded by the present Bishop, Rt. Rev. J. Schwebach.

In 1871, the Diocese numbered forty priests and fifty churches. In 1895 it numbers one hundred and eight priests, two hundred churches and chapels, and seventy-six institutions of learning and charity.

The educational exhibit of the Diocese of La Crosse included displays prepared by the pupils of one academy, St. Mary's Institute, Prairie du Chien, also of two orphanages, St. Ann's and St. Michael's, both of La Crosse, and twenty-two parochial schools; seven of the latter are located in La Crosse, and are under the care of the Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration; they include St. Joseph's Cathedral School and the schools attached to the following churches, namely: Holy Cross, Holy Trinity, St. James', St. John's, St. Mary's and St. Wenceslaus'; the other schools of this Diocese that exhibited work were, St. Agnes' at Ashland; Christ's at Bayfield; St. Mary's at Fountain City; St. Mary's at Neilsville; St. Mary's at St. Mary's Ridge and St. Aloysius at Sauk City, all of which were in charge of the Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration.

In addition to these were the exhibits from the schools of the Notre Dame Sisters, viz.:—St. Charles Borromeo's and the School of Notre Dame, Chippewa Falls; St. Mary's, Marshfield, and St. Gabriel's, Prairie du Chien; there was also an exhibit from the Seat of Wisdom School, New Richmond, under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Each school contributed from three to four bound volumes of class exercises and examination papers on the following subjects, which were common to all the schools, viz.:—Christian Doctrine, Arithmetic, Algebra, Language, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, United States History, Ancient and Modern History, Bible History, Geography, Physiology, Civil Government, Commercial Law and Book-keeping. In addition to these branches, St. Agnes' School, Ashland, had papers on Geometry, Botany, Zoology and General History. Notre Dame School, Chippewa Falls, exhibited a number of handsome wall pieces, including historical and geological charts, mechanical drawings and landscapes, several of which will be seen in the illustration. The class work of this school was quite extensive, and made an admirable showing of the subjects included in a high school and an academic course, besides very interesting primary work, making in all ten volumes of exercises and examination papers.

In addition to these, were volumes of Map Drawing, of Free-hand Drawing and of Music, also of excellent Kindergarten work.

St. Mary's Institute, Prairie du Chien, under the supervision of the School Sisters of Notre Dame, presented its work in booth No. 43, which will be remembered for the choice decoration of its wall space. An interesting feature of this decoration was a frame 58x37 inches, presenting

eleven views of St. Mary's Institute and its surroundings, notable among these views were two fine oil paintings representing "Father Marquette passing the site of St. Mary's Institute, June 17th, 1673," and "Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis directing a raft to Fort Crawford," the present site of the Institute. This group of pictures may be seen in the illustration at the head of the alcove, under the motto "Virtue and Science."

The bound work consisted principally of the following volumes of class exercises: six individual albums, by six members of the class of '92, containing examinations through the entire English course, comprising twenty-four branches. This arrangement made the volumes very interesting, as showing the yearly progress of those pupils, through the whole period of their school experience. Three herbariums, which may

also from pictures of animals; "A Year's Sketch Book" made a graceful appearance, and the examination papers on drawing and painting showed a thorough knowledge of the theories of art.

In addition to the usual class work, each department contributed some special papers of peculiar excellence; for instance, the Christian Doctrine Department presented one study of forty pages, "America's only Queen" and another, more brief, "The Origin of True Science;" the Historical Department presented eight studies on national history as, History of Columbia, Germania, Hibernia, Britannia, Fair France and Imperial Italy, also the French Revolution and ending with a pleasant little sketch of the Last Sioux Chief. Descriptions of Wisconsin birds and Wisconsin flowers gave a charming bit of local coloring, as did also the volume "On the Prairie." The Scientific Department presented four



LA CROSSE DIOCESAN EXHIBITS. ABOVE NO. 43.

be noticed on the shelf at the head of the alcove, were filled with carefully preserved specimens, collected and mounted by three members of the class of '93, made evident the care with which the most beautiful of the natural sciences is taught at St. Mary's. Three albums of examination papers by the class of '94 were of equal merit with those of the previous years. The fourteen large volumes of intermediate, preparatory and primary work showed that exactness and thoroughness which warrants success in the higher classes, when these well-trained pupils shall have reached them. Two volumes of shorthand displayed a skill that is doubtless bread-earning ere this. The Music Department contributed twelve volumes of various exercises, also individual albums of original work arranged as duets and trios. The Art Department displayed eleven volumes of drawings from models, casts, familiar objects and flowers,

well-written studies, a general treatment of scientific subjects; and the Literary Department a number of well-written and gracefully expressed essays, addresses and poems attractively arranged in the form of booklets, made of Japanese paper, with covers of bristol-board, birch-bark, chamois, celluloid and bolting cloth, decorated with appropriate hand-painted designs. A number of these will be seen on the walls of the alcove.

The work in St. Mary's exhibit covered a very extensive field of thought, carefully traversed, without the loss of a single advantage to the pupil. The methods of treatment manifested by the various papers were clear, systematic and interesting, many of them being truly original.

The papers in the bound volumes of the entire exhibit showed excellent application on the part of pupils, and approved methods on the

part of teachers. The alcove containing the La Crosse exhibits presented quite a festive appearance; this was due to the numerous pencil drawings that adorned the walls, and to the beautifully decorated celluloid and linen covers of the two or three hundred pamphlets scattered over its shelves and hanging on its walls at right and left.

Ten volumes of drawings, pencil and charcoal, from objects, casts and life, were presented by the Parochial Schools of the Franciscans of Perpetual Adoration. Two volumes of similar artistic work were from the Notre Dame Parochial Schools.

An amusing bit of originality was a drawing of (so stated the title) "Our American Flower;" on examination, this proved to be—a *one dollar bill*! "The Almighty Dollar" figuring as the American Flower is an exceedingly fine sarcasm.

The school at Festina, Iowa, which received special and complimentary notice in the press, is a branch of the Convent of St. Rose Viterbo, La Crosse, the Mother House of the Franciscans of Perpetual Adoration, hence its glories are those of the Diocese of La Crosse as well as of the city in which it is located.

A marked interest was shown in the exhibits of the western Dioceses, and certainly those thus far considered evidenced a gratifying progress in western Catholic schools of all grades.

Passing southward from Headquarters, the observant visitor next paused before the group of pictures and framed emblems presented in our illustration. These were loaned by the authorities of the Christian Brothers' College at Memphis, Tenn., and comprised an oil painting of the Blessed De La Salle, a sketch of whose life is subjoined, also *fac-similes* of the Coat of Arms of the De La Salle family and of the Seal of the Order of the Christian Brothers.

The painting gives an excellent impression of the strong personality of the Blessed Founder. The Coat of Arms of his ancestors shows that members of the family were illustrious in both Church and State, having filled high places in the hierarchy of the one and in the army and council chambers of the other, having fulfilled onerous duties in the Church and having bled and died on the battle-field for the State.

Such is the meaning of the various emblems to be seen in the picture at left of the portrait of the Blessed De La Salle. At the right of it, is a representation of the Seal of the Christian Brothers, a blazing star on an azure field, with the legend, "Signum Fidei," appropriate indeed to the Order that has caused faith and learning to illumine so many minds and souls.

Having looked long and earnestly at the central picture, we are ready to enjoy a brief account of the unique personality of him whom it portrays.

Blessed Jean Baptiste De La Salle was born in the city of Rheims, April 30th, 1651. La Belle France has given many a distinguished son to the Church, but none destined to do more for intellectual life than the subject of this sketch. From his earliest years he gave evidence of a high calling, and as the number of his years increased, so did the marks of his peculiar vocation, until his life work was accomplished in the establishment of the religious order of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

The wide significance of that event may be realized in some degree, by those who made themselves familiar during the Columbian Exposition, with the educational efforts of the Christian Brothers, and their wide-spread, successful results.

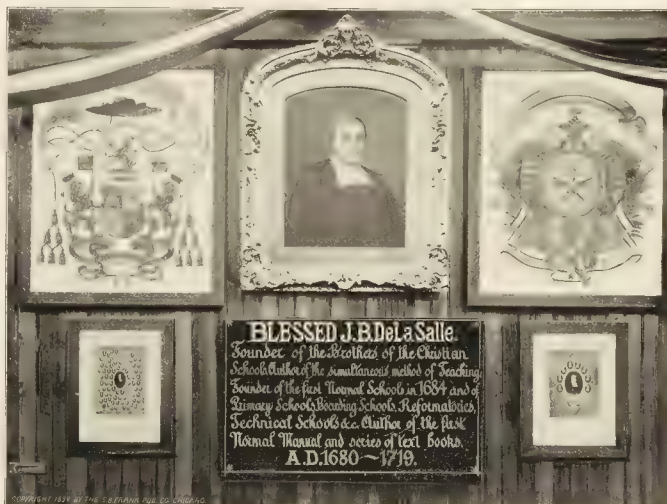
When the Blessed De La Salle had attained his eighth year, he was placed for his education in the University of Rheims; and at the early age of eleven, he chose for his vocation the service of the altar. This choice he was never to regret; though it had been made in the early spring-time of his life, its gracious self-devotedness stamped upon each succeeding epoch of his earthly existence the sacred characters of an ever increasing growth in holiness of purpose, of influence and of accomplished work.

In 1666, a canonry was conferred upon him at the metropolitan church of Rheims. Having completed his course of philosophy in that city, he entered, in 1670, the Seminary of St. Sulpice in Paris, thus placing himself under the direction of the celebrated M. Louis Tronson, rector of the seminary.

At St. Sulpice, the Blessed De La Salle was, throughout his entire sojourn there, the model of the students, and the admiration of the professors. By his

application to study and his unceasing practice of virtue, he was an hourly source of edification, while the unwearied use of his vigorous intellect, and his ability to cope with the profoundest difficulties of mental discipline, won him the highest distinction among scholars famous for their intellectual gifts and acquirements. Too brief, indeed, were the two years at St. Sulpice, to satisfy his thirst for knowledge, and his desire for advancement in virtue, but a sacred duty called him away to his father's house, made desolate by the death of both parents, leaving helpless younger brothers and sisters to his devoted and willing care. It had been a sacrifice to depart from that home, even for the glorious privilege of joining the priesthood, but it was a much greater sacrifice to return to it now, and to abandon for a time, perhaps forever, his holy choice of the highest vocation accorded to man. Six years later, however, that is in 1678, he was ordained priest, in the cathedral at Rheims, after which he most ardently desired to exchange his canonry for a parish, as being a wider field for action, but his Arch bishop would not consent to part with him; Divine Providence, however, was preparing the way for him to reach his grand life-work.

The grave difference between worldly education and Christian education has always been clearly apparent to the Church, and the serious responsibility arising therefrom she has not failed to recognize and to assume, with profoundest wisdom and tenderest charity. In the venerable subject of this sketch, she found one ready and perfectly well fitted to institute the desired reform in educational methods, and to establish a new and better system than the mistaken one so long in vogue. Nor was the opportunity long in presenting



COAT OF ARMS OF THE DE LA SALLE FAMILY

SEAL OF BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS

EXHIBITED BY CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' COLLEGE, MEMPHIS, TENN.

itself for the test of his educational theories. A society of pious women had been established in France by Father Nicolas du Barre, under the title of Society of the Infant Jesus, for the education of young girls. A branch of this association was instituted in Rheims by Père Roland, the spiritual director of Abbé De La Salle, who thus made the acquaintance of the new society, of which, on the death of Père Roland, he was made protector and guide. Deprived of its founder, while thus in its extreme infancy, the community of Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus was in danger of being suppressed, but the energetic measures of the Abbé De La Salle saved it from ruin. This was the first step upward, as it were, to the heights of an entirely new work for God and souls. The next was taken by his interest in a teaching brotherhood that had been founded by M. Nyl in Rouen, and which had recently established a school in Rheims. The Abbé De La Salle, who had shortly before been honored by the conferring upon him of the Doctor's cap by the faculty of Rheims, had become a man of note and influence, hence it was well for the new undertaking that he entered into its founder's plans with such saintly avidity, inducing M. Nyl, in his frequent absences, to leave himself in charge of the school which must otherwise have suffered grave injury. Finally, the brotherhood took up its abode in the Abbé's house, where he, being exceedingly busy at all times, had them sit at his own table, that he might use the meal time for instructing them in their duties, as teachers and as religious, for he had established among them the regular community life. Resigning his canonry, and giving away his entire fortune, he devoted himself without reserve to the life-work that it was now manifest was his in the design of Divine Providence.

It was in 1681 that he took the Brothers into his own house, and now, in 1684, having renounced all ties and disposed of his property, he himself became one of the brethren, a member of the new society, and permitted twelve of his companions to make their triennial vows of obedience and stability. The members of the fraternity decided that their habit should be made of coarse, black cloth, closed in front, and finished at the neck with a white rabat or collar, and that on certain occasions a black mantle should be worn over the habit. The Blessed De La Salle was the first to clothe himself in the new habit, giving at the same time to the association its permanent name of Brothers of the Christian Schools. Twice did he resign the office of Superior, and each time was obliged to reluctantly resume his office, once by the higher ecclesiastical authorities and once by the entreaties of the brethren themselves. The latter decided, however, that after the venerable founder, no one in holy orders should be their Superior.

The holy man who had given up all that the world prizes most highly, devoted himself to the simple duties of his calling; the grave doctor of divinity and profound theologian taught little children, like the humblest of the Brothers. The preparatory novitiate, in which young boys are trained for the society, owes its origin to the Blessed De La Salle himself.

In 1694 the Society had begun to spread in a manner that showed it to be blessed and prospered by God, hence the Blessed Founder permitted twelve of the Brothers to take perpetual vows, and soon after he prepared for their guidance and government a religious rule and constitution.

After a long life of great activity and no little suffering, the Blessed De La Salle departed this life, in profound peace, on April 7th, 1719. At his death the institute comprised twenty seven houses, two hundred and seventy four brothers, and nine thousand eight hundred and eighty five scholars. How grand, how magnificent a success was such a life work! To have realized all that increase in membership, in schools and in scholars, during the space of one brief lifetime, surely, in more senses than one, was the venerable De La Salle blessed!



HON. BROTHER JOSEPH, F.S.C., PARIS, FRANCE.  
SUPERIOR GENERAL OF THE BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

Greatness of soul belongs to no particular age, hence we are not surprised to find in the Order of the Christian Brothers of our day so worthy a successor of the Blessed De La Salle as the subject of the following sketch:

The extensive and admirable exhibits from the schools of the Christian Brothers of not only all parts of the United States and Canada, but of France, Spain, Belgium, England and the Isle of Mauritius, render interesting any facts that bear upon the life and works of the grand body of men that produced such superior educational results. Most particularly does this interest wax strong, regarding the personality of

him who governs and directs these educators, as their father, guide and friend, but this laudable curiosity finds a serious check in the simplicity and humility of a grand soul, given to thinking so intently of God and the things of God as to lose sight of itself, and as to desire of the world naught but its forgetfulness, hence the facts available regarding the subject of our sketch are far too meagre to afford it justice.

The Most Honored Brother Joseph, Superior-General of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, is possessed of an individuality that would impress itself upon any age favored by its existence, an individuality that is particularly adapted to the spirit of an age like the present, favoring, as it does, intellectual advancement and educational improvement.

The simple facts of his biography, so grand in its lowly directness of purpose, are as follows: they teach their own lessons of self-devotedness.

The Honored Brother was born March 30, 1823, at St. Etienne, Department of the Loire, France. His parents spared no effort that his early training might be solid and religious, hence, at the age of fourteen, he already developed an unusually bright and receptive intelligence, manifesting at the same time a decided leaning towards spiritual works of mercy and charity.

In 1836 he entered the Novitiate of the Christian Brothers at Paris, there to continue his studies and to prepare for his important career as teacher. His rapid progress soon entitled him to fulfill the honorable duties of a Christian educator, and his fidelity in that capacity caused him to be named Director of the Communal School, Rue Cloître, Saint Merri. In 1841 he founded the demi-pensionnat of Rue St. Antoine, now known as the Commercial School of St. Paul.

In Rue Francs Bourgeois, Brother Joseph founded a "Young Men's Society," by the means of which the happiest results have been attained for the religious, moral, social and material welfare of its steadily increasing membership.

The Superior-General, Brother Philippe, delegated him to act, from 1868 to 1874, as Inspector of Schools in several departments. In 1874 he was elected Assistant to the Superior-General. On his return to Paris his lay colleagues elected him a member of the Superior Council of Public Instruction in France, of which he continued for ten years a most active and energetic member.

Having been blessed with rare success in every work confided to him, he had been charged with the most responsible offices and duties of the Order, and 1884 found him generously assuming the burdensome honors of Superior-General.

From the land and from the city of Brother Joseph's distinguished labors, came several extensive educational exhibits that show that France still leads in learning and culture. None made the fact more clear than the display from ST. NICHOLAS' PROFESSIONAL TRADES SCHOOL.

To the Christian Brothers is due the pleasure intelligent Catholics enjoyed at the Columbian Exposition in beholding the educational results of religious training in Europe. From sunny France and chivalrous Spain, from the distant Isle of Mauritius and from merry England, these incomparable teachers brought their educational exhibits showing what faith and earnestness are doing for modern progress in the far away fatherlands.

Among these foreign displays, that of St. Nicholas' Trades School was most extensive, brilliant and valuable. Every day of a three months' sojourn amid the Catholic exhibits found the writer spending a few moments in addition to days of more exact examination, in alcoves 112 and 114, in devout admiration of its unique and exceedingly choice contributions to several sciences and many arts, to say nothing of practical trades.

On the low, convenient desks, running along one wall, were spread in attractive array, more than three hundred albums and exercise books, so interesting to the American eye, not only for the foreign methods of treating the various subjects, such as catechism, rhetoric and composition, all the branches of mathematics and all the natural and physical sciences, but for the small, fine writing characters, the same as our own and yet so unlike!

The nine albums of drawing (linear and ornamental) contained a delightful feast for the art-loving eye, while the twenty-four collections of maps, drawn by the pupils, pleased not less the artistic sense of the examiner than his sense of scientific accuracy.

The seven specimens of modeling in clay showed that what has been a mere "fad" with us, was a practical, wage-earning work with our foreign cousins. The twenty-four specimens of book printing and bind-

ing gratified the book-lover by their evidence of the workman's reverence for what he handled. The fourteen specimens of map-engraving, quite a different labor from map-drawing, were works of art as well as of science.

With a feeling almost of awe, one looked upon the seventeen German-silver and Brass Musical Instruments, trying to credit the fact that they, in all their queer crookedness of form and magic power over columns of vibrating air, had been manufactured by students; but even this grew to be a trifle, when the forty different optical instruments, including microscopes, with Vernier attachments at that, were known to have been constructed at St. Nicholas' Trades School! The trunks and valises were not so surprising, though exceedingly well made, but the iron work was; for the skill that formed those thirty-six pieces of

the fire"; a pair of candle-sticks, heavy and rich, suitable for "my Lord's mantlepiece"; a reliquary, a miniature cathedral or temple, lovely beyond description; candelabra, fit offering to the altar of a king's chapel, for a duke's atonement; the chandelier, such as we see in pictures of royal apartments, drawing-rooms and audience chambers; the sanctuary lamp, the crowning glory of this exhibit,—these rich and most elaborately designed objects were all constructed of polished brass; wonderfully shaped into a bewildering variety of ornamentation, the metal responded generously, as it were, to the artistic touch of genius and skill, permitting results in elegance of form and loveliness of decoration that were almost inconceivable. The lamp, to which reference has been made, can be seen in our illustration; six or eight feet high, and proportionately large in circumference, its possibilities of rich and varied



EXHIBITS FROM ST. NICHOLAS' PROFESSIONAL TRADES SCHOOL, PARIS, FRANCE. ALACOVES NOS. 112 AND 114.

machinery, from steel, brass and iron, is not common among youths.

The special features of this exhibit were the wood-carving and the use of polished brass; skill in the former was well displayed in thirty-seven detached specimens, but more elaborately and artistically on four pieces of furniture: a book-case, two cabinets and a table of black walnut, surpassed anything of the kind that was to be seen elsewhere at the time. The patterns carved were so rich in detail, so elaborate in design, that eyesight, manual skill and correct taste, as well as talent, were tested to their utmost, and stood the test admirably, giving to the Columbian Exposition a truly worthy contribution of its kind. The same could be said, with equal justice, of the work in brass. A dainty grate-fender, fit "for my Lady's chamber", meant to attract dainty feet to the genial warmth that awakens day dreams, and "creates castles in

ornamentation were such as to rouse real enthusiasm in the mind and the heart of the students who had the happiness to work on this jeweled masterpiece.

Let the reader note all the features of the illustrations, in order to gain an idea of some of these unique exhibits from across the sea.

At the left, near the margin, we see specimens of wood carving; below them, a group of architectural drawings; at the right of them, specimens of ornamental designs for wall paper, carpets, wood carving and other purposes, where the artistic and mechanical blend. Below these designs are photographs of the institution and of its pupils. To the right of them, and resting on the wall-table, are specimens of clay modeling. Then we see the trunks and valises, while in the background is the handsomely carved cabinet, with its valuable contents, the mechanical in-

struments already referred to, and to the right of this a small cabinet daintily carved and bearing on its top one of the handsome candelabra for which this educational manufactory is famed.

Hanging above these objects is the rich and elaborately ornamented sanctuary lamp, set with gems. In the foreground is a table—a beautiful piece of work itself, bearing an elegant grate-fender graced with exquisite ornamentation, and with the piquant figures of two saucy cupids, to guard the fire on the home hearth.

Resting on the floor at the foot of this table, we see albums of linear



WALNUT CABINET, CARVED BY STUDENTS OF ST. NICHOLAS' PROFESSIONAL TRADES SCHOOL, PARIS, FRANCE. ALCOVES NOS. 112 AND 114.

and ornamental drawing, also the charming reliquary made of polished brass, beautifully designed and exquisitely ornamented.

A few moments spent in looking at the illustration of the walnut sideboard, will impress the reader with a sense of the skill that has been acquired by the gifted students of St. Nicholas' Trades School, under the guidance of their still more gifted teachers.

This institution was established in 1827 by distinguished French laymen, M. de Bewanger and M. le Comte Victor de Noailles. In 1859 it passed into the hands of the Christian Brothers. It is now situated on Rue Vangirard, Paris, France, and continues to be of a private char-

acter, presided over by the Master Architect of Paris, who through competent foremen supervises all the work, of whatsoever kind, done by the pupils. Over one thousand boys are now serving their apprenticeship there; from the moment of entrance, each understands that time and materials are valuable, and that he must do his best, for all work that is not perfect is relentlessly rejected. Well-known firms in Paris patronize the school continually, paying for the services of its foremen, and purchasing the goods manufactured.

So thorough is the moral discipline, as well as the mechanical training, the students become not only proficient mechanics, but pious church members, moral members of society and worthy citizens.

St. Nicholas' is not a mere industrial school, such as we find connected with orphanages in America, but an institution in which the pupils are regularly apprenticed. Each boy's expenses are met by a patron who supplies all his needs, including tools, and enables him to pass through the various stages of advancement, from trade to trade, so that he is not a specialist at the end of his apprenticeship, but a proficient in several trades, ready to accept and fill creditably any position that his "patron" may secure for him at the termination of his apprenticeship. For the benefit of the reader we will state that the balance of the exhibits of the Christian Brothers in the United States, Canada and Europe, will be treated upon in the latter part of the volume.

In New York City, on the 17th of October, 1847, was consecrated Rev. John Timon, a priest of the Congregation of the Mission, to fill the See of Buffalo, newly erected. The portion of the state committed to his care included the historic ground around Niagara, made memorable by the explorations of the celebrated La Salle and the missionary labors of the romantic Father Hennepin, also those of the still more distinguished clergymen Father de La Ribourde and Father Zenobe Membre, martyrs to their zeal for souls.

Bishop Timon began his work in the new Diocese as a veritable missionary. He visited places, not merely to administer confirmation, but to give to the people three days' missions, preaching three times daily, making meditation with the congregations twice daily, and spending the rest of the day in the confessional.

One of the Bishop's earliest plans was for the foundation of a college, and this was fulfilled in the erection of St. Joseph's College in Buffalo and the College of the Sacred Heart in Rochester, at that time within the Diocese of Buffalo.

The Rt. Rev. Father's exertions were not confined to colleges; academies, schools, orphanages and asylums succeeded each other in rapid growth and made gratifying progress under his able direction, so that the Diocese of Buffalo, so poorly provided with spiritual, charitable and educational resources, when Bishop Timon was promoted to the See, soon became one of the most richly endowed, enjoying the services of Jesuit, Redemptorist, Oblate, Franciscan and Lazarist missionaries; also of Sisters of St. Joseph, of St. Bridget, of St. Francis, of Notre Dame and of Charity to labor in the schools.

In 1867 Bishop Timon went to his eternal reward, universally esteemed for his learning, zeal and devotion. As his successor the Holy See chose the Lazarist Father, Rev. Stephen Vincent Ryan, who was consecrated on the 8th of November, 1868.

The Diocese now comprises one hundred and sixty-one churches, served by two hundred and eleven priests. Under the zealous care of Bishop Ryan, there also flourish three seminaries, five colleges, twenty academies, seventy-two parochial schools and seventeen charitable institutions, having the educational and charitable services of the Jesuit, the Passionist, the Franciscan, the Redemptorist, the Lazarist, the Oblate Fathers and the Christian Brothers; also the Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Mary, the Gray Nuns, the Sisters of St. Francis, the School Sisters of Notre Dame, the Sisters of St. Joseph, the Sisters of Mercy, Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, Sisters of Our Lady of Refuge, and the Felician Sisters of St. Francis.

It is within recent years that Bishop Ryan celebrated his Silver Jubilee, at which time so many sketches of his life appeared as to make its incidents familiar to every one, but as our book is for all time, we repeat the pleasing facts of Bishop Ryan's biography, without apology, in the following brief narration:

Earthly existence began for Mgr. Ryan on the first day of the year 1825, near Almonte, Ont., Canada, but it was not to continue under English rule, for, while he was yet a child, his parents departed from the cold north and took up their abode in the States. They established their home in Pottsville, Pa.; here the boy Vincent grew in years and grace; here, having reached the age when youthful curiosity looks for life's true meaning, youthful enthusiasm urges every faculty to the attainment of something great and high, and youthful ambition demands a special mission among mankind, he heard in his heart the voice of a divine vocation uttering its strong, irresistible cry.

Having expressed to his parents the desire to be a priest, he was sent for his classical course, to St. Charles' Seminary, Philadelphia. He entered that institution in 1840; it was in that year that the present venerable head of the Diocese of St. Louis was consecrated, in the Cathedral at Philadelphia, and, among the acolytes who served in the sanctuary on this occasion, was a youth destined to be one day the central figure in similar ceremonies. This was Stephen Vincent Ryan, to become, some years later, the beloved Bishop of Buffalo.

Before that crowning event of his life, however, there were others that stamped their impress on heart and soul. While in Philadelphia, he chanced to meet certain of the Fathers of the Mission of St. Vincent de Paul, and was deeply impressed by their mode of life. Feeling himself irresistibly attracted to join these holy men in their good works, he applied for admission to their community, and in 1844 he was sent to their college at Cape Girardeau, Mo., to make his theological studies. In five years, he had finished his divinity course and was ready for ordination. The august ceremony was conducted in the cathedral at St. Louis, and the Most Rev. Prelate, at whose consecration the youth had assisted eight years before, performed the sacred rite.

The young priest began at once the holy duties of the ministry, and during the years preceding his consecration as Bishop of Buffalo, he filled various offices of importance and high trust in the Order of the Mission, to which he rendered valuable and untiring service. To him was due the successful establishment of the Vincentian Seminary in Germantown, Pa., now the headquarters of the Vincentian army of devoted missionaries and the Mother House of the Eastern Province, the residence also of the Superior General of the Order in America. In many ways did Father Ryan generously and zealously advance the interests of the Order, and more than once did he cross the ocean to consult the Superior General at Paris, regarding the welfare of the Vincentian Congregation in America.

On the death of Bishop Timon of blessed memory, Father Ryan's prominence in his Order caused every one who knew him to see in him the probable successor of the departed head of the Diocese of Buffalo.

The event proved the truth of their foresight, for on Nov. 8th, 1868, he was consecrated for the vacant See.

We can give here but a mere outline of the many and great works accomplished by Bishop Ryan during the quarter of a century that he has presided over the churches of western New York.

Aside from the immense increase that has been effected in the number of the Diocesan churches, schools, convents and charitable institutions, and the large additions made to the ranks of the clergy religious and secular, must be mentioned the erection of the fine episcopal residence and the building for the Young Men's Catholic Association; also the establishment, under the care of the Jesuit Fathers, of St. Canisius' College.

The presence of the Cardinal and other prelates of note on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of Bishop Ryan, made manifest the fact that his worth is recognized outside of his own Diocese; that he is held in great esteem by the multitude outside his own jurisdiction, who have heard his name and caught the echo of his noble fame.

After the pleasant acquaintance we have made with the personality of Bishop Ryan, through consideration of the events of his life, we anticipate much gratification from a study of the educational exhibit that was prepared under his patronage.

It appeared in alcoves 29, 30, 32, 34, and all arrangements connected with it were made by the Diocesan World's Fair Committee: Rev. Geo. Weber, Rev. J. Daly, Rev. P. J. Colonel, Rev. J. Moony and Rev. Brother Aelred.

One of the leading exhibits in this display was that from the far-famed and beloved University of Niagara, -the college of Our Lady of Angels. This institution is in charge of the Lazarist Fathers, worthy sons of St. Vincent de Paul, animated by his spirit and filled with his zeal.

On the walls of alcove 34, where the exhibit of this institution was placed, there appeared, as may be seen in the illustration, oil paintings of the College and Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, portraits in oil of Most Rev. Archbishop Lynch and Rt. Rev. Bishop Timon, crayon portraits of Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryan, D. D., of Very Rev. R. E. V. Rice, C. M., of happy memory, and of Very Rev. P. V. Kavanaugh, C. M. Besides these pictures and portraits, there were decorating the wall space, four Seminary O. L. A. and C. Literary Scrolls, four Basilian L. A. Scrolls, four B. L. A. Banners, two R. E. V. R. L. A. Banners, and one N. U. G. C. Banner, also a R. E. V. R. L. A. Scroll. Friends of the institution will recognize the initials of the beloved Father Rice on one banner and on

one scroll. The banners here mentioned were symbolic of the principles held by the members of the various literary societies of the college, and the scrolls bore the names of their members, a proud array, some day to reflect literary honor upon Alma Mater.

Specimens of the literary work done by these youthful writers, were to be found in the ten volumes of the "Niagara Index" that graced the table below the portraits and pictures mentioned above.

This college paper formed in itself an interesting study, and the "Souvenir Volume" prepared especially for the World's Fair, showed the excellence of the printing department of the institution, and the typographical skill of the pupils.

Photographs of the various societies, in groups, gave the visitor an opportunity to judge of the intelligence of the pupils, as the pictures of various college localities, permitted them to judge somewhat correctly of



RT. REV. STEPHEN V. RYAN, D.D.

the advantages afforded the pupils, since environment has so much influence over the action of the mind.

The College of St. Canisius, in charge of the Jesuit Fathers, presented seven volumes of examination papers and of class work in the usual collegiate studies.

These papers were interesting and scholarly, accurate and orderly, as was befitting the work of pupils taught by Jesuit teachers.

The Gray Nuns, of the Convent of the Holy Angels, Buffalo, displayed carefully executed work from one parochial school, given in eleven volumes, and pretty, gracefully written, accurate work from one academy, constituting eighteen volumes of class exercises bound in French gray and embracing all branches of a young lady's education. One hundred and fifty Botanical specimens, skillfully dried and mounted, added to the attractiveness of the display, as did the thirty-three pieces of fancy needle-work, among which was a picture of an eagle embroidered in gold. This picture is clearly visible in the illustration. The Botanical work, referred to above, was the special feature of this exhibit, and received flattering notices from the press. It comprised dried specimens mounted on Bristol board and hung in revolving frames. One special volume in this exhibit contained a story written for the *Catholic World* and translated into German.

The painting on china, canvas and silk was admirable.

Both of these institutions are named from the Holy Angels and are located in Buffalo.

From one academy (Mt. St. Joseph's) and eleven parochial schools came very meritorious work, comprised in twenty-four volumes of class exercises and examination papers; it was prepared by pupils of the Sisters of St. Joseph. The academic display included several pieces of pretty fancy work, some well-drawn maps and a number of pencil and crayon drawings, very pleasingly executed.

The Ladies of the Sacred Heart of Mt. St. Mary's Academy, Buffalo, in charge of Miss Nardin, presented carefully prepared work from four parochial schools, contained in thirty-three volumes of correctly written papers, and an academic display of ten oil paintings, seventy-seven volumes of class work of more than ordinary excellence, and five albums of drawings, maps and pictures, showing a gratifying skill. Several of the paintings mentioned above are shown in the illus-

dication veil embroidered in gold, one preaching stole and one lace alb.

The Franciscans, having their Mother House at the Sacred Heart Convent, Buffalo, gave exhibits from the Sacred Heart High School, and from St. Michael's Parish School, consisting of nine volumes from the latter, containing papers on arithmetic, composition, grammar, spelling and map-drawing; and thirty-eight volumes from the former, containing exercises in rhetoric, literature, history, church history, book-keeping, physics, astronomy, harmony, spelling, German grammar, German composition, elementary drawing and Kindergarten work; also two large oil paintings and a handsome map of New York. The needle-work was as follows:—one altar lace in filet, two tidies, one tray cloth, one table cover, one fancy toaster, one lamp shade, one embroidered night dress, one child's dress embroidered, one Japanese basket, three



BUFFALO DIOCESAN EXHIBITS. ABOVE NO. 30

tration, on the walls at right and at left. A feature of Miss Nardin's exhibit was the drawing, which was glowingly commented upon by the Buffalo press. "The bound volumes," stated one paper, "were marvels in their way."

The Franciscan Sisters, wearing the brown habit and having their Mother House at St. Elizabeth's Academy, Alleghany, presented exhibits from the following schools: St. Elizabeth's Academy and St. Patrick's Parish School in Buffalo, comprising six volumes of academic work, stenography, mathematics, book-keeping, literature, penmanship and drawing; seven volumes of common school work, geography, grammar, physiology, arithmetic, United States History and composition; from the academy: three oil paintings, one water color picture, a series of ornamental and object drawings, two needle-work pictures, one Bene-

watch pockets and two needle-cases. The paintings were very good, and the needle-work exceedingly delicate and tasty.

The map of New York showed the products of the State, small bits of them being fastened to the map, the background was real sand. Twenty-eight 6x8 historical maps of the United States, in colored pen work, fourteen 6x8 pencil and pen drawings and thirteen 6x8 pencil drawings of flowers made a wall display that was very creditable, both for skill and industry. The Sacred Heart Kindergarten work was complete and excellent.

The Franciscan Sisters of the Third Order, having their Mother House at 337 Pine St., Buffalo, and wearing the black habit, presented exhibits from the following schools:—St. Agnes' and The Seven Dolors, of Buffalo, Holy Helpers of Gardenville, SS. Peter and Paul of Ham-

burg and an Orphan Asylum. These institutions contributed thirty volumes of bound work consisting of exercises in mathematics, language, history, catechism, geography, map-drawing, commercial and business forms, drawing from objects, German grammar, German translation and composition. The needle-work, which was beautifully wrought, comprised (from the Seven Dolers School) four silk throws, one silk toilet set, twenty-four tidies, three aprons, three worsted garments, fancy boxes, bags and baskets, needle-cases and watch-pockets. The art display consisted of four crayon drawings, several albums of object drawing and one oil painting.

From the Orphan Asylum there came celluloid brush and paper holders, embroidered silk throws, cushions and shawls, one ornamented handkerchief case and a shopping bag, a tastily made silk bonnet and an elegant silk dress. A pretty and skillful painting on doe skin was much admired.

The Academy of Our Lady of the Angels, and the parish schools of St. John, SS. Peter and Paul and St. Mary, all of Elmira, also the parish schools of St. John, St. Patrick and St. Mary, in Lockport, are in charge of the Sisters of St. Mary, whose exhibit, though not large, was choice, presenting one volume of academic work and six volumes of common school work, also five framed drawings, one oil painting, one large piece of ornamental pen work and a lyre bird, executed in colored inks; this is to be distinctly seen in the illustration of the Buffalo Exhibit. There were specimens of fancy work as follows: Two pieces of hand-made lace, two painted cushions and one album of samples of needle-work. The painted fire screen, in the foreground of the illustration, came from St. Joseph's Academy, Lockport. The work in the exhibit from the schools of the Sisters of St. Mary ranked with the best.

The following schools, under the care of the Christian Brothers, contributed to the exhibit: In Buffalo, St. Joseph's Cathedral School, the male department of St. Bridget's and the male department of St. Louis'. One hundred and twenty-two volumes of admirable papers testified to the excellent scholarship of the pupils of the above schools, and to their proficiency in the following branches: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic (the examples in mensuration illustrated with drawings), grammar and composition, geography and history, book-keeping and business forms, typewriting and stenography, German (including grammar, composition and translation), phonography and physiology.

Besides the written work, St. Joseph's School contributed five volumes of drawing (ornamental, linear and map), also ten large drawings framed; these were crayon pictures of landscapes and ships, and crayon portraits of distinguished persons, among whom appeared Mgr. Satolli.

The Sisters of Mercy presented nine volumes of parochial school work, on the ordinary branches, pleasingly done by the pupils of St. Bridget's School and St. Stephen's School, Buffalo; SS. Peter and Paul's School, Jamestown; St. Mary's School, Niagara Falls and St. Mary's School, Olean.

St. Mary's School, Buffalo, in charge of the School Sisters of Notre Dame, sent seven volumes of very satisfactory papers, on the subjects found in all parochial school work; four pictures in needle-work, one bracket of leather flowers and a wax cross twined with wax roses.

The exhibits from the Industrial Schools and Orphanages consisted principally of fancy work and plain needle-work, though each institution presented also volumes of written class work. The Orphan Asylums: St. Mary's at Dunkirk, St. Joseph's and the female department of St. John's, at West Seneca, are in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph; they exhibited one volume each of neat class work; in addition to which, St. Mary's sent a volume on music, St. Joseph's an album of drawings, St. John's four specimens of needle-work in the form of rugs and quilts. The boys' department of St. John's, which is in charge of the Brothers of the Holy Cross, sent four books of skillful typesetting and specimens of electrotyping.

From the German Asylum, Buffalo, there came five volumes of excellent papers in both German and English, one oil painting, one picture painted on doe skin, three celluloid whisk holders, two aprons, two paper holders and one each of the following: a shroud, cushion, throw and bonnet, each made of silk and embroidered; a spider duster, a basket, a shopping bag, a bobbinet throw, a pair of mittens, a towel rack, two handkerchief boxes and an embroidered shawl. This institution is in charge of the Franciscan Sisters having their Mother House at the Sacred Heart Convent, Buffalo.

St. Mary's Deaf Mute Institution, Buffalo, in care of the Sisters of St. Joseph, exhibited seven volumes of the school journal, "*Le Conteux*," two volumes of very good papers on the studies of the grammar grades, one oil painting, one pretty specimen of wood carving, one sample of skillful chair caning and ten beautiful pictures in water color.

St. Vincent's Orphanage gave a notable display; the grade work, beautifully written, was in every instance illustrated with charming little pencil drawings; each study of the grammar grades was treated in this way, showing much intelligence and good taste, on part of students, as well as patient training on part of teachers. The needle-work in this exhibit was in keeping with the superior class work and included three dresses of linen, muslin and silk, all exquisitely made, the silk one being embroidered by hand. Besides the dresses, there were two aprons, trimmed with crochet, one velvet card case embroidered, one broom case, similar to former, a set of doilies and a table center-piece embroidered. This display of tasty, skillful needle-work held, for a long time, the attention of each visitor who paused before it, and certainly the whole display reflected great honor on the dear Sisters of Charity, particularly because the pupils were orphans. The Buffalo Exhibit, as a whole, and in each of its features, was highly gratifying to the Bishop of the Diocese.

We now turn to another exhibit from the State of New York, different somewhat, in character, from the preceding, but equal to it in merit and in all those points that contribute to the success of such a display. Those who saw them, know how they compared; those who did not visit them, may judge of them from the illustrations in this volume and from the description of the work presented by each.



RT. REV. CHARLES E. McDONNELL, D.D.

Long Island, named by early Catholic explorers "The Isle of the Holy Apostles," constitutes the Diocese of Brooklyn, and was erected in 1853, with Rt. Rev. John Loughlin, D.D., as its first bishop.

The eastern part of the Island was settled by people from New England, and the western part by the Dutch, hence there were but few Catholics among its early inhabitants. Even now, the greater portion of the Catholic population is in the city of Brooklyn; there also are the greater number of churches and priests, the number in the entire Diocese being one hundred and twenty-four of the former and two hundred and eighty-eight of the latter.

In 1822, there was not a Catholic Church on the Island; in 1837,

there were two in Brooklyn; in 1878, there were thirty-nine in the city, and thirty-two in the rest of the Diocese, with one hundred and thirty-eight priests. From such small beginnings, and by such gradual advancement, we have the above progress and improvement.

In this Diocese, as in others, learning kept pace with religion, and schools succeeded churches, so that, at the present time, there are, besides one seminary for ecclesiastical students, five colleges, sixteen academies and one hundred and seven parochial schools, with an attendance of twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and forty-eight pupils.

On the death of Rt. Rev. Bishop Loughlin, in 1891, Rt. Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, D.D., was consecrated his successor.



BROOKLYN DIOCESAN EXHIBITS. ALCOVE NO. 20.

This distinguished Prelate was born February 1, 1854, in the city of New York. His parents having moved to Brooklyn when he was quite young, he received his early education in that city. On their return to New York, somewhat later, he was placed under the care of the Christian Brothers, at the old De La Salle Institute on Second Street, from which he passed to the Jesuit College of St. Francis Xavier on West Sixteenth Street, and here, as the college records show, he kept his name at the head of the class lists, carrying off the principal prizes.

His career at college, though brilliant, was brief, because he determined to join the priesthood, and having been accepted as a student for the New York Diocese, went to Rome to make his theological studies in the American College, of which Mgr. Chatard was President at the time. The young American student fulfilled, in Rome, the promise of his early school days in New York, and at the end of six years was ordained by Bishop Chatard May 19, 1873, taking also the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Having made a brief continental tour and a short visit to England, he turned his face homeward, in the direction of his life-duties.

After his safe arrival in his native city, he was appointed assistant at St. Mary's Church, and soon after at St. Stephen's, from which he was removed to become Master of Ceremonies at St. Patrick's Cathedral. For this office, his Roman training fitted him perfectly; under his directions all the great functions were carried out with imposing regularity and an impressive stateliness.

Father Farley, Secretary to Cardinal McCloskey, having been appointed pastor of St. Gabriel's Church, Rev. Dr. McDonnell succeeded to the secretaryship, and after the Cardinal's death Archbishop Corrigan retained him in the same confidential capacity, in which he showed signal ability. On the death of Rev. Father

Quinn, the duties of Vicar General, which had been shared with Mgr. Preston, fell entirely upon the latter, who was also Chancellor, hence it became necessary to appoint another to the last named office, and Rev. Dr. McDonnell was the fortunate choice of the Archbishop's keen foresight.

So well did the Rev. Chancellor fulfill his duties, and so worthy did he prove himself in all particulars, as priest, and citizen, universal respect was accorded him, and, in token of personal regard, he was appointed Private Chamberlain to the Pope, with the title of Monsignor. He was most successfully accomplishing the duties attached to these offices when Rt. Rev. Bishop Loughlin died, December 31, 1891. The Bishops of the Province made Rev. Dr. McDonnell their first choice for the succession to the See of Brooklyn, and Rome unhesitatingly ratified the choice. He was therefore consecrated second Bishop of the See, the sacred ceremony taking place on April 25, 1892, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City; the new bishop entered into possession of his See on May 2d, of the same year.

Bishop McDonnell is an earnest and forcible preacher, his assertions being based upon a thorough knowledge of theology, in which he excels, and to which he adds a remarkable prudence, while his tact gains for him a host of friends wherever he is known.

One of the early acts of his administration was the appointment of a Diocesan committee to arrange an educational exhibit for the Columbian Exposition. This committee included the following reverend gentlemen: Rev. Thomas Taaffe, Rev. Joseph O'Connell and Rev. J. A. Hartnett, under whose able direction was prepared the excellent exhibit that gave so much honor to the Diocese.

The Brooklyn exhibit comprised work from two colleges, fifteen academies, twenty-nine parish schools and five orphanages and industrial schools.

The Colleges of St. John and of St. Francis, in charge of the Lazarist Fathers and the Franciscan Brothers, respectively, presented very excellent papers on the natural and physical sciences, also on mathematics, rhetoric, history, Christian Doctrine and the classics in the original Greek and Latin. The French translations from the pupils of St. John's showed a wide knowledge of that polite language.

The following academies are located in the city of Brooklyn, and are in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, viz.: Nativity Institute, St. Agnes' Seminary, St. Thomas Aquinas' Academy and St. Joseph's Academy. These institutions made an admirable showing of bound work, comprising papers on Christian Doctrine, the several departments of history, the three branches of mathematics, the natural and physical sciences, the branches of the business course, English and American literature, the classical and the modern languages, constituting in all twenty-four volumes. In addition to these there was an exhibit from St. Agnes' Seminary of six paintings and fifteen specimens of ornamental needle-work, also three charts executed in colored crayon, one representing an outline of the literature and the history of the Victorian Age, a second the Colonial Settlements of North America, a third "Masters of the Old School"; these were unique in style and very useful, we should judge, as a help in making certain subjects interesting to a class. The paintings and charts are visible in the illustration.

The other institutions of the city that took part in the great display were the female department of the Sacred Heart School, in charge of Sisters of Mercy, contributing one volume of class exercises on history, arithmetic and grammar; St. Joseph's Academy, in charge of Sisters of St. Joseph, two volumes of papers on Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, physiology, history, literature, music, French composition, fancy work and plain needle-work, which can be seen in the picture of the alcove; the Visitation Academy and Convent, over which the Visitation Nuns preside, exhibited four volumes on Christian Doctrine, the natural and physical sciences, history, rhetoric and composition, literature and music, French, German and Latin, also two albums of choice paintings and drawings, one of them lying open is reproduced in the illustration, a set of excellent herbaria and five framed oil paintings: "The Agony in the Garden," "The Wounded Soldier," "Magdalen" and flowers and animals. Some of these pictures also may be noted in the illustration. The Franciscan Brothers of Brooklyn, presented work from St. Francis' College, male department of the Sacred Heart School, St. Leonard's Academy, St. Patrick's School, St. Vincent de Paul's School and the school of Our Lady, Star of the Sea, comprising thirty volumes on academic, collegiate and business branches, including ancient and modern languages and mechanical drawing. Each volume showed the result, not only of careful instruc-

tion, but of exact training in proper expression and of patient drilling on the principles of science.

St. Joseph's Academy, of Flushing, L. I., is under the immediate patronage of Rt. Rev. Chas. E. McDonnell, D.D., Bishop of Brooklyn, and is located in a suburban village, about eight miles from New York City. This institution was represented at the Exposition by an exhibit of great merit. The studies seem to be thorough and extensive, embracing all the branches of an ornamental education, and the Academy being incorporated with the University of the State of New York, diplomas and graduating medals are conferred on those who complete the requisite course. Among the twelve paintings presented by this institution, the most remarkable was the portrait of Bishop McDonnell, pronounced, by those who knew him, a correct and artistic likeness; "Pharaoh's Horses," in oil, was the subject of much kindly comment; so also was "The Fish-

The intellectual part of the display consisted of the examination papers of the graduating class of that year, prettily tied with ribbons and bearing the writer's name engrossed on the cover. The subjects treated were Church history, moral philosophy, literature, geology, algebra and exercises in French and German. A critical study of one of Shakespeare's plays made an interesting paper, and the selected essay on Columbus was an able production. The ten members of the science class presented admirable examination papers rendered attractive by their fine diagrams, drawn with colored inks, to illustrate the various subjects in natural philosophy and astronomy. A volume of Centennial dramas showed considerable talent for a difficult style of composition. The Holy Trinity Orphan Asylum, in charge of the Dominican Sisters, presented one volume of carefully prepared and very creditable class work.

The Industrial School of Mercy, in charge of the Sisters of Mercy,

displayed samples of silk lace, specimens of plain sewing, a crocheted jacket, several pairs of shoes, twelve samples of crocheting, specimens of button-hole making, one point-lace handkerchief, one piece of framed embroidery, one framed sample of drawn work, two bedspreads and two pillowshams crocheted and one pair of child's socks.

St. John's Home, in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, exhibited, besides three volumes of very pleasing class papers, on the studies of the grammar grades, two volumes of delightful Kindergarten work. The needle-work comprised nine crocheted pieces: two shawls, two bedspreads and five pieces of lace; two framed pieces: one embroidered and one drawn work, and a point lace handkerchief.

St. Malachy's Home, in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, contributed one volume of well-written papers on the grammar grade studies and on business forms: bills, receipts, etc.

St. Paul's Industrial School, in charge of the Sisters of Charity, had a display that was entirely of hand work, and very beautiful, tasty and practical it was, winning one to stand long before its attractive features:

its pretty little doll's chair; its dainty embroidered underwear; its elegant pattern of lace; its handsome scarfs and rich satin banner; its neatly stitched shirts and waists; its pretty embroidered cushions and dainty aprons; its fashionable dress-waists for ladies and its handsomely embroidered shirt for a gentleman, were extremely meritorious. While each piece exhibited was a credit to the institution, the two dresses for children and the six ball dresses for young ladies excelled everything else, and had no rivals in any exhibit whatever, so elegantly were they designed, so exquisitely finished.

These "Homes" and Industrial Schools are all located in the city of Brooklyn which is, surely, the City of Schools as well as the "City of Churches." The parochial schools of the Diocese that exhibited were the following:—Taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph, fifteen:—Holy Cross, Our Lady of Good Counsel, St. Theresa's, St. Vincent de Paul, Nativity, Our Lady of Mercy, St. Ann's, St. Anthony's,



BROOKLYN DIOCESAN EXHIBITS. : ALCOVE NO. 20.

erman's Return," a copy of the well-known picture of that name. A map of Long Island, also in oil, was a very creditable piece of work for a miss only fifteen years of age. A map of Europe, from the same hand and nicely mounted for the wall, showed skill with the pencil as well as a thorough knowledge of geography. Several panels, with fish and game represented on a black enameled background, caught the eye of those who like to give an artistic turn to their dining-room decorations. "Moonlight on the City," "London Bridge," "Italian Shepherd Boy," "Neapolitan Fisher Boy," "The Two Princes in the Tower," "Grandmamma, You Must Not Talk," "The Christian Martyr" and an "Ecce Homo" were among the remaining pieces of the excellent art display. Besides the paintings, there were forty-six mechanical drawings and a charming piece called "The Centennial Dream." It had made its first appearance at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and was a unique representation of our country's prosperity at that time.

St. Francis de Sales, St. James', St. John's, St. Joseph's, St. Malachy's, St. Peter's and St. Paul's and Visitation School; taught by Sisters of St. Dominic, nine:—All Saints, Holy Family, Holy Trinity, St. Bernard's, St. Fidelis', St. Leonard's, St. Michael's, St. Nicholas' and Mother of Sorrows' School; Franciscan Brothers, ten:—Assumption, Our Lady of Mercy, St. Ann's, St. Anthony's, St. Charles', St. Francis de Sales, St. John's, The Evangelist's, St. Joseph's and Visitation School; Sisters of Charity, six:—Assumption, St. Charles', St. Mary Star of the Sea, St. Paul's, St. Peter's and St. Stephen's; Sisters of Christian Charity, one:—St. Benedict's School; Christian Brothers, one:—St. James' Commercial School. This last-named school had a much more extensive and comprehensive exhibit than any other parochial school of the Diocese. It comprised twenty-eight volumes of examination papers, nineteen volumes of type-written work, three volumes of business letters and forms, four volumes of penmanship and drawing, one volume of shorthand, literature and arithmetic; eleven volumes of higher mathematics, six volumes of high school branches and a volume of photographs. The other schools named presented from two to ten volumes of papers on the studies of the grammar and high school grades, all marked by that carefulness, accuracy and clearness, by which the parish school work of the Catholic Exhibit was universally distinguished.

The displays of three of the Dominican schools were brightened by the pretty contributions of the Kindergarten. (See illustration.)

The illustration of the interior of alcove 18 shows, in the background and to the right of it, nine paintings from the Brooklyn academies of St. Joseph, St. Agnes and the Visitation, and from St. Joseph's Academy of Flushing. The mechanical drawings on the wall at the left were from the last-named institution, and the herbaria open on the table at the right were contributed by the pupils of the Visitation Academy; from them also came the large album lying open on the table at the left. The specimens of needle-work were produced at St. Agnes' Seminary.

The illustration of alcove 20 shows paintings from the same institutions as those exhibited in No. 18. The embroidered garments in the glass-covered frames, also the ladies' waists and underwear, were from St. Paul's Industrial School. The contents of the large upright case, with glass doors, came from the various orphanages

mentioned in the preceding sketch and most of the crochet work that is visible was from the Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy.

The subjects treated of in the papers displayed by the various parochial schools were as follows:—Those in charge of the Franciscan Brothers presented, with masculine vigor, the four branches of mathematics, commonly studied in the academic grades; the definitions of principles were always clear and decisive, the demonstrations of problems always in accordance with the best methods. The various business forms were most practical, and were always produced in excellent penmanship.

The exhibits from St. James' Commercial School are mentioned above; it is therefore, merely necessary to note the fact that the school was in charge of the Christian Brothers; all then know what to expect and are assured that no commendation, however warm, would be deemed exaggerated.

Besides mathematics, the Franciscan Brothers' pupils,—members of

parish schools, presented papers on Christian Doctrine, United States History, grammar, geography, spelling, typewriting, map-drawing, algebra, civics, phonography, physiology, physical geography, mensuration and composition; each and every one of them were creditable to both pupils and teachers.

From the schools in charge of the Dominican Sisters came twenty-one volumes filled with class exercises and examination papers on Christian Doctrine, Bible History, arithmetic, geography, grammar, composition (English and German), United States History, natural history, map-drawing, mensuration, drawing, spelling, translations from the German and letter writing.

The pupils of the Sisters of St. Joseph contributed fifty-two volumes containing work on Christian Doctrine, Bible History, arithmetic, algebra, business forms, grammar, history, geography, civics, spelling, rhetoric, composition, civil government, critical readings, hygiene, literature, geometry, natural philosophy, map-drawing and music.

The parish school work, prepared under the supervision of the Sisters of Charity, was comprised in twelve volumes of papers on Christian Doctrine, Church History, orthography, answers to questions on reading, geography and map-drawing, grammar, rhetoric and composition, history



BROOKLYN DIOCESAN EXHIBITS. ALCOVE NO. 18.

and civics, arithmetic, algebra and geometry, astronomy and physiology, translations and letter writing, book-keeping and mensuration and a study of Longfellow's beautiful "Evangeline."

In regard to these papers, the reader will bear in mind that the penmanship was not only clear and legible, but really beautiful; that the mode of expression used in the statement of the facts was ever and always in accordance with the exact requirements, not only of grammar, but of rhetoric. History and geography went invariably hand in hand, the sciences were illustrated always with prettily executed drawings; so also were the common branches of mathematics, when there was need of it.

In the male department of each parochial school exhibit, we found papers on civil government, accompanied by essays on patriotic subjects, sufficient proof that not in the public schools only are boys taught to be good citizens of the United States. The excellent qualities that we have

noted as belonging to the parochial school work of this Diocese were common to that work wherever found. "Were there no imperfections?" A few, a very few. As this work of description proceeds, we hope that the reader will bear in mind that we mean, in no case, to point out the few flaws that appeared in the exhibits, but in every case to comment upon the beauties and the perfections which were the normal characteristics of the exhibits. Some parochial school pupils do very imperfect work; such was not selected for display at the World's Fair; the best was chosen for exhibition, hence we seldom found a fault to notice, and when we did we were not so small as to comment upon it, in the face of so much superlative excellence.

In these days of rapid transit, it is not a great journey to go from New York to Missouri, and in the exhibit it meant only a pleasant stroll along a classical-looking aisle, around a charming corner, part way up another aisle of thought and study, to the alcove where the Sisters of the Precious Blood proved that in Missouri there is no "compromise" with ignorance, at least.

Alcove 57 contained the exhibits of the schools of the Sisters of the Precious Blood, having their Mother House, St. Mary's Institute, at O'Fallon, Mo., another community having the Mother House, Maria Stein, in Mercer County, Ohio. The former came from Gurtweil, Baden, Germany, and the latter from Loewenberg Canton, Graubunden, Switzerland. The latter, who came to America in 1844, claim to be the oldest community of the Precious Blood in this country, and number six

The exhibit from the Ohio community consisted of six volumes of bound examination papers from St. Peter's and St. Paul's School, Ottawa, O., Diocese of Cleveland, from St. Joseph's of Garrett, Holy Trinity of New Corydon and St. Peter's of Winamac, Ind., in the Fort Wayne Diocese; also from the Catholic District School of Glandorf, Diocese of Cleveland.

The Fathers of the Precious Blood located at Rensselaer, Ind., sent a very interesting volume of work from their Indian Normal School, which is under the patronage of St. Joseph.

Having considered schools in a certain sense of Swiss and German origin, we now turn to a Diocese under the care of a truly American Prelate, whose biography is subjoined, and to the displays from schools in charge of one community having its birth in France, the other originating in Germany.

The beloved Bishop of Vincennes, Right Reverend Francis Silas Chatard, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1834. At the College of Mt. St. Mary's, Emmittsburg, a theological seminary, he passed the happy, studious days of his thoughtful, earnest youth, graduating in 1853, with high honors and the promise of a brilliant future.

He adopted the noble profession of medicine; next to the priesthood in the superior acquirements it demands, and the greatness of character it supposes in him who chooses it for his life work, it was the very avocation to attract a mind and heart such as Monsignor Chatard's; but just as he finished the medical course, which had occupied him since his graduation from college, the low, sweet voice of a divine vocation, which had long whispered to his heart, and won the approval



ANTIPENDIUM.  
EXHIBITED BY SISTERS OF THE PRECIOUS BLOOD, O'FALLON, MO.  
ALCOVE NO. 57.

hundred professed religious. The Missouri community came in 1870, and sent fifteen volumes of examination papers on grammar grade studies, from St. Agatha's and St. Augustine's Schools of St. Louis; Sacred Heart School, of Florissant; All Saints', of St. Peter's; St. Joseph's, of Zell; St. Andrew's, of Tipton; the parish schools at Rivier aux Vases, Old Monroe and Josephville, all from Missouri; and St. Joseph's and St. Magdalen's Schools of Omaha, Neb., also St. Francis School of Falls City, Neb. The pupils of St. Joseph's School, of Omaha, Neb., exhibited a weather map, very accurately executed and which was highly complimented by the Signal Service officers. St. Elizabeth's Institute, of St. Louis, belonging to the O'Fallon community, presented a more extensive exhibit than its other schools; this comprised, besides two volumes of excellent papers on academic studies and an album of very good drawings, a number of handsome fancy-work pieces. These included two piano covers, four furniture scarfs, five mats for dressing table, an infant's outdoor suit, ladies' black silk mittens and a handkerchief case containing six hemstitched handkerchiefs. The crowning glory of the fancy work that was contributed by the Sisters of the Precious Blood was an antependium for an altar, a piece of needle-work so artistically done as to deceive the eye and make one believe that brush and paint had been used, rather than needle and silken threads. An illustration of this beautiful object accompanies this comment, giving the reader some idea of its exquisite embroidery.

of his desires, secured the consent of his will, and he determined to become a priest. With one like him, to determine is to achieve, hence, having decided to devote himself to the Church, he at once set about accomplishing the necessary preparation. Thus he became a student in the Urban College, Rome, in 1857, in his twenty-third year, and, at the end of six years, had won in public theses the cap of a doctor of divinity; thenceforth he might claim the imposing double "D" after his name.

Soon after attaining this distinction, he was further honored by his appointment to the vice rectorship of the American College in Rome, and, on the elevation of the Very Rev. Rector, Dr. McCloskey, to the episcopacy, succeeded to the honorable, but exceedingly responsible position of rector. This office, which he so ably filled, gave him an opportunity to use his gifts of heart and mind in a manner highly creditable to himself, very gratifying to his superiors, and truly beneficial to his charge. His ten years in the American College were productive of noble fruits, as to the advancement of the students, and the assistance of American prelates visiting Rome. Wide open were the doors of the college; its Rector was always "at home", always ready to give his services to any one who needed them and they were seldom out of demand.

As a resident of Rome, and the ecclesiastical head of a great educational institution, his influence was exceedingly great within the sphere whose boundaries his good sense and zeal had marked, and his labors in every good and noble cause were untiring.

His efforts during the Vatican Council were recognized by His Holiness Pope Pius IX., who, as a token of appreciation, presented him with a gold medal of exquisite workmanship, most valuable for what it symbolized.

Dr. Chatard visited the United States in 1878, and collected large sums for the support of the American College. On his return to Rome, he was notified of his appointment to the Diocese of Vincennes. In that same year he was conse-

crated, on May 12, fifth Bishop of the Diocese. Studious and scholarly, he has contributed some excellent works to Catholic literature, and some admirable articles to Catholic periodicals.



RT. REV. FRANCIS S. CHATARD, D.D.

Bishop Chatard's interest in educational affairs has always been enthusiastic, and it was particularly so when there was question of preparing exhibits for the Columbian Exposition. He gave to the various Teaching Orders of his Diocese every encouragement that lay in his power, following with eager interest the progress of their preparations for the great event, and watching over the results with deepest gratification. His words of commendation, and his manifestations of pleasure, when the exhibits from his schools were favorably noticed, could not but give sincerest joy to the hearts of pupils and teachers.

When the exhibits that we are about to notice shall have been described, the reader will not be surprised that Bishop Chatard felt honored in his schools.

Let us now consider briefly the history of the field wherein this zealous pastor labors.

ON the 6th of May, 1834, Pope Gregory XVI. erected Vincennes into an Episcopal See, embracing the States of Indiana and Western Illinois, and appointed Rev. Simon Gabriel Brute its first Bishop.

Three wretched little churches, one forsaken convent, a brick cathedral, unplastered and without sanctuary or sacristy, and three priests; such was the charge received by Bishop Brute, one of the most remarkable men in the early American Church. In five short years he completed his life-work and went to his eternal reward, leaving twenty-nine churches, twenty-four priests, a seminary, a college, an academy and several free schools. He introduced into the Diocese the Sisters of Charity from Nazareth, Kentucky. His successor was Rt. Rev. Celestine de la Hailandière, who endowed the Diocese with three important communities: the Sisters of Providence and the Fathers of the Holy Cross, with whom were associated the Brothers of St. Joseph.

In 1847, having doubled the number of churches and priests, Bishop de la Hailandière resigned, and was succeeded by Rt. Rev. John Bazin of whom great things had been hoped by reason of the singular talents he had displayed as a priest; but, after a brief illness, he died before the expiration of his first year as Bishop.

Very Rev. Maurice de Saint Palais having been Vicar General, was well acquainted with the needs of the Diocese, and when appointed to

the See, made most energetic and successful efforts for the advancement of every interest. That of education was greatly favored by the introduction of the Benedictine Fathers, who founded, in his Diocese, their great Abbey of St. Meinrad. He also introduced the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine and the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, having their Mother House at Oldenburg. He lived to see in his Diocese, in addition to these institutions, establishments under the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Ursuline Nuns and the Capuchin Fathers. Priests and churches were more than doubled in number, when the saintly Bishop died, at St. Mary's of the Woods, June 28th, 1877.

Our Holy Father, Leo XIII., appointed as his successor Dr. Silas Chatard, a native of Baltimore, who had been for several years Rector of the American College in Rome. He was consecrated May 12th, 1878, and, on taking possession of his See, selected Indianapolis as his place of residence, because besides being the capital of the State, it had five churches and an equal number of chapels.

As already stated Bishop Chatard took from the first a very particular and effective interest in the educational exhibit, giving it the encouragement of his words and influence.

Identified with the highest educational history of the Diocese is that of its pioneer institution, St. Mary's of the Woods, in charge of the Sisters of Providence.

After many weeks of daily presence among the beauties and perfections of its educational display, with a reverent inclination of the head to its Archbishop's marble likeness, and a sigh of loneliness for its intellectual pleasures so long enjoyed, the writer stepped from the Chicago Department of the Educational Exhibit into the special domain of Brother Maurelian's genius.

With an eager emotion of pleasurable anticipation, and a quick glance from left to right and from right to left again, the choice of a new point of observation was made; some special gleam of brightness caught the eye, some peculiar evidence of originality won the judgment and the footsteps were drawn to alcove 65.

It was no slight test of the excellence of a display that its first appearance before the mind, its first appeal to the eye and judgment should follow that of the many very admirable exhibits of the Chicago Department. The exhibit from St. Mary's of the Woods stood the test with chivalrous fidelity to the ability of the teachers and the application of the students who prepared it.

In the United States, "St. Mary's of the Woods" is the principal house of the Order of Providence which originated in France, in 1802, and made its first appearance in America, in 1840, under the patronage of Mgr. de la Hailandière, second Bishop of Vincennes. At that time, St. Mary's was in the midst of a forest; now it is in the heart of a garden of delights. Then it was a small struggling community, now it has branch houses in ten Dioceses. Each of these was represented in the collective exhibit, and each will be noticed with the Diocese to which it belongs.

In the Diocese of Vincennes, the Order of Providence has five academies: St. Mary's of the Woods, St. John's and St. Agnes', at Indianapolis; St. Rose's, at Vincennes and St. Simon's, at Washington; one industrial school, namely, St. Joseph's, at Indianapolis, and seventeen parochial schools:—Sacred Heart, at Frenchtown; St. Paul's, at Greencastle; Holy Trinity and Assumption, at Evansville; St. Patrick's and St. Joseph's, at Indianapolis; St. Augustine's, at Jeffersonville; St. John's, at Loogootee; St. Michael's, at Madison; St. Mary's, at Richmond; St. Ambrose's, at Seymour; St. Joseph's, St. Benedict's and St. Patrick's, at Terre Haute; St. Rose's, at Vincennes; St. Simon's, at Washington and St. Gabriel's, at Connersville.

From other Dioceses, they had exhibits prepared by the following academies and schools:—The academies were: St. Augustine's, at Ft. Wayne; St. Ignatius', at Lafayette and St. Paul's, at Valparaiso, Ind.; St. Joseph's, at Galesburg, Ill.; Sacred Heart, at Kansas City, Mo.; and Sacred Heart, at Port Huron, Mich.

The schools were the following: St. Philip's and Our Lady of Sorrows, at Chicago, and Sacred Heart, at Lockport, Ill.; St. Joseph's, at Delphi; St. Augustine's and St. Patrick's, at Ft. Wayne; St. John's, at Hammond; St. Ann's, at Lafayette and St. Charles', at Peru, Ind.; St. Mary's, at East Saginaw; St. Andrew's, at Saginaw and St. John's, at Ypsilanti, Mich.; St. Rose's, at Chelsea, Mass., and St. Agnes' School, at Omaha, Neb.

Two volumes each was the average contribution of the parochial schools; the subjects of the papers were the branches of Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, grammar, history, physical and descriptive geography, map-drawing, book-keeping, rhetoric and compositions, botany and physics, also physiology, civil government and phonography.

The list of papers contributed by one of these well-conducted parish schools will serve to illustrate the work sent in by each and all. We will take for instance, the exhibit from St. Joseph's Cathedral School, at Fort Wayne. It was comprised of papers on Christian Doctrine, Bible and Church History, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, grammar, rhetoric, logic, literature, composition, United States, modern and general history,

maps and pictures. Book-keeping, business forms, orthography and letter-writing were found in every list and specimens of the work were in every collection.

Holy Trinity School, of Evansville and St. Benedict's, of Terre Haute, Ind., sent specimens of beautiful needle-work and embroidery.

The academies presented papers on the subjects peculiar to the four years' academic course: higher mathematics, the natural and the physical sciences, advanced literary studies, general history and biography. The methods of teachers and the co-operating efforts of pupils as displayed in the volumes of the above schools, were most interesting and worthy of high commendation.



COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS FROM THE SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE.  
MOTHER HOUSE AT ST. MARY'S, VIGO COUNTY, IND.  
ALCOVE NO. 65.

physical geography, physiology, physics, botany, chemistry, astronomy, business forms, phonography, typewriting, drawing and music. Sixty volumes of parish school work:—the Christian Doctrine reverently and beautifully presented; the branches of mathematics, with principles so carefully written and illustrated with demonstrations appearing like pictures in their orderly arrangement; the branches of English language leading up in a succession of delightful papers to thoughtful, and often really beautiful compositions; the physical and natural science papers, not only excellent in correctness of statement and precision of expression, but illustrated with charming pen and pencil drawings; history and geography, hand in hand, had their facts set forth in well chosen language and illustrated with well placed and excellently drawn

The exhibits displayed by these academies in charge of the Sisters of Providence were as follows:—St. Augustine's Academy, at Fort Wayne, Ind., contributed two volumes of examination papers on Christian Doctrine, Church History, arithmetic, algebra, standard time, grammar, rhetoric, literature, ancient and modern history, physical geography, natural philosophy and astronomy, also three volumes of theory of music and special work in literature; St. Joseph's Academy, at Galesburg, Ill., four volumes on Christian Doctrine, Bible History, arithmetic, algebra, grammar, rhetoric, literature, geography, physical geography, natural philosophy, chemistry, penmanship and drawing; St. John's Academy, at Indianapolis, eleven volumes of miscellaneous class work: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, modern languages, logic, metaphysics,

ethics, book-keeping, stenography, typewriting, literature, music, specimens of penmanship and drawing, also one still life study in oil; Sacred Heart Academy, at Kansas City, Mo., St. Ignatius' Academy, at Lafayette and St. Paul's Academy, at Valparaiso, Ind., and Sacred Heart Academy, at Port Huron, Mich., each contributed one volume of papers on Christian Doctrine, Bible History, arithmetic, algebra, grammar, rhetoric, logic, literature, ancient, modern and United States history, geography, physics, botany, geology, astronomy; St. Rose's Academy, at Vincennes, Ind., presented three volumes of the above branches, and, in addition to them, papers on civil government, music, the literature of music, Church History, map-drawing, also a handsome map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg; St. Simon's Academy, at Washington, Ind., presented, in addition to the subjects named above, a volume of music and a volume of drawings from the model.

The exhibit of St. Mary's Institute, Vigo County, which is the Mother House on which these other academies and schools depend, was so varied, so extensive and so rich in lessons for the public, as to claim special consideration. Extensive, for it comprised seventeen voluminous of class exercises and examination papers, treating, in a scholarly style of the higher branches of mathematics, of each department of science, of all the divisions of history, of language, literature and logic and the various departments of Christian Doctrine and of the branches of intellectual philosophy. Various, for besides the bound volumes there were displayed charts for the sciences, astronomy and geology; copies of the School Journal, specimens of each department of drawing and painting, also needle-work from every department. The lessons for the public are manifest:—Thoroughness in every written paper; skill and taste shown in every picture and in every piece of needle-work.

The wall display included three exceedingly handsome water-color charts, size about 28x30 inches, the one for Natural History presenting the pictures of thirty-five animals, birds and insects; another for Literature, displaying eight beautiful illustrations of that subject, and the third for Church History, bearing fifteen exquisite religious designs, also great names and the statement of important facts inscribed in the daintiest of pen-writing. Besides these charts, there were framed pictures as follows: In oil, four religious subjects impressive and devotional; four landscapes, all very pleasing, three of fancy subjects, pretty and imaginative; the scene on Lake Erie from nature was the most attractive of the pieces in oil. In addition to the above there were two crayon portraits of a Bishop and a Pope, the Sacred Heart of Jesus in crayon, carefully executed; two panels and five pictures in water colors, all beautiful flower pieces; five pictures in pastel, dainty and exquisite; two paintings on white watered silk of flowers, rich and beautiful; two pearl paintings, a unique exhibit; a specimen of Oriental painting, accompanied by brushes used; two specimens of water-color painting, executed in 1848-9; a handsome mirror, decorated with painted studies of the Cactus family. The wall space between the large pictures, also above and below them, was filled with leaflets, about 10x12 inches in size, bearing beautifully drawn and delicately colored illustrations of various branches of study; sixteen for astronomy, fourteen for geology; seven, somewhat larger, displayed in ornamental pen-work, poems and proverbs, daintily illustrated and decorated in water colors.

The banner containing the painting of the wasp nest attracted very particular attention. This vespiary was found in the woods, about a mile north of the Convent of St. Mary, in December, 1892. Being much admired by lovers of the curious, it had to pose for a picture, and the ribbons which were to serve as writing tablets, posed also. As wasps and hornets are fond of sugar, a sugar sack suggested itself for a background. The pupils of the geometry class had supposed the three and a-half layers of cells were filled with fluid, and proceeded to verify their supposition. Their solution of the problem was on the ribbon, together with a history of the vespiary and a moral. This piece of handiwork was an evidence of wise originality and formed a subject of much interest to all who visited the exhibit of St. Mary's of the Woods.

The needle-work included sacred vestments: A Chasuble, a Stole, a Burse and a Benediction Veil richly and exquisitely embroidered in gold bullion; miscellaneous pieces: three embroidered cushions, pillow shams, furniture scarfs, embroidered panels, silk banner and samples of plain sewing.

Several pieces of beautiful china painting were included in the art display, and among the bound volumes was an album containing photographic views of the Institute. A number of charts, similar to those on

the wall, were ingeniously arranged on brass rods, made to revolve at the top of a small wooden post, fastened at its base to a solid block; the beauty and convenience of this invention recommended it strongly to all teachers who saw it.

In the bound volumes, every subject was illustrated by pen, pencil and brush. The gem of the collection bore the title "Landmarks of our Language"; it contained biographical sketches of seven English authors, quotations from them, criticisms of their works or comments on their sentiments. The title pages were veritable works of art, so beautiful and so correct was the pen work; the corners, too, of each page were filled with pen drawings in exquisite taste.

A volume of Zoology, the work of one pupil only, and decorated by her, with sepia, was illustrated in a style to make the book "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

One volume of history "Notes on the Middle Ages," was classed under the following heads: Monastic Institutions, Chivalry, Crusades, the Truce of God and Art, Religion and Science of the Middle Ages. It was the work of one student, who gleaned her notes from the following sources: Hallam's "Middle Ages," Gazeau's "Middle Ages," Montalambert's "Monks of the West," Lingard's "History of England," Barnes' "Medieval Civilization," Balguy's "European Civilization," Gibbons' "Histories," Frelet's "Modern History," Kearney's "Compendium" and various encyclopedias.

The handsome set of extension charts were truly original, and were composed of sixteen plates. The first half hour with the telescope represented the heavens as they appeared January 22d, 1893.

Two of the plates represented the heavens in miniature, located the zodiacal constellations and those of the northern and southern hemispheres, such as the parallelogram, of Orion, the diamond of Virgo, etc.

On these same plates, the eight planets were located as they were situated when the charts were designed.

The other plates represented the changes of the seasons, the tides, a series of eclipses, parallax, equation of time, the solar system, the solar and sidereal day of the earth, solar and synodic revolutions of the moon, astronomical constants, mutation of the earth's axis, conjunction and opposition of interior and exterior planets and other particulars of the science.

The essays of the graduates should have been read by every visitor to the Educational Exhibit, particularly by those who insist that convent education is superficial and that Sisters' pupils are not taught to think. Those who produced the essays under consideration had to think, and to think deeply, so deeply as to guard them from ever being shallow.

The display was greatly enhanced by the contributions from St. John's Academy, of Indianapolis. The exhibit of this institution was certainly creditable. Ten handsomely bound volumes represented this institution; one volume of miscellaneous class work, replete with solid thought and originality; one volume of logic, metaphysics and ethics. This book, the work of the Class of '92, was pronounced one of superior merit. A volume of literature, finely illustrated, reflected much credit and honor on the institution, as did also the work in book-keeping, typewriting, stenography and the essays of the Class of '93. An *Ancestral Souvenir*, which was an oil painting from still life and exhibited by this institution, attracted considerable notice.

Three volumes of music illustrated the elementary principles and theoretical exercises in harmony, transposition, score, periodic construction, phrasing, Gregorian chant, etc. One volume of original compositions of the pupils contained a concert piece for the ten instruments taught at the Academy: canon for violins, harp solo, vocal trio and seven piano and vocal solos. It was a most exquisitely designed volume, the pen work alone was sufficient to prove that there was no dearth of genius and ability in preparing the work, that evidenced the fine educational facilities afforded at St. Mary's of the Woods.

Aside from these, the Sisters of Providence were represented in the Diocesan Exhibits of Chicago, Detroit and Ft. Wayne, which will be treated when describing the exhibits of these Dioceses.

Judging from their exhibit, wherever the Sisters of Providence teach, there is a special Providence to direct educational events.

What St. Mary's and its devoted Sisterhood have done for the young people of American birth and for those of French origin, the Franciscan Sisters, located at Oldenburg, have done for those of German origin, of both foreign and American birth.

The Sisters of St. Francis having their Mother House at Oldenburg,

Indiana, presented a handsome collective exhibit which reflected credit upon the Franciscan Order and upon the Diocese of Vincennes.

One academy and sixteen parochial schools of the Diocese of Vincennes, one of the Diocese of Covington, one of the Diocese of St. Louis and four of the Diocese of Cincinnati contributed to the display, which were:—The Academy of the Immaculate Conception, at Oldenburg, and St. John's, at Dover; St. Mary's, at Evansville; St. Bridget's and St. Mary's, at Indianapolis; St. Lawrence's, at Lawrenceburg, St. Anthony's, at Morris; St. Paul's, at New Alsace; St. Mary's, at Oldenburg, St. Mary's, at Rushville; St. Joseph's, at Shelbyville; St. Peter's, at St. Peter; St. Wendel's, at St. Wendel; St. Martin's, at Yorkville; St. Michael's, at

ture, botany, rhetoric, mythology, chemistry and Christian Doctrine were particularly pleasing.

These subjects were so well handled, so thoughtfully treated and the penmanship was so clear and so pretty, as to render the perusal of these volumes a real pleasure.

The specimens of elegant grade work from the parish schools, with the papers on civil government and business forms, threw additional luster on the academic work, so worthy in itself, for the proficiency that would not be surprising in an academy pupil, justly wins high praise for the younger pupils of a day school.

The wall display consisted of a portrait of Rev. Father Randolph, sev-



COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS FROM  
SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS, OLDENBURG, IND., AND SISTERS  
OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE, CASTROVILLE, TEXAS.  
ALFIVE NO. 66.

Brookfield; St. Andrew's, at Hamburg and St. Mary's, at Milhausen, all of Indiana; St. Aloysius', at Delhi, O.; St. Charles', at Carthage, O.; St. Bonaventure's and St. Michael's, at Cincinnati, O.; St. Aloysius', at Covington, Ky., and Holy Trinity, at St. Louis, Mo. The exhibits were comprised in twelve volumes of class work, common and high school branches and several volumes of excellent drawings.

The principal part of the exhibit, as to the number of objects and the beauty of the needle-work, came from the Academy of the Immaculate Conception, Oldenburg, Ind., and consisted of sixteen volumes of very orderly and methodical work in common school, high school and academic branches. The papers in physiology, natural history, litera-

eral landscapes in oil, two panels in oil, pastel paintings and free-hand drawings. The portrait and the two panels, both representing flowers, the form and tints of which were beautifully reproduced, are to be seen at the head of alcove 66, as shown in the illustration. On each side wall are the landscapes and pastel pictures. The needle-work display comprised a very rich and handsomely embroidered set of vestments, books containing specimens of fancy work, and a glass case in which were displayed larger and more elaborate pieces of fancy work and a child's outfit.

The vestment can be very distinctly seen in the illustration and so clearly are the pieces of fancy work portrayed, it is needless to enter

into the details of their great beauty and finish. The book or album, presenting specimens of fancy work, which is one of those lying open as shown in the accompanying picture, was filled with a bewildering variety of embroidery and lace patterns on silk, velvet and cloth of many kinds, displaying the many different kinds of stitches that have such charms for the skillful fingers of the lovers of needle-work.

The handsome outfit for a child, shown in the large glass case, belonged to the Franciscan Sisters' exhibit, as did all the beautiful pieces in the case. The large oil paintings of landscapes and the dainty pictures in pastel that graced the wall of the alcove, were from the Oldenburg Academy which won, through them, many kindly comments.

A particularly interesting volume in the exhibit of this academy was, "Honey Combs from the Hybla Bee," well written and excellently composed essays on various subjects, some of them quite amusing, and their treatment truly witty and entertaining. "The Hybla Bee" is the School Journal, written, not printed, making it easy to detect frauds and assuring the examiner that the contents of this admirable little paper are, what the contents of every school journal should be, the work of the pupils, the result of their unaided efforts.

We wish the "Hybla Bee," and the idea behind it, a wide circulation.

The Sacred Heart School, at Indianapolis, which presented an exhibit of three volumes of excellent grade work, on common school branches, grammar, arithmetic, German, botany and geography, is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

St. John's and St. Patrick's Schools, of Indianapolis, are taught by the Brothers of the Sacred Heart; they exhibited seven volumes of papers on academic and commercial work—book-keeping, business forms, graded penmanship, letter-writing, arithmetic, geography, algebra, geometry and United States History. All were treated after the most highly approved methods.

In the Diocese of Vincennes, the Benedictine Fathers have two colleges: Jasper College, at Jasper and St. Meinrad's College, at St. Meinrad; the exhibit comprised volumes of daily exercises and examination papers in Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, algebra, ancient and modern history, geometry, trigonometry, logic, natural philosophy, physiology, Bible History, English composition, German, Latin, phonography, mental and moral philosophy, moral theology, commercial law and book-keeping, German and Latin translations and "Papers on the Decalogue and Scriptures" (English and Latin). All presented first-class work.

The papers on Christian Doctrine were very methodically executed; the serious subjects, made interesting and attractive by able teachers, had impressed themselves upon the youthful minds of the students in a pleasing, rather than in a dull and over-solemn style. The various branches of mathematics were presented in a lucid manner that augured well for the class-room exercises of the preceding year. The natural and the physical sciences had evidently been made an important part of the student's work as a mental discipline, and as a means, next to sacred science, of elevating the mind to God. The compositions showed the care that had been given to the acquirements of correct habits of expression, and still better, to proper habits of thought. The work in phonography, book-keeping, commercial law and various business forms, showed the practical nature of the education given by the Benedictine Fathers and proved them to be "up to the times."

Now it may interest the reader to take a long trip in spirit, to cross many a State and many a stream, to reach the far Southwest and judge of educational methods as they are pursued in Texas; hence we will examine the exhibit of the institutions in charge of the Sisters of Divine Providence.

In the Diocese of San Antonio, Texas, at the time of the great Exposition, there flourished under the fatherly care of Rt. Rev. J. C. Neraz, D.D., nine academies that rivaled Eastern institutions in thoroughness, in advancement of educational practices and in learned acquirements, to judge from the work displayed by them in the educational exhibit.

These abodes of learning are in charge of the Sisters of Divine Providence, who came originally from St. Jean Bassel, Lorraine, France, in 1868. This community presented a collective exhibit from twenty-nine institutions:—the nine academies and twenty parish schools, all contributing to make alcove 66, as our illustration proves, brilliant with beautiful work.

Besides the admirable class work, bound prettily and tastefully dec-

orated, there were pieces of exquisite needle-work, including raised embroidery and crochet lace of numberless patterns, also a number of banners and several paintings.

The Academy of Divine Providence, Castroville, presented papers on Christian Doctrine, orthography, arithmetic, grammar, geography, United States History, Bible History, with specimens of letter-writing and of drawing. One of the special features of this exhibit was a large bound volume of needle-work, prepared by eleven schools of Texas, each school contributing from one to three pages.

The work included in this volume was from the following schools:—Parochial School, at Bernardo Prairie; St. Mary's, at Columbus; St. Edward's, at Dubina; St. Mary's, at Ellinger; SS. Peter and Paul's, at Fredricksburg; St. Joseph's, at Galveston; St. Roches', at Mentz; SS. Peter and Paul's, at New Braunfield; St. Paul's, at Sedan; St. Rose's, at Schulenburg, and St. Michael's, at Weimar.

A painting of the Mother House, Novitiate and vicinity is represented on the wall, at the right, and is accompanied by the appearance of a beautiful white silk banner that bore the titles and the names of locations of the many houses of the Sisters of Divine Providence "In the New World and in the Old," as the inscription stated. This beautiful piece of work gave the examiner a fair and a gratifying idea of how religion and science are sheltered in far-away Texas. From this institution came the banner of raised embroidery also, and ten pages of specimens of needle-work for the bound volume mentioned above.

St. Joseph's Convent, Clarksville, sent the painted scarf, the painted celluloid handkerchief case, the celluloid banner, with "Hail Columbia" inscribed on it, and seven albums of essays, besides papers on mathematics.

St. Mary's Convent, Jefferson, sent the key-holder with its pretty design of a violin embroidered on it, also the knit cape. Another painted scarf, made of plush, came from St. Mary's Convent, Palestine, besides five volumes of essays and several specimens of fancy needle-work.

St. Mary's Academy, Natchitoches, La., sent eighteen books of class work, linear drawing and map-drawing.

SS. Peter and Paul's School, Pittsburg, Pa., contributed papers on arithmetic, dictation and English and German compositions; St. Mary's Institute, Temple, Texas, sent essays and specimens of map-drawing; St. Joseph's Academy, San Antonio, sent the gold embroidered banner that brightened the alcove, and three volumes of essays, also three volumes of maps.

The following parish schools presented albums of essays and specimens of fancy work:—St. Francis Xavier's, at Alexandria and Sacred Heart, at Pineville, La., Parish School, at Bernardo Prairie; St. Mary's, at Columbus; Parish School, at Danville; St. Edward's, at Dubina; St. Mary's, at Ellinger; SS. Peter and Paul's, at Fredricksburg; St. John's, at Freilburg; St. Joseph's, at Galveston; St. Mary's, at High Hill; St. Roches', at Mentz; SS. Peter and Paul's, at New Braunfield and St. Paul's, at Sedan, all located in the State of Texas; and St. Vincent's, at Sedalia, Mo. St. Louis', of Castroville, Texas, presented, in addition to the essays and the specimens of fancy needle-work, papers on mathematics, history, biographies and three albums of drawings. St. Mary's, of Natchitoches, La., sent thirteen volumes of class work, one album of drawings and four of map-drawing; St. Rose's, of Schulenburg, Texas, contributed one crochet cape, specimens of fancy needle-work, nine volumes of essays and three albums of drawing; St. Joseph's School, in the same town, sent five volumes of essays and class exercises, nine albums of drawing, three of free-hand drawing and several pieces of lace.

An oil painting of the Convent School at Clarksville, Texas, was prominent. St. Michael's School, Weimar, Texas, sent three bound books of compositions, letters and specimens of needle-work.

The College of Notre Dame, of Maryville, Cal., conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, also exhibited in this alcove.

The beautiful books lying open, as seen on the left of the illustration, were from this institution and consisted of work in Christian Doctrine, Bible History, language, orthography, arithmetic, United States History, geography, grammar, letter-writing, literature, rhetoric, Church History, algebra, geometry, book-keeping, chemistry, needle-work, map-drawing, tapestry and photographs of the pupils and school buildings, all of which was greatly admired and justly held the attention of visitors.

The map of the United States in clay, and other specimens made of the same material; also specimens of embroidery, free-hand drawing,

stenography and typewriting, as well as a large photograph of Rt. Rev. A. J. Glorieux, D.D., Bishop of Boise, were exhibited by St. Aloysius' Academy, of Lewiston, Idaho, which is conducted by the Sisters of St. Francis.

Shall we weary the reader if we again turn towards the rising sun? The attraction is great—see—there in the distance, like some fair small city, are clustered the buildings of Notre Dame University; but first we will make the acquaintance of the Bishop and the Diocese that value and possess this noble institution.

Fort Wayne was first known as Kiskakon, a French post at the junction of the St. Mary and St. Joseph Rivers. A priest is known to have been there as early as 1749, and the very names of the streams indicate that priests had been there at even an earlier date; but in 1846, when the first Bishop was consecrated for the new Diocese of Fort Wayne, there were only twenty churches, eleven secular priests and three Fathers of the Holy Cross within its boundaries.

Right Rev. John Henry Luers, a native of Munster, Germany, was the first Bishop of Fort Wayne; he found in the town, on his arrival, one small frame church, in miserable condition, that was to serve as his cathedral for the time being. The residence was somewhat more suitable, and within another year he had laid the foundation of a fine Gothic cathedral; the cornerstone was laid by Archbishop Purcell, and before the close of the year the edifice was completed.



RT. REV. JOSEPH RADEMACHER, D.D.

Catholics in other parts of the Diocese began then to show more zeal and earnestness in the cause of religion; new churches became the order of the day, they were erected in every town and were worthy of the faith that called them into being.

Meanwhile, the Fathers of the Holy Cross increased rapidly in numbers and influence, and the Sisters of the same Order were detached from the community in France and became an independent institute. The Sisters of Providence opened a house in Fort Wayne and the Sisters of the Precious Blood in Jay County.

Bishop Luers closed the grand record of his life suddenly, in 1871, and in the following year Rt. Rev. Bishop Dwenger was consecrated to fill the vacant See. The growth of the Diocese has been remarkable. In 1878, there were 80,000 Catholics, 108 churches and 97 priests.

Bishop Dwenger died in January, 1893, and was succeeded by Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, who was installed in June of that same year.

Bishop Rademacher is an American by birth, having begun his earthly existence at Westphalia, Michigan, on December 3d, 1840. We are assured that his early training was thorough and in every particular desirable, since it was entrusted to the Benedictine Fathers. He studied in preparation for the priesthood at St. Vincent's College, Beatty, Pennsylvania, made his theological course in St. Michael's Diocesan Seminary, near Pittsburg, and was ordained on August 2d, 1868, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Luers, in the Fort Wayne Cathedral, where he was one day to officiate as Bishop and himself ordain priests. For seven or eight years after his ordination, he was in charge of the Catholics of Attica, Indiana, and several small missions. For eighteen months he was pastor of the church in Columbia City; from there he was sent to take charge of St. Mary's Chapel and remained there for eight years. During this time he performed the duties of Chancellor of the Diocese, a position to which he had been called by Bishop Dwenger. He was next appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church, Lafayette, Ind., in 1880.

When the See of Nashville was left vacant by the promotion of Bishop Feehan to Chicago, Father Rademacher was chosen to fill the vacancy, and was consecrated June 24th, 1883, by his predecessor.

In Nashville, Bishop Rademacher labored earnestly and most efficiently for ten years. Then he was recalled to the scenes of his early labors, and to direct others as he himself had once been directed, and to superintend the work that once filled his time, his mind and his heart. It was a veritable "coming home," and warmly did the clergy welcome him, gladly did they co-operate in his strong and vigorous government and his thorough administration of affairs. Fully and with deep pleasure does Bishop Rademacher realize that his efforts will be ably seconded and his every undertaking encouraged by the clergy of the Diocese, a most worthy and competent body of co-workers.

The Diocese of Fort Wayne now possesses one hundred and thirty-three churches, nineteen chapels and fifteen stations served by one hundred and forty-one priests, eighty-seven educational institutions, and 10,068 children attending parochial schools.

When the enthusiasm of Catholic educators and of Catholic ecclesiastics of our favored land was waxing warmer daily, Bishop Dwenger of Fort Wayne was not indifferent, but immediately appointed the following Diocesan Committee on School Exhibits: Rev. August Seifert, C.P.P.S., Rev. J. H. Ochtering, Very Rev. M. E. Campion, Secretary, and the late Very Rev. P. C. Walsh, C. S. C.

This Diocese had an extensive exhibit comprising volumes from fifty-two schools in charge of the Sisters of the Holy Cross; three taught by the Brothers of the Holy Cross; one by the Fathers of the Precious Blood; three by the Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ; three by the Sisters of the Precious Blood; seven by secular teachers; seven by the Sisters of St. Francis; eight by the Sisters of Providence; seven by the Sisters of St. Agnes and three by the School Sisters of Notre Dame. The cities and parishes represented were as follows: Fort Wayne, by St. Joseph's Cathedral (male and female), St. Mary's, St. Patrick's, St. Paul's and St. Peter's; Academy, Ind., St. Vincent's; Anderson, St. Mary's; Avilla, St. Augustine's; Columbia City, St. Joseph's; Chesterton, St. Patrick's; Crawfordsville, St. Bernard's; Crown Point, St. Mary's and St. Joseph's; Decatur, St. Joseph's; Delphi, St. Joseph's; Earl Park, St. Anthony's; Elwood, St. Joseph's; Ege, St. Joseph's; Elkhart, St. Vincent's; Fowler, St. John the Evangelist's; Garrett, St. Joseph's; Goshen, St. John's; Hammond, St. Joseph's; Hesse Cassel, St. John's; Huntingdon, St. Peter and Paul's; Kentland, St. John's; Klaasville, St. Anthony's; Kokomo, St. Patrick's; Lafayette, St. Ignatius, St. Mary's and St. Ann's; Lagro, St. Patrick's; La Porte, St. Rose's; Logansport, St. Joseph's and St. Vincent de Paul's; Michigan City, St. Mary's and St. Stanislaus'; Mishawaka, St. Joseph's; Monroeville, St. Rose's; Muncie, St. Lawrence's; New Corydon, Holy Trinity; New Haven, St. John the Baptist; Otis, Sacred Heart; Peru, St. Charles Borromeo's; Plymouth, St. Michael's; Rensselaer, St. Joseph's (a Normal Indian School); Sheldon, St. Aloysius'; South Bend, St. Hedwige's, St. Joseph's and St. Mary's; St. John, St. John's; Tipton, St. John's; Union City, St. Mary's; Valparaiso, St. Paul's; Winamac, St. Peter's and St. Vincent's (Orphanage) at Fort Wayne.

Among these, the institutions that presented high school and academic work were as follows: Female Department of St. Joseph's Cathedral School, Fort Wayne; St. Joseph's, Delphi; St. Charles', Peru; St. Paul's, Valparaiso, in charge of the Sisters of Providence (Vigo Co.); St. Bernard's, Crawfordsville; St. Mary's, Michigan City, in charge of

**Sisters of the Holy Cross.** The volumes from these schools contained beautifully written and very intelligently expressed information regarding Sacred Science, algebra and geometry, physiology and botany, civil government, history, physics, astronomy, literature and modern history, rhetoric, logic, chemistry, philosophy, phonography, business forms, physical geography and theory of music.

The papers contributed by the other schools mentioned were on the studies, principally, of the seventh and eighth grammar school grades, for example: Arithmetic, grammar, geography, United States History, composition, book-keeping, orthography, physiology and Bible History.

The praise due to one of these schools is due to all, for all seemed equally deserving of highest commendation. It is said that the Indiana

That is a worthy institution whose old scholars are enthusiastic in their praise of it, happy in their memory of it, honored in their claim of it as Alma Mater, particularly if those old scholars are men of judgment and of good standing. It is a notable fact that clergymen educated at Notre Dame, though ordained elsewhere, are always unvarying in their admiration of the school, in their expressions of attachment to it and their devotion to its welfare.

The exhibits of this institution are above and beyond any comments of ours; we will be content with mentioning them as they were presented in the spacious alcoves devoted to them.

Instantly the visitor was impressed by the full length portrait of Very Rev. F. E. Sorin, C. S. C., the founder of the university, a figure



EXHIBITS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, NOTRE DAME, IND.  
ALCOVES NOS. 38 AND 40.

system of public schools is ranked very high by public school educators and we may well believe that the same thoroughness and excellence of methods characterize the parochial schools of the State.

The great, far-famed University of Notre Dame is the center luminary in the educational firmament of the Fort Wayne Diocese, and radiates its light and the warmth of its elevating influences to every part of our grand country. Under the zealous and efficient direction of the Fathers of the Holy Cross, it affords to Catholic youth that "higher education" which is the pride and the boast of our day. Here young men and boys are educated in all that pertains to art, science and religion, the system developing their most brilliant abilities and leading their desires to the highest plane of noble living, training, transforming and elevating the disposition and the character.

truly admirable, in dignified presence and venerable appearance. Ten portraits in oil, of various personages honored by the Church in America, graced the walls, and were the work of Professor Gregori and his pupils of the "Notre Dame Art School." The walls also displayed crayon pictures, from life and from casts, by the students of Prof. Ackerman's class; a Topographical Survey of the University precincts, scale, 1:792, drawn by class of 1893; blue prints and specimens of linear drawings from the Institute of Technology, and photographs made by the class of photo-micrography. Among the exhibits of practical mechanics, were samples of iron work, by students in the first year of the course, and among those from the Institute of Technology, were samples of work done in wood by the pupils of that department.

At right of Father Sorin's portrait, as shown in the illustration of

alcoves 38 and 40, were the photographs made by the class of photomicrography.

On the shelf, below the portraits, were twenty-six volumes of the admirable School Journal, *The Notre Dame Scholastic*, illustrating the work of pupils in the classes of English composition, giving evidence, at the same time, of their proficiency in rhetoric, literature and *belles lettres*.

Specimens of books printed and published at Notre Dame gave assurance of successful study to students desiring a knowledge of the delightful trades connected with book making. Bound volumes of the *Arc Maria*, printed and published at Notre Dame, also paintings and lithographs illustrating the growth of Notre Dame, made a feature of the exhibit; one would have desired to linger longer over the old copies of *Our Lady's Journal*, always worthy, even of her great name.

It would be presumptuous to comment upon the volumes of journalistic work mentioned above. One of Notre Dame's own professors might dwell intelligently upon papers showing so great proficiency on the part of their writers; we must leave them to the judgment of those who have experienced so much pleasure in reading them.

It has not been our custom to refer very particularly to the photographs presented in the various exhibits, but in this case they are mentioned, piece by piece, because they were taken, printed and finished by the students of Notre Dame, also because we thus give to our readers some idea of the magnitude of the plan on which this institution is conducted. Since so many departments are included in the various courses of instruction given, a young man finds here an opportunity to be fitted for any grade or profession he may choose to be the avocation of his lifetime.

The interesting collection of pictures that appeared in this exhibit comprised photographs and souvenirs of persons dear to the memory of Notre Dame; photographs of Gregori's famous mural paintings in the Columbian Gallery of Notre Dame and photographs of the various colleges, halls and dormitories of the university.

Another collection of photographs, taken by members of Father Alexander Kerock's class, comprised one hundred and twenty views of the Department of Experimental Bacteriology, Department of Photomicrography, Department of Electrical Engineering, of the Art Schools, the Libraries, the Physical Cabinets, the Lecture Rooms, the Laboratory, the Department of Natural Philosophy, the Law School, the College of Music, the Gymnasium, the Institute of Technology, the School of Manual Labor, the Normal School, the Chemical Department, the Observatory and the Theological Seminary of the Holy Cross, also of the Literary, Athletic and Aquatic Associations.

The Catholic Reference Library (also of Notre Dame) displayed periodicals as follows: Catholic Miscellany of 1822, Jesuit Literary of 1829, Catholic Sentinel of 1825, The Pilot of 1826, the Freeman's Journal of 1840, the Catholic Diary of 1833, the Catholic Telegraph of 1821, Le Propagateur Catholique of 1843, the Catholic Mirror of 1849, the Catholic Herald of 1833 and specimens of early Catholic magazines, pamphlets and rare books.

This exhibit, as a whole, reflected great credit on the University of Notre Dame, since its Reverend Faculty did not become possessed of all these treasures without liberal expenditure of cash and of untiring energy.

The University of Notre Dame added to its personal display, as an individual institution, another of general interest, belonging, as it were, to the whole country, the Catholic portion of it at least, and this we will now consider.

Under the auspices of the university whose exhibit we have just reviewed, there exists and flourishes a historical institute, for the preservation of documents and relics pertaining to the growth and progress of the Catholic Church in America. One department of this institute is called "Bishops' Memorial Hall," and is devoted entirely to the memory of distinguished prelates of the American Church than whom there is not in the world a grander body of ecclesiastical personages. A second department is reserved for memorials of illustrious laymen, whether soldiers, statesmen or authors. The devout female members of the Church have their memorial hall in heaven, we suppose, for we find no mention of them anywhere here below! With reason are the persons connected with this historical institute proud of it, and highly gratified are the educated Catholics of the country that such a collection of notable objects exists. The place it filled at the World's Fair could have been devoted to no better purpose, and the absence of these beautiful and

sacred objects would have been seriously felt, as an injury to the Catholic exhibit.

Deep and reverent were the thoughts, profound and awe-inspiring were the emotions with which the visitor paused in the midst of these sacred memorials of the sainted dead, while on every side echoed the voices and footsteps of the active, ambitious, successful living humanity, rejoicing in the triumph of their genius and skill. Dim visions of half forgotten events, in the early history of the Church in America, passed before the mind's eye, and the venerable forms of holy and heroic men seemed to move at one's side, while their voices murmured of the contrast between then and now.

A grand company of great souls was there represented, indeed; better society one could not find, surely, even at the Columbian Exposition, where all the great and the learned of our day assembled. The thinkers of our time, who came to gain new ideas and to confirm old ones, might well linger in the presence of these pictured groups of men, such as Cardinal Manning, Archbishop Hughes, Archbishop Spalding, Bishop England, Orestes Brownson and John G. Shea. Statesmen might learn wise lessons from churchmen, such as many of these whose portraits are before us, in this retrospective visit to alcoves 44 and 46, such as Bishop Carroll, of colonial memory, Bishop Fenwick, Archbishop Kenrick, Cardinal Franchi, Cardinal McCloskey and Cardinal Simeoni. Men of heroic mind would find congenial company among such spirits as Cardinal Ledochowski and Father Junipero Serra, while the virtuous, the cultured, the well-bred and well-read of our visitors could not fail to appreciate the gentlemanly and priestly qualities of those true noblemen of God's aristocracy on whose portraits were inscribed the names of Bishop Egan, of Bishop Conneanon, of Bishop Flaget, of Bishop Luers, of Bishop Persico, of Bishop Chabrat, of Bishop Conwell, of Bishop Kelly, of Archbishop Purcell, of Abbot Smith, of Bishop Cretin, of Bishop Rosati and of Father Badin.

The collections of photographs of deceased prelates recalled many a noble soul and many a grand life, while the manuscripts of the sermons once uttered by earnest voices long silent, attracted the eye and held the serious mind enthralled.

In the cases were such a multitude of interesting objects one hesitates to describe them all, yet is loth to omit any of them, since each has a history of no small importance. Here were the gold embroidered and jeweled mitres used by the first Bishops of Baltimore; the Church, so old, yet ever young, was in her infancy in America at that time, and grave indeed were the thoughts that had their birth beneath those mitres, and prophetic were the plans that had their origin within the radius of the flashing beams of light radiating from those gems. Look at this precious mitre that once pressed the brow of Archbishop Spalding, honor enough for even so sacred a head-gear. Near it, is the Gothic mitre designed by Pugin,—think of it!—designed by the great English architect, an unusual employment of his wondrous skill, surely! Such is the fact, however, and this remarkable mitre was worn by the noble Archbishop Bayley, when he imposed the *biretta rosa* on Cardinal McCloskey of holy, happy, loving memory. Our readers are aware that the *biretta rosa* is the red cap, sent by the Pope, to a newly-appointed Cardinal, and that it is the distinctive sign of his office.

In the large glass case so prominent in the illustration, appeared forty or fifty gold-embroidered and jeweled mitres, once borne on venerable heads, during the most sacred ceremonies, recalling events that edified earth and gave joy to heaven.

The dignitaries whose memories are recalled by these treasured mitres are the first Bishops of Baltimore, Archbishop Spalding, Archbishop Kenrick, Bishop Cardenas, Bishop Dubourg, Archbishop Odin, Archbishop Perche, Bishop Verot, Bishop De La Hailandiere, Bishop Bazin, Bishop de St. Palais, Bishop Conwell, Bishop Neumann, Bishop Hendricksen, Bishop Shannahan, Archbishop Hughes, Bishop Bacon, Bishop Fitzpatrick, Bishop Galberry, Bishop O'Reilly, Bishop McFarland, Bishop Quartier, Bishop Foley, Bishop Lomas, Archbishop Hennin, Bishop Cretin, Bishop Juncker, Bishop England, Archbishop Allemany, Bishop Blanchet, Archbishop Seghers, Bishop Demars, Bishop Pellicier, Bishop Miede, the first Trappist and the first Benedictine Abbots.

In this collection were almost numberless croziers of every style and of every variety of material, of gold-plated metal, of silver-plated metal, of silver and ebony, of carved wood inlaid with mother of pearl, of silver inlaid with gold and of carved wood inlaid with a variety of metals.

Countless rings and pectoral crosses were displayed; in the former

many exquisite stones and carved gems, and in the latter a bewildering variety of adaptations of the one sacred shape, a rich exhibition of gems and precious stones. A crosier made of olive wood from the Garden of Gethsemane, inlaid with gold, silver, ebony and ivory, and associated with the memory of the first American Bishop, is indeed a treasure. A pectoral cross and chain presented by one bishop to another, and used by him in consecrating several bishops, is an object to be prized, by reason of its sacred associations.

Who does not love the name and revere the memory of Archbishop Kenrick? Here was his gold embroidered red velvet mitre, also his gold plated crosier,—were they sentient beings, how delighted they would have been; the one, to touch his venerable head, the other, to feel

American Bishop by Right Rev. Dr. Wormsley of England; it is made of olive wood from the Garden of Gethsemane, inlaid with silver, mother of pearl, ebony and ivory.

"The pen is mightier than the sword" is an expression which some of our boys would distinguish with an Americanism meaning a certain kind of nut! Yet we feel the force of the assertion as we see, in the exhibit under consideration, the gold pen and holder used to sign the decrees of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, and the gold pen and holder used by Bishop Keane, when writing the statutes of the Catholic University of America. The Council of Baltimore and the Catholic University! What power! What force of faith and intellect—these pens symbolize.



BISHOPS' MEMORIAL HALL - UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, NOTRE DAME, IND.  
ALCOVE'S NOS. 41 AND 46.

the touch of his firm, kindly, helpful hand! And here, in the midst of America's memorial relics, are objects associated with the names and the persons of Pope Pius IX. and Pope Leo XIII. The former's mitten of white wool, awakening sentiments of sadness and regret, for it was worn by him as he gave his last blessing to the attendants surrounding his death-bed,—near it was his red silk rochetto, worn by him at the moment of his election as Pope. Ah! how touching! in this gold casket are pieces of his cassock, his mantle and his surplice, also, venerable relic indeed!—a lock of his hair. A chalice used by several Popes and Cardinals, and a white silk rochetto worn by Leo XIII. are carefully treasured. "1524," a long time ago! this gold chalice was made in that year, and was afterwards presented by Bishop Borgese to Archbishop Carroll. This handsome crosier was presented to the first

Several gold chalices used by Popes and Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops, on occasions of sublime meaning to the instructed faithful, and a number of simple silver ones associated with missionary days, when a martyr's crown was in reach of the zealous priests who used them—these were gazed at with reverence, and with a swift thought of their sacredness.

Silken robes that once enveloped the forms of Pius IX. and of Leo XIII., when fulfilling some grand function of their sublime office, had about them a sentiment that appealed to minds that knew the right thing to think of them.

In "Case No. 2" were five gold embroidered mitres, worn by Bishops in Louisiana and Texas; pectoral crosses, chains and episcopal rings; a silver mission chalice used by Archbishops in the days when they

were not exempt from any of the privations of mission life; Archbishop Leray's pallium; decoration and cross of the Knights of the Holy Sepulcher, presented to Archbishop Perche; the first Catholic Bible published in the United States, in 1790; a Bible of 1805, used by Mother Seton, first Sister of Charity in the United States; Catholic New Testament, published in English, 1682; silver cruets and salver used in the Cathedral at New Orleans in the early days. The gold cross and chain worn by Archbishop Eccleston and by Archbishop Elder, when they were consecrated bishops, was in this collection. So, also, were two German Bibles, one printed at Nuremberg, in 1470, and another printed in 1473, five months *before the birth* of Martin Luther. Yet we are told there were no Bibles, until Luther introduced the sacred book to benighted Catholics.

the venerable Bishop Rappe. In this case there were, also, Bishop Flaget's wooden crosier and gold pectoral cross, silver and gold mission chalices, gold lined silver ciborium, gold lined pyx (used on early missions of Vincennes), gold and silver chalices (used in early times by missionaries in northern Indiana), the seal of Bishop Gilmore and several objects formerly belonging to Bishops Brute and Luers. Daguerreotypes and photographs of church dignitaries of Indiana and Kentucky are the last objects to receive attention, as we turn to examine the contents of "Case No. 4." Here were mitres, formerly the property of Bishop Fenwick, Bishop Rosecrans, Archbishop Purcell, Bishop Lefevre, Bishop Baraga and Bishop Borgess. The pewter chalice mentioned above and used by the Jesuit missionaries of Michigan tells its own story of abject poverty and noble self-sacrifice, for if the altar was so



BISHOPS' MEMORIAL HALL—UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, NOTRE DAME, IND.  
ALCOVES NOS. 44 AND 46.

Among objects of little money value, but rich in memories, was a pewter chalice used by the early Jesuit missionaries, a quaint old silver pyx used by early missionaries in Ohio, a cane used by Rev. Prince Galitzin, a few lines of St. Ligouri's writing, the pen and holder used by John G. Shea, when writing the last page of his history, and the pencil used by Father Lambert, when writing his "Notes Against Ingersoll." A collection of rare photographs and still rarer engravings of personages connected with the Archdiocese of New Orleans completed the exhibit in "Case No. 2."

"Case No. 3" contained seven mitres, among which was a curious one used by the first Bishop of Louisville, a handsome one presented to an American Bishop by the Archbishop of Vienna and one worn by

poorly furnished, we shudder at the thought of what the Fathers' deprivations must have been. Several crosiers are of silver and gold, also chiseled silver and ebony. A pax, a deacon's pax, a sub-deacon's pax, and gold embroidered gauntlets were, in addition to the above, the contents of "Case No. 4."

In "Case No. 5" was a jeweled mitre, a gift of Archbishop Ryan to Bishop Conwell, also a mitre used by Bishop Neumann, and besides these Bishop Egan's gold plated cross and his gold embroidered white gauntlets; there, too, was a silver chalice used by Prince Galitzin. One experienced strange emotions of love and reverence, not usually awakened by a name preceded by "Prince," as one gazed on this chalice. We hope no Catholic reader is ignorant of the life of this illustrious man

- we had almost written "saint." But the Church has not yet pronounced in his behalf the most powerful of all words, next to those in the Consecration in the Mass, the words which raises one of our fellow creatures to the altars of the Church, and gives him a just claim to the title of "saint."

To resume our list of interesting objects in No. 5—here was the episcopal ring of Bishop Conwell, the richly ornamented mitre of Bishop Hendricks; a jeweled mitre worn by Bishop Shannahan; a cane used by Prince Galitzin; silver and bronze medals from the Cathedral, Philadelphia; bronze medals of Archbishop Wood and of St. Charles' Seminary; and last, photographs of notable Philadelphians.

"Case 6" presented rich, handsome mitres belonging once to Bishops and Archbishops of New York; the zucchetto, mosetta and biretta of Cardinal McCloskey and Archbishop Hughes' pectoral cross. It would seem that, one privileged to handle the last named, might feel tingling within his veins some of its grand old possessor's spirit, energy and spiritual force.

In "Case 7" were to be seen mitres worn by Bishops Quartier, Cretin, Foley, Portier, Pellicier, Loras, Miede, S.J., Juncker and England. Every one acquainted with the history of the Church in the United States must behold with marked reverence any object belonging to Bishop England; with his mitre one would wish to see his magic pen. In this case there were, also, mitres once worn by Archbishops Henni, Allemany and Blanchet, pectoral crosses and chains worn by Bishop Van de Velde and Bishop O'Regan; episcopal rings worn by Bishop O'Regan (amethyst), by Bishop Duggan (sapphire), by Bishop Flasch (emerald, presented to him by Archbishop Henni), by Bishop Baltes (plain); crosiers used by Archbishop Henni, by Bishop Loras, by Bishop McMullen (presented to him by Archbishop Feehan); locks of the hair of Bishop Smyth, Bishop Loras and Bishop Cretin. In the above collection appears the copy used by Archbishop Ireland, when he delivered his famous address on the occasion of the Inauguration of the World's Congress Auxiliary, Chicago, 1893.

In "Case 8" were mitres, crosses, chains, rings, crosiers, seals, stoles, vestments and ciboriums that once belonged to Bishop England, Bishop Clancy, Bishop Reynolds, Archbishop Allemany, O.P., Bishop Garcia-Moreno, Bishop O'Connell, Bishop Blanchet, Bishop Demars, Bishop Gartland, Bishop Byrne, Bishop O'Gorman, Bishop Portier, Bishop Pellicier and the murdered Archbishop Seghers.

Aside from the objects mentioned above, there were many relics of Catholic soldiers, statesmen, missionaries, priests and members of religious orders. With what reverence did one look upon the vestment worn by Father Marquette, the sword borne by General Shields through two wars, the souvenirs of the Seton family and of the Carroll family!

Besides the life-sized portraits of church dignitaries, already mentioned, there were life-sized pictures of James A. McMaster, P. V. Hickey, of John Boyle O'Reilly, Wm. Onahan, Orestes Brownson, Eliza A. Starr, John Gilmary Shea and of Richard Clark.

A small collection of manuscripts, specimens of Papal Bulls and of historical documents, with maps illustrating the labors of early missionaries, completed this exceedingly interesting exhibit for which the public was indebted to the Notre Dame University of Indiana.

The objects are so clear in the illustrations that it is needless to refer to them in a more particular manner.

We will now present our readers with a short biographical sketch of the illustrious Archbishop of Cincinnati, Most Reverend William Henry Elder, D.D., and also with his portrait. He was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1819, and was educated at Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., completing the same in the College of the Propaganda, at Rome. After his ordination in 1846, he was appointed president and professor of theology at Mt. St. Mary's College, where his ability attracted notice and he was appointed Bishop of Natchez, in 1857.

When the civil war was begun, he devoted all his energies to the sick and wounded. Having refused to obey an order of the post-commandant at Natchez, in 1864, who insisted on his inserting in his ritual of worship a form of prayer for the President of the United States, he was arrested and sent out of his Diocese to Vidalia, La.; but the order was subsequently revoked. He labored fearlessly in aid of the yellow fever sufferers in the epidemic of 1878, and was himself stricken down.

In 1879 he was named co-adjutor Archbishop of San Francisco, but declined, giving as his reason that he could not leave his Diocese when his people were suffering from yellow fever. In 1880 he was ordered by

the Pope to proceed as co-adjutor to Cincinnati, which Diocese had become involved in great financial difficulties. He did so, still retaining the administration of the Diocese of Natchez.

He presided over the Fourth Provincial Council of Cincinnati, held in 1882, and on the death of Archbishop Purcell, he was made Archbishop. He succeeded to the See of Cincinnati, July 4, 1883, and was invested with the pallium, December 18th, of that same year.

When the Diocese of Cincinnati was found to be too extensive, the Diocese of Cleveland was set off from it, and in 1847, was given in charge to Rev. Dr. Amadens Rappe, who was consecrated its first Bishop.

The new Diocese was better equipped than was usually the case in those early days; it boasted thirty-three churches and sixteen priests, also two religious communities, the Sisters of the Precious Blood and the Sisters of Notre Dame.

Bishop Rappe was zealous in developing the resources of his Diocese to meet the wants of an ever-increasing flock. He established St. John's College and St. Mary's Ecclesiastical Seminary, in Cleveland, and introduced the Ursuline Nuns, the Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Mary and the Augustinian Sisters.



MOST REV. WILLIAM H. ELDER, D.D.

Gifted with a singular power of eloquence and able to speak several languages fluently, yet Bishop Rappe devoted himself especially to the poor, and to the education of children. Every duty was exactly fulfilled, every episcopal virtue cultivated and displayed. Under such a Bishop religion flourished, and the cause of souls advanced in every particular. After an administration of twenty-three years, his Diocese numbered 100,000 members, boasted 160 churches and 107 priests. Wherever there was a resident priest there was a Catholic school.

The following religious orders were admitted to the Diocese to follow their special avocations, for the glory of God and the benefit of souls, viz.: Franciscans, Jesuits, Brothers of Mary, Gray Nuns, Sisters of Humility of Mary, Franciscan Sisters, Hospital Sisters of St. Francis, Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, Sisters of the Good Shepherd and the Little Sisters of the Poor.

Bishop Gilmore succeeded Bishop Rappe in 1872; under his energetic control the Diocese continued to keep the headway and to obey the impetus given it by Bishop Rappe.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Richard Gilmore having departed this life in April, 1891, Rt. Rev. Ignatius Horstmann was consecrated Bishop of Cleveland early in 1892. The Diocese now has 229 priests and 247 churches,

one seminary, one college, eight academies, 137 parochial schools, with 33,540 pupils attending them; nine orphan asylums, four homes for the aged, six hospitals, one reformatory and one protector, both for girls.

Born in Philadelphia, December 16, 1840, Bishop Horstmann is now 55 years of age, in his prime and full of the spirit that animates a man of ability at that period of his life. His parents were both natives of Germany, but came to this country early in life, adapting themselves to its requirements so readily and thoroughly as to become true Americans before reaching middle age. Their son, with an unknown future of such gracious qualities before him, began his education in a private academy, conducted by Madame Charrier and her daughter, Mlle. Clementine; from this educational seclusion he passed to the public school, and developed in the Mount Vernon Grammar School, the boyish traits that gave promise of a remarkable manhood. Having finished the course of the grammar grades with distinction, he was promoted to the Central High School, from which he graduated in 1857 with an exceptionally high average. It is claimed by former schoolmates of his, that he was always at the head of his class. The Holy Spirit whispered to his heart a divine call, and his inclinations turned to the priesthood as the most



RT. REV. IGNATIUS F. HORSTMANN, D.D.

desirable of vocations; hence he entered the Preparatory Seminary at Glen Riddle, being one of its first students.

Archbishop Wood, of holy, happy memory, was highly pleased with the aptitude for study manifested by the young aspirant, and being much gratified, later, by the results of his unwearied application, his Grace chose him as one of the first to be sent to the newly established American College in Rome. As a Roman student he fulfilled the promise of his school-boy days, and did not fail to take, in a short time, a foremost rank in the classes of the Propaganda, winning a number of medals in literary and oratorical contests.

At the termination of his very successful career in the American College, he was elevated to the priesthood, in Rome, on June 10th, 1865, by Cardinal Patrizi. Having continued his studies in Rome, he won, a year later, the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

On his return to Philadelphia, he was appointed in 1866 professor of logic, metaphysics and ethics, as well as of German and Hebrew, in St. Charles Borromeo's Seminary.

There he remained until the close of 1877, when he was appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church. This parish he managed admirably, with ability and tact, drawing large congregations to hear his delightful dis-

courses, replete with learning and eloquence. So carefully did he manage the finances of the parish that when he left it, after eight years, there was a balance of \$19,000 to the church's credit. In September, 1885, he was appointed to succeed Rev. D. A. Brennan as Chancellor, an honor that he very reluctantly accepted, but which he sustained with distinguished ability and success.

He was consecrated third Bishop of Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1892, by Archbishop Elder, in the Cathedral at Philadelphia.

His first pastoral letter related to schools, presenting his ideas of true education and enforcing his desire that every Catholic child be placed in a Catholic school.

It was not surprising then, that Bishop Horstmann took a very active and efficient interest in the Catholic Educational Exhibit. That his Diocese made an admirable display of its educational resources will be shown in the descriptions that follow.

Indeed the exhibit from the Cleveland Diocese was a splendid monument to the State that has given so many great names to the American roll of honor, and was, in fact, worthy of Ohio birthplace of senators and presidents.

Twelve volumes of profound papers on collegiate subjects, from the students of St. Ignatius' College, Cleveland, first attracted the attention of the visitor to alcoves 31 and 33. They included the work of all grades, from the brisk preparatory to the sedate and thoughtful graduate, the former showing eager effort, and the latter displaying solid attainment. The papers on the various branches of mathematics were a delight to the eye, as well as a pleasure to the intellect, so beautiful were the methods of execution. The other subjects, treated with as masterly a style, were grammar, geography, sacred history, Christian Doctrine, general history, physics, the ancient languages, French, phonography, composition, German and map-drawing. The penmanship was worthy of the methods in other directions. In the three large volumes from the Ursuline Convent, Cleveland, were excellent class exercises on mathematics, the three divisions of history, language and its accompanying compositions, the natural and the physical sciences, rhetoric and literature. Sacred Science was treated of under the head of Bible History, Christian Doctrine and Church Ceremonies. "An Analysis of Balmes' European Civilization" made an interesting study and must have added much to the young students' deeper thought.

The Ursuline Convent of Toledo, presented in nine volumes, Bible History, catechism, arithmetic, grammar, essays, astronomy, rhetoric, algebra, book-keeping, specimens of map-drawing and mechanical drawing. The wall display included a large oil painting and five pretty dainty kindergarten charts. Some of these can be seen in the illustration. There were also two vases, beautifully decorated by hand, and six pieces of exquisite needle-work. The Ursuline Convent of Tiffin presented six volumes of work on academic branches, excellent papers on trigonometry, astronomy, philosophy, chemistry, mythology and elocution, besides those on the lower branches and the divisions of Sacred Science. The wall display of this institution was particularly large and elegant, comprising six pictures in water colors, two in pastel, six in crayon, two in charcoal, two in pencil drawing and one in oil. Four paintings on china attracted much notice and praise, as did the six pieces of lace of various patterns, and the richly embroidered vestment shown in the illustration. A volume of kindergarten work showed progress in this the best method of teaching the little ones of the school. A number of pieces of plain sewing held their place becomingly among the laces and embroideries. From the Ursuline Academy of Villa Angela, Nottingham P. O., came eight volumes of admirable class exercises on Christian Doctrine, Bible History, botany, scientific papers, arithmetic, higher mathematics and literature, also albums containing a very pleasing collection of drawings, paintings and etchings, and a portfolio of drawings and botanical specimens. The beautiful wall display included seventeen exquisite small paintings on celluloid, an ingenious and amusing bit, "Yankee Doodle," painted on chamois, a large cross on tapestry, two dainty pastels, "A Winter Scene" and a "Lion's Head," two pretty pieces in water color, "A House" and "A Grotto," seven pictures in crayon and six in charcoal. The zoology and physics papers from this institution were beautified and made clear by large and exceedingly elegant illustrations in pen-work.

The Ursuline Nuns displayed work from twelve parish schools, namely: Of Cleveland, the Immaculate Conception School, the Female Department of St. John's Cathedral School, the Female Department of

St. Mary's, the Female Department of St. Patrick's, both departments of St. Joseph's and St. Malachy's Schools; of Tiffin, St. Mary's and St. Joseph's; of Toledo, the Female Department of St. Francis de Sales'; of Youngstown, St. Columba's, St. Joseph's and the Immaculate Conception Schools; each of these parish schools presented excellent papers on Christian Doctrine, Bible History, arithmetic, algebra, book-keeping, grammar, United States History, geography, spelling, letter-writing, dictation, composition, map-drawing and linear drawing; several of them gave, in addition to the above, papers on Church History, rhetoric, physiology, general history, literature, German and business forms; chief among the parish school displays of the Ursulines, ranked that from the Female Department of St. Francis de Sales' School,

Academy, Cleveland, and from the following Notre Dame parish schools: Our Lady of Lourdes', St. Adalbert's, St. Francis', St. Michael's, St. Peter's and St. Stephen's, all in Cleveland and from St. Mary's and St. Vincent's, Akron; St. John's and St. Peter's, Canton; St. James', Delphos; St. Joseph's, Fremont; St. Augustine's, Napoleon; St. Paul's, Norwalk and St. Mary's, Toledo. Each of these parish schools contributed from one to three volumes of papers on the branches of the intermediate and grammar school grades. Several of them gave, in addition to these subjects, papers on the natural and the physical sciences, higher mathematics, music and drawing, also exercises in the German language; letter-writing and map-drawing were common to all the exhibits, as, of course, was Christian Doctrine.



CLEVELAND DIOCESAN EXHIBITS. ALCOVES NOS. 31 AND 33.

Toledo, which comprised seventy-one albums on Christian Doctrine, thirty-nine albums on modern history; three, physical geography; twenty-seven, English literature; two, rhetoric; two, natural history; eleven, physiology; seventy-one, arithmetic; fourteen, algebra; fourteen, geography; fifteen, spelling and penmanship; twenty-seven large maps in drawing; fifty-six small maps; two large maps for mounting; thirty-one albums of grammar; forty-three of geography; thirty-one of music; twenty-nine letter-writing; twelve, natural history; one volume of language exercises, stories; one volume containing a delightfully written "Story of Toledo". Very excellent specimens of kindergarten work completed this extensive display, and with them we close our feeble description of the Ursuline exhibit which was worthy of the highest encomiums.

Not less worthy of commendation was the work from Notre Dame

Notre Dame Academy, mentioned above, gave an exhibit of class exercises in Christian Doctrine, Bible History, Church History, geography, spelling, language, United States History, definitions, grammar, composition, rhetoric, literature, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, astronomy, ancient history, zoology, physiology, theory of music, book-keeping and drawing. The wall display consisted of one large oil painting, two water colors, one crayon and a unique picture made of leather.

The Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Mary exhibited four volumes of very creditable papers on grammar school work, from the Holy Name School, Cleveland. The Sisters of St. Joseph exhibited ten volumes of papers, remarkable for good methods, on Christian Doctrine, Bible History, physiology, rhetoric, literature, book-keeping, history, arithmetic, language, dictation, geography, algebra, grammar, com-

position, letter-writing, German, music, drawing and map-drawing. The schools that produced this pleasing work were St. Augustine's, St. Columban's, St. Procopius' and St. Wenceslaus, of Cleveland; St. Mary's, of Elyria; St. Mary's, of Norwalk and Immaculate Conception School, of Wellsville.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd, having their convent in the city of Cleveland, exhibited two embroidered infant's robes, two embroidered brown silk capes, a satin work box, a pyx case, a sachet bag, a cushion cover and a pillow slip, all richly ornamented with embroidery.

Four painted and prettily ornamented gold mottoes, from St. Joseph's School, Monroeville, O., were the work of pupils of the Sisters of St. Francis.

The Brothers of Mary were represented by exhibits from the Male Department of St. John's Cathedral School, by thirteen volumes of Christian Doctrine, mechanical drawing, geography, map-drawing, letter-writing, dictation and composition. The drawings, the maps and the compositions were especially meritorious.

The Male Department of St. Mary's Assumption School presented three volumes on the same subjects as above, which were equally well treated. St. Patrick's School, also in Cleveland, contributed sixty-two volumes of papers on higher branches, algebra, book-keeping, history, business forms, commercial arithmetic, mechanical problems and drawing. The illustrated problems and the neat business forms were very attractive.

The Sisters of the Humility of Mary, of St. Mary's Annunciation School, Cleveland, had a volume of drawings and compositions that reflected credit on them and their pupils. The Sisters of St. Francis, conducting St. Stanislaus' School, Cleveland; Holy Trinity School, Avon; St. Mary's, Bellevue; St. Joseph's, Galion and St. Peter's, North Ridgeville, had nine volumes of neat, studious work on the grammar school branches.

Creditable exhibits, two volumes each on grammar school work, came from six schools taught by seculars, viz.:—St. Joseph's, Ashtabula; Our Mother of Sorrow's School, Ashtabula Harbor; St. Michael's, Findlay; St. Wendelin's, Fostoria; SS. Philip and James' School, Fulton Canal and St. Mary's, Massillon.

The Sisters of St. Dominic, of Defiance, whose school is under the patronage of "Our Lady of Perpetual Help," presented six volumes on grammar school and high school work, notable for excellent penmanship, and for the pupils' earnest endeavors to decorate their papers, giving them a holiday appearance, and showing on the part of the young students an appreciation of the greatness of the occasion. The methods displayed were worthy of special approval.

The Christian Brothers, in charge of the Male Department of St. Francis de Sales' School, Toledo, contributed a display worthy of their high reputation as teachers. It consisted of forty-five albums of history; fifteen of book-keeping; eighty of arithmetic; one hundred and two of beautiful specimens of penmanship; twenty-seven of compositions, models of correct style and sentiment; sixteen of problems in mensuration, looking like pictures, so daintily were they expressed; ninety-five of spelling, abbreviations and geography; fifty-four of Christian Doctrine,

deep and interesting; a collection of large and small maps, nearly two hundred in all, were beautifully executed.

Cleveland's extensive and highly creditable exhibit was completed by the following work:—Two very excellent volumes of grammar school work from the Sisters of the Precious Blood, Catholic District School, Glandorf and St. Peter's School, Ottawa; and one of special merit, containing eighth grade work, from the Sisters of Charity (Mt. St. Joseph), St. Rose of Lima's School, Lima; also three, containing admirable high school work, from the Sisters of Charity, St. Bridget's School, Mt. St. Joseph, O., and two volumes of excellent eighth grade and high school work from the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, of Holy Angels' and St. Paul's Schools, Santusky. As we examine the illustration, we see the portrait of Bishop Horstmann in a prominent position between the two alcoves containing his exhibit. Below the portrait, and around it, are some exquisite small pieces of art contributed by the pupils of the Ursuline Nuns. Within the alcove may be seen the vestment, also the crayon, pastel and the water colors on celluloid, from the Ursuline Academy, of Tiffin; the paintings and etchings, from the Ursuline Academy, of Villa Angela, O., and from the Ursuline Academy, of Toledo, the ten astronomical charts, illustrating the facts of the science with white lines on a blue ground, also the four constellation charts on celluloid,



LANDING OF COLUMBUS.  
ARTISTIC PICTURE MADE FROM HAIR OF THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

finished with decorations of flowers painted in the corners of each chart. Some of the paintings that are seen on the walls were from the Notre Dame Academy, Cleveland, and others from the Ursuline Academy, Nottingham. The cross in tapestry that can be seen so plainly, was also from the Nottingham Ursuline Academy.

The rich and handsome fancy work lying about in such profusion, was contributed by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. The unique picture of the "Landing of Columbus" came from the hands of the Sisters of the Humility of Mary, Villa Maria, Pa., and was embroidered with hair from the Archbishops and Bishops in the United States. One Bishop excused himself for not contribu-

ting any hair on the ground that he could not spare any. The picture needs no description, the illustration shows it so clearly; but the taste with which the various colors of the hair were used could be evident only to those who saw the original.

We will now move westward and visit Detroit.

In the dear old Catholic city of Baltimore, with its fair colonial memories, was born, on the 5th of November, 1833, the present Bishop of Detroit, the youngest of a family of seven. To be one of a large family of brothers and sisters has a humanizing effect, and puts plenty of heart into a character to balance the head. Rt. Rev. J. S. Foley, brother of Rt. Rev. Thomas Foley, formerly Bishop of Chicago, grew up among his many brothers and sisters, a quiet studious boy, who early manifested a vocation for the priesthood. He required his classical education in St. Mary's College, in his native city, graduating at the early age of seventeen. He then began his course in theology, and three years later received minor orders. Having been thus far successful in the attainment of his highest hopes, he went to Rome and had the distinction of being the first American student enrolled at the Roman Diocesan Seminary, where



REV. RKY. J. S. FOLEY, D.D.

he distinguished himself as a scholarly young man full of promise, and won a reputation for acuteness of reasoning and sharpness of intellect, with results such as had been anticipated by those who had been acquainted with his college career in his native country. The mighty graces and powers of ordination were conferred upon him in the Eternal City, in 1846, on November 20th, but, with laudable ambition, he spent another year in study, that he might win the Doctor's cap. He did win it, taking his degree of Doctor of Divinity one year after he was ordained.

On his return to America, he began fulfilling the grave duties of the priesthood; his first mission was an arduous one, that of Cantonville, with the out missions of Port du Pont and Harve du Grace, Md.

Under both Archbishop, Spalding and Cardinal Gibbons, he held various positions of trust, with satisfaction to all concerned.

When Bishop Borgess resigned his Diocese, in 1887, and retired to a more quiet and a thoroughly irresponsible life, Father Foley was chosen to succeed him. Having accepted the heavy burden of an honor loaded with responsibilities, he was consecrated Bishop of Detroit, on November 4th, 1888, by Cardinal Gibbons. November seems to have been his month of good fortune.

Of Father Foley's career as a Bishop, it is needless to make statements; his life has been one of public activity and of zealous efforts; his deeds need neither description nor advocacy, neither comment nor defense. The history of his Diocese, with the record of its progress, under his able care, speaks volumes for his administration.

Detroit was the scene of many a lively succession of events in colonial days, for here was founded Fort St. Joseph as early as 1688, and here did the Jesuit missionaries assemble their

red converts for instruction, and for attendance at divine service. Here was St. Anne's Church three times rebuilt, after being burned by discontented Indians, and here the Holy Sacrifice was offered and the sacraments administered during all the stirring scenes of the last struggle of the French, during Pontiac's War.

In 1833, the Diocese of Detroit was created, and the Very Rev. Frederick Reze, a native of Hanover, Germany, was consecrated at St. Louis, by Bishop Rosati, as its first incumbent.

Bishop Reze, the first of German birth to hold a See in America, appealed to Catholic Germany for help, for not only were funds needed, but laborers for the harvest. There were five churches, at the time, attended by Rev. Stephen Baden and by the well-known Italian Dominican, Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli, founder likewise of the earliest parishes in the Dioceses of Green Bay and of La Crosse. The appeal to the old country resulted in the arrival of a number of Redemptorist Fathers and a community of Nuns of the Poor Clares of St. Francis. Bishop Reze having resigned the Diocese, Bishop Paul Lefevre, a Belgian, was consecrated, at Philadelphia, in 1841, as his successor.

Bishop Lefevre was exceedingly zealous and prudent; soon religion made steady progress, and education was greatly advanced by the efforts of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, the Sisters of Notre Dame, the Sisters of Charity and the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, also by the labors of the Christian Brothers.

Bishop Lefevre drew many of his most efficient co-laborers from Belgium, and it was their success in the American field that suggested to Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, the idea of an American College in Belgium, where priestly vocations might be nurtured for the Church in the New World.

In 1857, only the lower peninsula of Michigan constituted the Diocese of Detroit; it contained fifty-six churches, in which officiated forty-three priests. When Bishop Lefevre died twelve years later, the churches had increased to seventy-five, and the priests had doubled in number. The old Catholic city of Detroit could boast of a cathedral, seven churches, a chapel for Hollanders, a chapel for Flemings also one for colored people; a Redemptorist convent, a community of Ladies of the Sacred Heart, one of Sisters of Charity and one of Sisters of Immaculate Heart of Mary, also one of Christian Brothers.

In his fifty-sixth year, Bishop Lefevre died, holy, simple and self-sacrificing as he had been in life, spending his last days and laying down



DETROIT DIOCESAN EXHIBITS. ALCOVE NO. 39.

his honorable burdens in a hospital founded for and devoted to the use of the poor. In the following year, 1870, Rt. Rev. Gaspar Borgess was consecrated, and appointed co-adjutor to Bishop Reze, who was still living. As administrator to the Diocese, Bishop Borgess was untiring in his zealous activity, which resulted in the rapid spiritual and temporal advancement of his sacred charge. His resignation, in 1887, created a vacancy, which Rev. J. S. Foley was called upon to fill. A tribute to his ability, his zeal and his success has been paid already, in our brief biographical sketch of the fourth Bishop of Detroit.

The Diocese of Detroit was represented, at the great Fair, by a small but choice exhibit from three academies, one commercial school and one parochial school. The preceding sketch shows how many schools did not respond to the invitation of their Bishop to do honor to the Diocese by a display of their work. All the more credit is due to those who did respond, and these were the Polish Felician Sisters, the Sisters of the Im-

maculate Heart of Mary, in charge of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, contributed twelve volumes of papers on academic studies, including typewriting and stenography; two herbaria, one album of pretty specimens of needle-work and one folio containing one hundred and fifty art studies.

It included papers on Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, language, essays, poems, history, geography, mental science and botany. This entire display was one the teachers could be proud of, one to bring delight to the heart of the Bishop.

The same may be said with justice of the work from the Sacred Heart Academy, Port Huron, prepared under the direction of the Sisters of Providence, from St. Mary's of the Woods, who also had a contribution from St. John's School, Ypsilanti, Mich.

These schools displayed three volumes of Christian Doctrine, Bible History, arithmetic, algebra, three departments of history, the natural and the physical sciences, literature, rhetoric and etiquette.

The Felician Sisters of St. Francis from St. Mary's Institute, Detroit, presented work that was particularly interesting, because much of it was in the Polish language and prepared according to the methods of the Polish schools. The studies thus treated were of the grammar grades, and were comprised in six volumes of Christian Doctrine, penmanship, drawing, book-keeping, grammar, geography, compositions, history, science, United States History, Polish History, Bible History and Polish Grammar.

Twenty pieces of fancy needle-work, rich in materials and exceedingly handsome in ornamentation, were displayed; each piece bearing the name of the Sister whose skill, taste and industry had produced it. Nearly all the pieces were large, and the embroidery that decorated them was worked in the richest and most elegant materials.

In the large glass case, visible in the illustration on page 49, was a magnificent picture of the Madonna and Child, the faces and the hands painted, the clothing embroidered with threads of gold and silk, interspersed with precious stones. We have reproduced this picture on this page, which will give the reader a better idea of it than any description could do. Note the frame, with its beautiful emblems and coat of arms of the dear Sisters' native land and adopted State.

Another long journey, dear reader, in Imagination's chariot is before us. From Michigan to Maryland we must go, and, as we go, we must turn back the wheels of time to the early part of our country.

On the Feast of Corpus Christi, June 2d, 1809, three devout women appeared in St. Mary's Chapel, Baltimore, robed in black, with a short black cape about the shoulders, and a little black bonnet covering the head. One of them, to be known henceforth as Mother Seton, bound herself on that occasion, by the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, for the space of one year, and the little group took, in accordance with her wish, the title, Sisters of Charity, under the patronage of St. Joseph. On June 22d, the little community established itself at Emmitsburg. It being the intention of Mother Seton and her ecclesiastical Superiors, to found the society on the plan of the Daughters of St. Vincent de Paul, application was made for Sisters from France to join them; but this failing of success, through the interference of the French government, a copy of the rule of the Vincentian Sisters of Charity was obtained and enforced, with such modifications as suited the peculiar circumstances of the new community.

In 1850, a union was effected between the Sisters of Charity in France and a large part of the American community which, during the intervening years, had greatly increased in numbers. The American Sisters, at Emmitsburg, assumed the habit of the French Sisters, and since that time have been under the direction of the Lazarist Fathers, also founded by St. Vincent de Paul.

Four years previous to this action on the part of the Emmitsburg community, the New York House had, under the direction of Archbishop Hughes, and with approval of Superiors, become an independent Mother House; the community there retained Mother Seton's habit and her interpretation of the rule, and established their novitiate at Mt. St. Vincent's on the Hudson.



MADONNA AND CHILD.

EMBROIDERED IN GOLD AND PRECIOUS STONES; EXHIBITED BY THE POLISH FELICIAN SISTERS, ST. MARY'S INSTITUTE, DETROIT, MICH.

maculate Heart of Mary, the Sisters of Providence and the Christian Brothers. St. Joseph's Commercial School, of Detroit, in charge of the Christian Brothers, almost filled the alcove with its fine exhibit of linear and free hand drawings; its business forms and book-keeping blanks were filled with such beautiful penmanship and displayed such admirable correctness in the columns of figures as to charm the eye. Besides this work, this institution sent delightful examination papers on all the branches comprised in a practical course for young men; excellent expositions of Christian Doctrine proved the superiority of the Christian school to any other. From this institution also came five cases of "Aids to Object Lessons," collections of various materials used in the manufacture of fabrics and assortments of woods, stones, paper, cloth and metals; with these were arranged fifteen specimens of marble, and on the wall of the alcove were hung ten framed drawings and one large crayon picture, all remarkable for true artistic skill and taste.

The Archdiocese of Baltimore did not have a Diocesan exhibit, because it was rich in institutions having sufficient wealth of coin and of visible educational results to enjoy the distinction of having collective exhibits.

"The Maryland Sisters of Charity," the "Maryland School Sisters of Notre Dame," the "Maryland Christian Brothers"—thus the press marshalled them and their successes before the public, and Baltimore, venerable Primate of the See, basked in the sunshine of their glory, as a stately patriarch, crowned with personal honors many and splendid, yet rejoices in the light reflected upon him by the deeds of his children.

St. Joseph's Academy, Emmitsburg, Md., like a fruitful planet, with its satellites about it, was the center about which gathered fifteen parish

by Miss Keller, of Baltimore, received much favorable comment.

There was a case containing various patterns of lace, three beautifully ornamented piano scarfs, a collection of small paintings on celluloid, and the embroidered upholstery of a rocking chair, all of which were much admired. If we remember correctly, the oak frame of the rocking chair was carved at the academy. The gem of the collection, a piece unique among all exhibits, was the harp-shaped screen that attracted so many visitors to alcove 52. The frame work of the screen was of cherry, or some equally beautiful wood, most artistically carved. Hinged at the back, the whole piece opened like a book, making two harps appear, one carved to tell the story of Columbus, as discoverer, and the other to give the history of Chicago's



COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS FROM SISTERS OF CHARITY,  
MOTHER HOUSE, EMMITSBURG, MD.

schools, one academy, six asylums, one kindergarten and one technical school.

From St. Joseph's of Emmitsburg there was a rich and extensive exhibit replete in perfections of method and execution. The neat, practical papers on the common branches of the grammar grades, with pretty maps in geography, outlines in history and diagrams in grammar, were scarcely surpassed by the beautifully treated and handsomely illustrated papers on the natural and the physical sciences, on literature and on Sacred Science.

The polished exercises in modern languages, and the practical work in phonography and typewriting, showed the same painstaking energy and skill that made the art display so pleasing. This consisted of an album containing excellent specimens of crayon and map-drawing, also pastel paintings of the "Sacred Heart," "St. Joseph," "Pius IX.," and of landscapes. The large oil painting of Cardinal Gibbons, executed

wonderful growth, dates, as well as pictures, making the information complete. A lovely shade of green silk covered the space occupied by strings in real harps, and on this were painted beautiful designs. A richly embroidered scarf broke the upper outline and gracefully draped the whole.

St. Joseph's Academy, Richmond, Va., contributed four volumes on grammar school and high school branches. These papers were well and carefully written. The Immaculate Conception, St. John's and St. Vincent's Schools, of Baltimore, exhibited one hundred and seven volumes of worthy papers on Christian Doctrine, Bible History, general history, geography, language, algebra, grammar, arithmetic, rhetoric, the natural and physical sciences, civics, Roman History, mental philosophy, geometry and music, with specimens of map-drawing, penmanship, linear drawings and compositions.

St. Columba's and St. Patrick's Schools, of Chicago, are branches of the

Convent at Emmitsburg, and their exhibits, though displayed with those of Chicago, belonged to the collective exhibit of St. Joseph's Academy. Besides sixteen volumes of papers on grammar and high school branches, St. Columbkille's School for girls, or St. Columba's, as it is often called, displayed some excellent kindergarten work. The wall display embraced four pastel paintings, four pen sketches and seven paintings in oil, from objects. The pictures in pastel were unique in conception and design, admirable in execution; they realized, in pictured, human, feminine forms, Edgar Allen Poe's ideal of "The Bells," or reproduced on canvas the Delsarte postures of four young ladies, two robed in pink and two in blue, of some light, floating material, and giving, as it were, a concert recitation of "The Bells," suiting their attitudes, in the four pictures, to the merry "sleigh bells," "the golden wedding bells," the wild "fire bells," the tolling "funeral bells." The other paintings presented fruit, flowers, animals and groups of human figures.

Almost as pleasing to look at as the pictures, were the charts from this institution. One illustrated the rainfall of various sections of our country, another "the earth in space," with, as was fitting on the occasion, the new world turned to the observer. A small map of Africa was so daintily drawn as to deserve a place in the art display; the same might be stated of the map of "Standard Time" and "The World's Fair Map," on the latter of which the grand divisions of the earth were white, the ocean was blue and railway routes were in black lines, leading from all important points to Chicago. A chart of "Magnetic De-

clination and Inclination," in blue, buff and dark lines, and an "Isothermal Chart," showing, in various colors, the physical and the climatic zones, were beautiful pieces of brush and pen-work. Many of the pupils of St. Patrick's School are successful public school teachers, and many others are filling responsible positions in various business houses in Chicago, while a number of them are religious teachers in various communities. This last fact we learned from a beautifully written, richly decorated and handsomely bound volume bearing the title "Leaves from the Garden of Our Alma Mater," giving information regarding the avocations of ex-students, and presenting some choice essays and poems produced by those students in their school days. Besides the grammar grades, the institution has academic and commercial departments, and each of these contributed volumes of excellent papers, arithmetic and physiology being beautifully illustrated with drawings. A volume of kindergarten work, five paintings, two large drawings, seven mounted maps and specimens of fancy work and plain sewing completed St. Patrick's fine exhibit.

Immaculate Conception, St. John's and St. Vincent's Schools, at Baltimore; Immaculate Conception, at Denver; St. Euphemia's, at Emmitsburg; St. Vincent's, at La Salle, Ill.; St. Vincent's, at Mobile, Ala.; St. Joseph's, at Natchez, Miss.; St. Mary's, at Norfolk, Va.; St. Joseph's, at Portsmouth, Va.; St. Patrick's, at Richmond, Va. and St. Patrick's and St. Vincent's Schools, at San Francisco, presented one hundred and forty-eight volumes of very excellent work on grammar and high school



EXHIBITS OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. ROCK HILL COLLEGE, ELIHOTT CITY, MD.; ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND IMMACULATE CONCEPTION SCHOOL, BALTIMORE, MD.  
ALABAMA No. 61.

branches, and specimens of typewriting, map-drawing and linear drawing, also of pen-work and of phonography.

The wall displays from St. Vincent's, La Salle, Ill., were thirteen specimens of pastel painting; those from St. Vincent's, of San Francisco, were one crayon picture of the Sacred Heart, three crayon studies from models and three oil paintings.

The orphanages and industrial schools, in charge of the Sisters of Charity, that sent exhibits were as follows:—St. Vincent's Infant Asylum, at Baltimore, a volume of delightful kindergarten work; St. Vincent's Orphanage and Industrial School, at Buffalo, three ladies' dresses, one child's dress, two aprons and six pieces of furniture decoration, in silk and velvet, embroidered with floss; also six volumes of school work in grammar school branches.

The following institutions also contributed to the exhibit: St. Vincent's Infant Asylum, at Chicago, one volume of pretty kindergarten work; St. Joseph's Asylum, at Richmond, five volumes of class work, in grammar school branches; Mt. St. Joseph's Infant Asylum, at San Francisco, three albums of tasteful kindergarten work; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, at San Francisco, ten volumes of grammar and high school

branches, also four charts of drawing and two specimens of embroidery.

St. Francis' Technical School, at San Francisco, displayed work from four departments:—Dressmaking, Embroidery, Gold Embroidery and Fine Sewing Departments. From the first came yokes, cuffs, fine tucking and drawn work, dresses, full skirts, slurred yokes finished with ribbon rosettes, and a gentleman's dressing gown lined with quilted satin, the collar and cuffs embroidered in forget-me-nots. From the second came various pieces of embroidered household linen. From the third, "Flowers of the Pacific Coast," embroidered in one hundred and eight shades of silk twist, and representing a basket of California's choicest blossoms; a pair of slippers embroidered in gold bullion, of suspenders embroidered in chenille and two scarfs embroidered in silk.

From the fourth department, specimens of letters in drawn work, specimens of the various stitches used in plain sewing, pieces of household linen and plain clothing, also specimens of fancy stitching on Bengaline silk garments for infants and children.

And thus we leave the highly gratifying exhibit of the Sisters of Charity of Emmitsburg, and turn to evidences of masculine ability.

So numerous are the schools in charge of the Christian Brothers, and



EXHIBITS OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.  
CALVERT HALL INSTITUTE AND ST. ALPHONSUS' SCHOOL, BALTIMORE, MD.  
ALCOVE NO. 101.

so extensive the exhibit given by each, it is necessary to divide the subject of their collective exhibit; hence, as we are in "the sunny south," we will glance at the work from four of their colleges and four of their parish schools located in the Baltimore Diocese.

The display from Rock Hill College, at Ellicott City, was greatly admired by visitors, and widely commented upon by the press in most complimentary terms. It comprised three volumes of English essays of superior ability and fine style; one volume each of the branches of higher mathematics, each subject having its problems illustrated by pen and pencil drawings; one volume each of the physical and natural sciences, beautifully illustrated; one volume each of the branches of Sacred Science, Catechism, Bible History, "Evidences of Religion," moral philosophy and ethics; one volume each of the Greek and Latin classics; one volume each of perspective, of geometrical, of architectural, of mechanical and of isometrical drawings, also one volume each of projections and of engineering; a collection of botanical and of geological specimens; samples of all kinds of school blanks, testimonials, diplomas and certificates.

The preparatory department of this college contributed sixteen volumes of excellent class exercises. The great thick volumes from both departments, made a deep impression on all parties; even those who did not open them felt that they contained worthy work; the writer is sure of it, having examined it, page by page.

Particularly striking was the volume of "Studies from the Works of Cardinal Gibbons." What a delicate compliment to their Archbishop; what a benefit to the students! And how well they acquitted themselves of the honorable task! Each student engaged in this exercise had diagrammed a synopsis of some chapter of one of the Cardinal's books, and then had proceeded to trace, in the student's own language, the trend of the distinguished author's thought, marking its gradations with copious quotations.

A glass case containing bits of mineral, of metals and of ores, also of beautifully polished bits of various kinds of wood, all showing what nature has done for the locality, completed the interesting and most worthy Rock Hill exhibit.

St. John's College, Washington, D. C., sent five albums of compositions, three of phonography, one of Latin and Greek and one of ornamental drawings, also a handsome relief map of the city of Washington and eight framed crayons. All of the above may be seen in our illustration on page 52.

The Ammendale Normal Institute had a superior display of linear drawings, said, by good judges, to equal, if not to excel, anything of the kind found elsewhere. The exhibit comprised five volumes of herbaria, perfectly arranged and classified; three relief maps, made from paper pulp; one volume of methods in teaching; one volume of essays, elegant and profound; twenty-six copies of projections; seventeen volumes of linear drawings, referred to above; twenty-two volumes of free-hand drawings, two volumes of map-drawing, two volumes of artistic writing and lettering and one relief map (paper pulp) of Baltimore.

Calvert Hall Institute, at Baltimore, made, as the press expressed it, "a grand showing" at the Fair. There were pen and ink sketches done by boys of thirteen and fourteen years of age, that would have been a credit to grown artists of acknowledged ability and talent. In this exhibit appeared what was regarded as the best portrait of Cardinal Gibbons that graced the Fair. This display comprised eighty-four albums of papers on the branches of the complete collegiate course, higher mathematics, all the branches of the study of language, grammar, rhetoric, literature and composition; the various natural and physical sciences; all the branches and accomplishments considered necessary for a thorough business course; all sorts of commercial exercises; twelve collections of minerals, metals, woods and other substances for object lessons, also seven relief maps, made from paper pulp, thirteen framed crayon pictures and two framed water color pieces. Besides these framed pictures, there were albums of water color sketches, crayon drawings, pen and ink sketches, object, ornamental and linear drawings. The art display of this institution, as already stated, was highly commended by competent judges, and, in fact the entire exhibit was worthy of highest praise.

The parish schools of the Christian Brothers of the Baltimore Diocese that shared in the exhibit were the male department of the Immaculate Conception School, male department of St. Alphonsus' School, the male department of St. John's, and male department of St. Vincent's of Baltimore; these contributed one hundred and eleven volumes of papers on

the various branches of mathematics, of the business course and of sacred science, also albums of the various kinds of drawing already mentioned as forming part of the collegiate exhibits. Several of the schools presented exercises in the German language.

As this is our first description of work from the Christian Brothers' institutions in America, it seems to be the proper occasion for dwelling on certain general features of their various exhibits. We will refer later in our publication to their foreign exhibits, in addition to the St. Nicholas' Trade School already mentioned. At present, we wish to call attention to the grand showing of their American schools, ninety of which were represented in the educational exhibit. These included four Normal schools, ten colleges, fourteen academies and commercial colleges, five industrial institutions and orphanages and fifty-seven parish schools.

Copy-books containing students' class work, were presented by the thousands, and yet not one of these showed what could be called "poor" penmanship, while in the greater number of them, the penmanship was remarkably excellent, and, in many, it was exceedingly beautiful. Hundreds of volumes of bound class exercises and examination papers, with multitudes of blanks bearing the inscription "Home Work," made evident the student's thoroughness in preparing for class, his permanent possession of the knowledge thus acquired, and his ability to use that information independent of the aid or supervision of professors. The contents of these volumes, copy-books and blanks cover the entire scope of a liberal education. Religion, all the branches of mathematics, literature, history, pedagogy, natural and physical sciences, the critical and the practical study of the English language, business forms, commercial branches, literary criticism, every form of literary expression and every division of prose composition. Fancy pen-work and the various kinds of drawing were the ordinary adjuncts of the regular work of the class.

There was no denying the silent evidence of these volumes and folios. It was not possible that a few bright pupils had done all the work; it was the result of right methods and correct teaching. As we repeatedly describe the work of the Christian Brothers' students, we will need to refer to the numerous copy-books filled with various exercises.

Higher, as things are ranked in art, but equally well executed, were the many pretty bits in water colors and the dainty bits in pastel and the dignified pieces, such as portraits, in charcoal or crayon. Original designs and patterns for tapestry, wall paper, carpet and silk weaving were common in the folios of pencil-work. Drawings for sculpture and iron work, studies in shade and shadow, studies of human faces and of human forms were not lacking in numbers, nor in skill. Evidence of the ability of the teachers was given in the normal work, including specimens of the skill of certain professors, such as "The Development of Solids," a wonderful piece of pen-work and of mathematical knowledge and accuracy.

In fine, as we proceed to comment upon the various exhibits from the many institutions in charge of the Christian Brothers, we will be persuaded that the children of the Blessed Jean Baptiste De La Salle are men whose only purpose in life is the imparting of a true education. They follow to-day the rule he gave them and the system of pedagogy his genius developed for them two hundred years ago. Verily, he was in advance of his age and grappled with problems two centuries ago, that are vexing the educators of to-day. He knew, as we know, that the mere instruction in religion is not the panacea for human ills; that training must accompany the giving of instruction; that practice must follow the reception of instruction.

The marvel is, that laboring first and above all for religious teaching, yet the Christian Brothers manage to be superior in all things they teach.

From the Archbishop's See of the Primate of the United States, to the See of the Golden Gate of the Pacific Slope, means the traversing of thousands of miles, through two Archdioceses and ten Dioceses; yet in the Department of Liberal Arts at the World's Fair it meant but a few seconds walk from the east aisle of the Catholic Exhibit to the west aisle, overlooking the displays from the manufacturers of Belgium, Russia and Sweden.

Of the many thousands—we might well say millions of people who had occasion to tread the west aisle of the gallery in which the Catholic Exhibit was installed, and the broad passage way of Columbia Avenue (as the main aisle of Manufacturers Building was known), great indeed was the number drawn by an immense, yet simple sign, designating the fitting representative of the beloved Archbishop, Clergy and Laity of the

## Archdiocese of San Francisco.

THE Archbishop of San Francisco, Most Reverend Patrick W. Riordan was pastor of St. James', one of the most important parishes in Chicago, when he was chosen by the Holy See to be co-adjutor to the venerable Archbishop Alemany, with the right of succession. From the position of parish priest, however important the charge concerned, to the dignity of the archiepiscopal office was a long stride on the highway of ecclesiastical honors, but he who took it was wont to tread with fidelity the pathways of humility, or the choice of His Holiness would not have fallen on him as one fitted to fill a place of so much importance to the honor of religion and the good of souls. Ability and zeal were his, great, earnest, active; but better than these even, were the qualities that won for him the high regard of the Holy Father. The wider field has indeed given wider opportunity for the development and action of those remarkable talents that distinguish the Archbishop of San Francisco, and those noble qualities of mind and



MOST. REV. P. W. RIORDAN, D.D.

heart that endeared him so greatly to the parishioners of St. James' have won for him the warm regard of the priests and the people of his extensive Archdiocese.

Though his talents and energy were such as to entitle him to a wider sphere, giving full scope to his powers of mind and soul, yet was there a true and severe sacrifice in renouncing a wealthy, prosperous, influential parish in a great city for even an Archdiocese. It separated him from relatives and friends, laid upon him heavy duties and serious responsibilities, and brought his untried strength of soul face to face with many unexpected trials and difficulties, but his courage, heroism and self-sacrifice were equal to the strain, and have brought him to the heights of an honorable success and a noble popularity.

Archbishop Riordan was born in Ireland, August 27, 1841, and was brought to this country in his seventh year. His parents immediately sought a home in Chicago, where his mother not long since died, and in that city of brisk Western life the child grew to be a youth of promise, imbibing its better spirit and drinking in its tireless energy.

His early education was gained at St. Mary's of the Lake; from there he went to the American College at Rome, and later spent some time at Louvain and at Paris. It was at Louvain he was ordained in 1865.

Returning to Chicago he fulfilled various charges with complete satisfaction to his superiors. As professor in the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, as pastor of St. Mary's, Joliet, as pastor of St. James', Chicago, he was ever earnest, energetic and active; full of zeal, he worked with an unselfish devotedness that won souls for God and a host of friends for himself, so that when he left Chicago for the scene of his new labors, it was much more of the funeral occasion of his loss to his friends than that of joy and gladness over his just elevation to a high dignity.

By the stimulus of his superlative earnestness, the Archdiocese of San Francisco ranks high to-day in success before men and in holiness before God.

In spite of Indian raids and other disasters, the Franciscan Fathers persevered in their efforts to establish mission churches in the far West and along the Pacific coast; thus originated, in 1776 and 1777, the missions of San Francisco and Santa Clara, where the Indians were taught the arts of civilization, as well as the truths of religion.

In 1774, Father Junipero Serra had received from Rome the power to administer confirmation; before this remarkable man died, he had the happiness of seeing his Indian flock increased to the number of ten thousand, and of feeling sure that the faith was solidly and permanently planted in Upper California. The history of religious progress in those regions, from that time, is long and interesting, but in many particulars sad and often tragic.

In 1840, the two Californias were erected into a Diocese, and Very Reverend Father Francisco Diego was appointed first Bishop, with permission to reside at Santa Barbara. He was received by the people with great demonstrations of joy, but injustice on the part of the Mexican government kept him from accomplishing much, and in 1846 he died.

Very Reverend Father Gonzalez was his successor as administrator of the extensive but poverty-stricken Diocese, and, though he was a highly educated and enlightened man, he saw himself powerless to effect any good with the wretched means at his command. Part of the Diocese was, in 1850, in the Republic of Mexico, and the other in that of the United States, hence the Holy See established a new Diocese of Monterey, and appointed as its first Bishop the eminent Dominican, Father Alemany, a Spaniard by birth, but at that time provincial of his Order in Ohio. Within two years, the Dominican Fathers, the Jesuit Fathers, the Dominican Sisters, the Sisters of Notre Dame and the Sisters of Charity had entered the Diocese and established schools.

In 1853, the Holy See erected the part of the State from Santa Cruz southward to the Mexican border into the Diocese of Monterey, and established a new See at San Francisco, to which Dr. Alemany was promoted, with the dignity of Archbishop.

In the two years following this event the Presentation Nuns and the Sisters of Mercy opened institutions of charity and education under Bishop Alemany's care.

At the close of 1878, the Diocese of San Francisco had one hundred and three churches, five colleges, ten academies, thirty-five parochial schools, four asylums, five hospitals, and one hundred and eighty thousand Catholics, among whom were laboring seventy secular priests and fifty-eight religious priests. The Dominicans had a convent at Benicia, the Jesuits a college at San Francisco, the Christian Brothers a novitiate at Oakland and a college at San Francisco and the Sisters of the Holy Family and of the Holy Names had schools.

On the resignation of the venerable Archbishop Alemany, Most Reverend Patrick Riordan, his co-adjutor, succeeded him. The churches now number one hundred and twelve; chapels, forty-five; priests, two hundred and twelve. The Catholic population numbers 220,000; the children attending Catholic institutions number 20,360. Such figures tell their own story of prosperity and success, of blessed results from zealous efforts. A grand chapter was added to this story by San Francisco's part of the Catholic Educational Exhibit.

A Diocesan Committee of six clergymen and two religious: Rev. P. Scanlan, Rev. J. B. McNally, Rev. M. D. Connelly, Rev. P. Casey, Rev. J. A. Sasia, S. J., Rev. P. C. Yorke, Brother Michael, F. S. C., and Brother Albert, S. M., under the guidance of His Grace, instituted the educational exhibit of the Archdiocese of San Francisco, and brought it

to a glorious success. Before sending it to Chicago, they presented it for inspection to the general public, in Mechanics' Pavilion, San Francisco, and forty-five thousand people are said to have visited it there, all leaving deeply impressed by its perfection.

The transportation of so extensive an exhibit to Chicago exemplifies Archbishop Riordan's energetic manner of carrying out his great designs, and nobly did his priests and Teaching Orders support him. The great display from sixteen colleges and academies, thirty-four parish schools, eleven kindergartens and three technical institutions reached the Liberal Arts Building in safety, and was installed in alcoves 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27 and 28. On coming up the central eastern stairway of the Liberal Arts Department, almost the first object that met the visitor's eye, during the Fair, was the handsome portrait of Archbishop Riordan, which seemed to invite attention to the San Francisco exhibits. This, the largest and most varied of the educational displays, except perhaps that of Chicago, was arranged by Father Yorke, and reflected great credit on the taste and good judgment of that reverend gentleman. His zealous efforts produced a most effective result, and his satisfaction could not have been other than great, as the words of commendation uttered by diverse tongues fell upon his ear.

One of the most prominent and remarkable features of this exhibit was the kindergarten work, eleven of these institutions combining to render the skill of the San Francisco Sisterhoods manifest to all the world, and to combat the notion that the Church in educational matters is behind the times. Much attention was accorded these displays of what the wee ones can do, and the admiration expressed was loud and sincere.

Santa Clara College, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, was established in pioneer days, and has grown up with the Diocese, as it were, hence we will give it the preference in our description, and review its display first, though it may be that some institution for girls should have precedence, on the principle that the ladies are always to be served first!

This college stands in the foremost rank among the institutions of the West. Here the students quickly learn to apply the principles of a broad and enlightened intellect and acquire knowledge that will be the basis of their future success. The system of instruction is such that what the student learns, he does not readily forget, it becomes a part of his stock in trade for all time. As a means to a great end, Santa Clara College is thoroughly equipped to prepare the student for any profession or business in life.

The exhibit from this institution comprised two departments, normal work and students' work. Five text books for mathematics, by Rev. Joseph Bayma, S. J., were the most important contributions to the normal display, and next to them the exquisite pen-work of the professor of penmanship. Descriptive catalogues, photographs of students and graduates and apparatus from the commercial department, completed the normal exhibit. The students' exhibit presented twenty-one albums of essays, profound and interesting, models of style and penmanship; a collection of compositions in prose and poetry, in Latin, Greek and English; papers on moral and physical philosophy, mathematics and book-keeping. The wall display of this institution comprised fourteen pictures in crayon, India ink and water color. The Jesuit College of St. Ignatius, at San Francisco, contributed only a normal display which comprised photographs of the students, church, college, museum, library and laboratories,—chemical and philosophical; fourteen albums of learned essays, expert translations from the dead languages, profound papers on moral philosophy, exceedingly scientific ones on natural philosophy; skillful demonstrations in mathematics, beautifully written and exact work in book-keeping, also a very learned lecture on the atmosphere.

From the Jesuit College of St. Joseph at San Jose, there were photographs of the students, church and college; four volumes of bound work containing papers on mathematics and book-keeping, also exercises in Greek and Latin. The Jesuit exhibits were characterized by a thoroughness of knowledge and a dignity of expression and arrangement peculiar to the work, or productions of any kind soever, that owe their existence to Jesuit teachers or students. It was a widely expressed regret that a greater number of the Jesuit colleges of the country did not exhibit work. Certainly that which came from these institutions just noticed caused the visitor to look for, and to desire more of it, to contribute to his intellectual pleasure.

The lecture on the atmosphere presented in book form at the World's Fair, was delivered, with accompanying experiments, one evening during the time that the San Francisco display was on exhibition in its own city, and very interesting the audience found it, to listen to the clear young voice of a graduate of the class of '93, as he demonstrated the theories regarding the properties of air; very interesting too, was it to watch him and his companions skillfully handling the apparatus that proved the student's assertions, and made manifest the qualities of that most common yet most unfamiliar object that we call "the atmosphere." Such demonstrations, experiments and proofs are now common in all our colleges and academies, and young ladies are not less skillful than their brothers in handling the philosophical and chemical apparatus. The illustration of alcove 17 shows the exhibits from the Jesuit institutions, and is admirably clear and distinct.

The Christian Brothers, though entering the Diocese much later than the Jesuit Fathers, have as educators kept even pace with them without rivalry and did not fall behind them in the exhibits they presented in the San Francisco collection. There is never any need of rivalry in beautiful work for the Church; she covers so wide an area, there is room for all and no need of nudging elbows. From the Sacred Heart College, at San Francisco, there were to be seen albums of delightful work in geometry, trigonometry and surveying, the problems beautifully demonstrated and illustrated filling fifty-three albums. In addition to the above, there were twenty-six volumes of corrected and uncorrected essays on various collegiate studies, and two hundred and four albums of specimens of penmanship and book-keeping.

At the left of the illustration on page 61 will be seen a beautiful model of a collegio; this represents the Christian Brothers' College at Oakland, named St. Mary's, under the patronage of the Blessed Virgin. This pretty bit of architectural work was from the normal department of the institution, and was accompanied by seven framed drawings showing the architect's plans, according to which the college was built. From the same department, came twenty-seven charts by Brother Hyacinth, explaining the principles of phonography.

The students' department contributed four hundred and thirteen albums of essays in polished Greek and elegant Latin, also examinations and studies in mental philosophy,—scholarly and profound; in natural philosophy, full of scientific interest; in the branches of sacred science, always so well treated of by Christian Brothers' students; in mathematics, demonstrated and illustrated in the best style; in all the branches of a collegiate course, in fact, and after the most approved methods. Nor were the contributions from the business department inferior; the fifty-three volumes of excellent papers on Christian Doctrine, book-keeping, mathematics and various business forms, besides one hundred and eighty-six volumes of photographic exercises, and twenty-three volumes of typewritten exercises, being in perfect harmony with the work from the other departments. The Oakland exhibits are represented in the illustration of alcove 25.

The art department contributed four volumes of beautiful linear and mechanical drawings, also fifty-five very attractive studies in crayon, lead-pencil and dainty water colors. Eighteen specimens of ornamental pen-work, almost as much like pictures as the crayon studies, made a very beautiful addition to this praiseworthy exhibit.

St. Joseph's Academy of Oakland is also in charge of the Christian Brothers. It presented five mechanical and architectural drawings of great merit, besides twenty-four volumes of excellent papers on penmanship, arithmetic and Sacred Science, also nineteen albums of beautiful maps and sketches, and studious papers on geography, history, orthography, language, mensuration, book-keeping and Christian Doctrine. From the Christian Brothers' Normal Institute, of Martinez, came eleven volumes of unsurpassed work in geometry, trigonometry, mensuration and linear drawing. The Christian Brothers' parish schools made a large and impressive showing. St. Peter's of San Francisco, made an exhibit as follows:—Three volumes of algebra, the problems written out in a most attractive manner; six volumes of arithmetic, not to be excelled in the methods they showed; one volume of Bible History and three volumes of Christian Doctrine, treated of with most reverent care; twenty-eight volumes of beautiful work in book-keeping; six volumes of thoughtful and correctly written compositions; four volumes of dictations and one volume of grammar; one volume of geography and one of examination papers; one volume of delightful geometrical drawings and three, well-illustrated, of mensuration; one volume of excellent map-drawing and

one of United States history; two volumes of series of copy-books and eight of specimens of penmanship. Framed pen-work and framed drawings from this institution, graced the walls of alcove 21, and may be seen represented in the illustration of that alcove.

St. Anthony's (Christian Brothers) School sent to the exhibit fourteen volumes of class work:—Grammar, spelling, composition, language, history, geography, arithmetic, book-keeping, mensuration, dictation and catechism.

The male department of St. Frances de Sales' School, at Oakland, made equally as fine a showing as St. Peter's. Its display comprised nine volumes of penmanship, giving evidence of the steady improvement of each pupil, from the beginning to the end of a term; two volumes of algebra, eight volumes of arithmetic and one volume of mensuration of

each. It is needless to state that the volume of papers on Christian Doctrine was just what it should have been.

In Oakland, the Christian Brothers have charge of St. Mary's School and St. Joseph's Institute, and in Temescal, of the Sacred Heart School. These schools contributed two hundred and twenty-five volumes of class work, each sending volumes of papers on the following subjects:—Arithmetic, grammar, history, geography, language, United States history, book-keeping, mensuration and Christian Doctrine. The Sacred Heart School sent, in addition to the above, papers on algebra; St. Joseph's sent specimens of monthly reports and rolls of honor.

There was an admirable thoroughness and exactness about all the work from the institutions in charge of the Christian Brothers, and the multitudes of drawings that accompanied each of their exhibits made it



WALK RUNNING NORTH AND SOUTH, GIVING THE VIEW OF THE EXTERIOR OF ALCOVES NOS. 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27 AND 28 OF THE PALACE OF FINE ARTS, SAN FRANCISCO

solids, with the problems of each branch beautifully written out and demonstrated. The business forms in three volumes and book-keeping in one volume gave promise of the future success of the students who prepared them. Four volumes of spelling and dictation and one of grammar and parsing were almost perfect. Four volumes of geography, illustrated with maps and one volume of interesting work in history and geography were all that could be desired, in correctness and method, while the volume of book-keeping and the volume of trigonometry were most pleasing to look at, the one, for penmanship and order, the other, for the beauty of its demonstrations and drawings. The compositions, Latin exercises, business forms, letters, bills, receipts, notes, drafts and orders for merchandise were all admirable as possessing the qualities to be desired in

a great pleasure and a real education of the taste to visit and to examine their displays.

A very beautiful and varied exhibit was presented by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, Sacred Heart Academy, San Francisco. The normal department contributed one of the most exquisite pieces of art to be found anywhere in the entire educational exhibit. This was the Magnificat, printed with the pen in a highly ornamental style, on twelve cards most artistically illuminated in original designs. These may be seen represented in the illustration of alcove No. 21, at the left hand, near the front. The reader will note the large, handsome capitals with which each of the twelve verses begin; these letters and the borders of the cards were illuminated in most graceful designs and with exquisite coloring.

Two other illuminated cards,—one an altar card, the other a bit of ornamented literary quotation accompanied the above, and were equally as beautiful.

The students' work comprised one hundred and forty-five volumes of papers on sacred science, mental philosophy and natural philosophy; French, German and English literature and language; mathematics, history and all the other academic branches. The papers on natural science and literature were particularly attractive, and those on Religion highly worthy of praise. The fourteen historical and geographical charts, which may be seen in the illustration of alcove No. 27, at the left, above the beautiful illuminated work, were worthy of special notice for their finished appearance, dainty drawing and correct details. The sixteen albums of herbaria presented floral specimens well preserved, carefully classified and beautiful to look upon. Eighteen portfolios contained a bewildering array of specimens of needle-work:—Embroidery of varied stitches, crochet work, lace of many patterns and plain sewing of exquisite neatness. A volume of pen and ink sketches or drawings, presented some very skillful work, and kept the visitor turning page after page, in eager interest.

The Institute of Notre Dame of Namur was founded in 1804, by the venerable Julia Billiard, to supply in Picardy, what was sorely needed in all France at that time,—means of Christian education, of which the youth of the land had been deprived by the desolating ravages of the ruthless Revolution.

In 1809, Namur, Belgium, became the Mother House of the new Teaching Order, a privilege it still retains, as the Home of the Superior General.

Though not a century old, the Institute of Notre Dame educates annually one hundred and fifty thousand pupils, has fifty-four flourishing schools on the European continent, twenty in England and forty in the United States. The most important of the Notre Dame English schools is the Government Liverpool Training College for Catholic Teachers, thousands of whom are there ably fitted to assume the responsible duties of their sacred charge, and prepared to exert a far-reaching and uplifting influence for good on the sadly neglected masses of the down-trodden children of the poor.

The Institute founded its first convent in America at Cincinnati, Ohio, now the residence of the Provincial Superior of the forty convents on the Atlantic and the Pacific slopes. In 1844, the convents of Oregon, the pioneer schools of the far Northwest, were established. In 1851, the Sisters were transferred to California to meet the urgent demand for efficient religious teachers to supply the educational needs of the young State.

The College of Notre Dame, at San Jose, now in its forty-fourth year, became a pioneer of art and science, in one of the loveliest parts of California, Santa Clara Valley, at present one of the great intellectual centers of the Golden West.

This college for young ladies was represented at the Columbian Exposition by a very brilliant display of school work, included in one hundred and fifteen volumes of class exercises and examinations.

Sacred Science, as was proper and reverent, took the lead, and was made unusually interesting by the manner in which it was divided:—Angiology, Hagiology, Science of Religion, Sacred Anthology, Hagiology in Literature and Consecrated Months. Each subject was treated with due seriousness and great intelligence; information regarding it had been sought in all directions where there was promise of something relating to it, as a definition, an explanation or an illustration. How extensive the field for the student of "Sacred Anthology," or of "Hagiology in Literature." Pleasant wanderings for young students!

Natural Science was ably treated of under the headings:—Algology, Conchology, Ethno-Conchology, Poetry of Conchology, Lithology, Historical Geology, Ornithology, Entomology, Chemistry, Botany, Physiology and Astronomy. These subjects were illustrated with drawings.

Mathematics: arithmetic, book-keeping, algebra, geometry and trigonometry displayed methods in demonstrations and analyses that were of the best, and the young students had evidently tried their utmost to follow and apply the principles in accordance with the instructions they had received.

Mental Philosophy was given in papers headed Logic, Ontology, Cosmology, Psychology and Natural Theology. Severe work this, for young girls, and it was surprising to find what a taste some of them had for it, and how skillfully they presented the profound subjects. The

outlines given in connection with Logic might well be called illustrations, so like pictures were they.

Moral Philosophy, divided into Ethics and Natural Law, was prudently presented, within the bounds of a young girl's wholesome ignorance, yet the papers were by no means shallow or superficial.

The studies in English were charming, even the grammar review was not dull, and the Literature, with its Anthology, was delightful, in expressions, in ideas and in illustrations.

The compositions were correct, polished and thoughtful such as might be expected from pupils having had such instruction as is implied in the exercises to which we have referred. Two pretty, complimentary papers were "Pearls of Thought from Rt. Rev. J. L. Spalding" and "A Tribute to Most Rev. P. W. Riordan."

Eighteen prettily bound booklets contained essays: "Columbus," "Isabella," "The Serra Statue," "The Secret of the Sage," "Rome's Golden Mile Stone." Poems:—Four, original. Notes: "On an Eastern Trip." What we have said of the compositions mentioned above may be applied to these essays and poems.

The following subjects were illustrated with pen and pencil drawings:—uranography, entomology, conchology (these admitted of beautiful ornamentation, with drawings of objects from their own mighty domains), also physiology and historical geology. The objects that appeared in some of the more elaborate illustrations were:—California Algae, California ferns and flowers, California shells and insects. A volume, written in French, contained translations, compositions, daily exercises and anthology.

The rhetoric class of this college contributed admirable papers, almost without defect, on Sacred Science:—Christian Doctrine and Bible History; on Natural Science:—astronomy, physics and botany; the last named was profusely ornamented and made clear by beautiful botanical drawings; on Mathematics:—the three lower branches; on English Studies:—rhetoric, literature, composition, anthology and scanion; on Roman History; on French:—compositions, translations and daily work and mythology.

The grammar class presented Sacred Science:—Catechism and Bible History; English:—language and composition; History:—American, Ancient and French.

There was very well prepared daily work from the Intermediate and the Primary classes. Good work from those departments gives special honor to an institution.

The needle-work comprised:—Embroidery, two albums,—ten panels each,—displaying many patterns and various stitches, that had been united to produce exquisite results. A panel with a Hibiscus embroidered on it was quite handsome. Plain needle-work was not neglected, as the three panels, containing twenty-four specimens, proved.

The music department presented a fine collection of original pieces, "Cerca del Cielo" and "Joyeuses Penesces" were original instrumental pieces by two of the pupils. "A Serenade" and a collection of "Hymns and Songs" were composed by one of the Sisters; she also arranged "A Chorus Accompaniment," and the music for the "Salve Regina," as sung by Columbus.

The musical exhibit was ornamented with drawings, by one of the pupils, who gave six very pretty representations of stringed instruments, as the work of her skillful pencil. The class in Harmony wrote papers on the theory of music that showed an extended knowledge of the subject.

The Normal Department of this institution gave to the exhibit specimens of chenille work and samples of Irish Point lace, made by the Sisters; books published by former students and selections from the herbaria and cabinets of the institution. These selections were mounted on transparent celluloid, and made a pretty as well as scientific appearance.

Several of the beautiful and artistic frontispieces in the bound volumes were the work of the Sisters. Specimens of programs, addresses and diplomas were displayed and the collection of photographs was extensive and interesting, making the beholder acquainted with the interior and exterior of college, academy and parochial school, with the members of music, calisthenics, botany and sewing classes, with the pupils of college, academy, parochial school, kindergarten and boys' school also with the cornelian monument erected to the foundress of the community. An illustrated catalogue of this institution lies before us, and impresses us very favorably, gives us, in fact, an impression quite in harmony with that produced by its exhibit, when we examined it in the Liberal Arts Department in Chicago.

One of the principal branch houses of Notre Dame, of San Jose, is Notre Dame of San Francisco which, in 1866, sprang up in the shadow of old Mission Dolores and is now a flourishing institution. Connected with it is a successful parochial school. From the college were sent seventeen volumes of class work and one volume of beautiful compositions, not only composed by the students, but printed by them, skillfully printed too, with due regard for all the technicalities of the trade.

The class work, each part of it worthy of favorable comment for its almost perfect qualities, comprised papers on Sacred Science, as manifested in Catechism and Church History; on Mathematics, as far as arithmetic, algebra, geometry and book-keeping show its principles; on the study of English Language, as presented in grammar, etymology, composition, rhetoric, literature and anthology; on Languages, Latin and

black ground. A very fine and interesting piece of work was a series of maps showing eighteen of the principal cities of the world. A similar series on colored bristol board, with descriptions of the counties of California, was very excellent. Representations of the Notre Dame exhibits are given in the illustrations of alcove 21.

The academics in charge of these Sisters, and taking part in the educational display, were "Our Lady of Angels," at Santa Clara; "Notre Dame," at San Jose and "Notre Dame," at Alameda. Their exhibits comprised written work, clear, beautiful, well expressed and almost perfectly correct, on the three departments of Sacred Science, namely, Catechism, Bible History and Church History; Mathematics, as presented in arithmetic, algebra and book-keeping; Natural Science as learned in astronomy, physics and physiology; English Language, as studied in



ALCOVE NO. 17, DIOCESAN EXHIBIT OF SAN FRANCISCO. COLLEGES OF JESUIT FATHILLS AT SAN FRANCISCO, SAN JOSE AND SANTA CLARA, CAL.

French and on Natural Science, given in beautiful outlines, for leaf and flower studies, and ornamented with botanical designs. History, universal and miscellaneous was accompanied by the study of geography. Two volumes of handsome maps drawn by the pupils, had a prominent place among the above exhibits.

Among the most beautiful features of the work of this exhibit was the illustrated volume of anthology, or collection of beautiful passages from English and American authors, the illustrations so dainty and pretty, and the frontispiece a bouquet of roses in water colors, by one of the Sisters. The leaf and flower studies, California specimens from garden, field and wayside, were also very beautiful, as were likewise, the series of botanical drawings done with a pen, using white ink on a

grammar, with parsing and diagraming; Rhetoric, as presented in composition, literature and choice selections; History, divided as American, Roman and Grecian, including mythology, biographies and current events; Geography, learned by topical reviews and map-drawing. The natural and physical sciences, particularly botany, were finely illustrated.

The work from the parochial schools was in no particular inferior, only that the grades were not as far advanced as those in the colleges and academies. The bright, intelligent children of the poor and of the well-to-do classes of society are gifted, and their mental gifts meet every encouragement on the part of the religious teachers of every Order.

The parochial schools, St. Joseph's, of San Jose, St. Aloysius' Boys School, of San Jose, Notre Dame School, of Redwood City and the female

department of St. Francis' School, San Francisco, in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, contributed very excellent work in forty-five volumes of papers on primary and grammar school branches, including civil government, natural and physical sciences.

The Notre Dame exhibit was the fruit of three weeks labor on the part of the pupils, specimen pages not merely of the *best work* but of the *every day* efforts of the pupils in grades, giving a general idea of the ground gone over during the first half session of the scholastic year. The illustrations were the unaided sketches by the pupils. In literature they treated of the best works of authors; in chemistry of experiments; in astronomy, of the starry heavens; in botany, the native and the cultivated flora and in entomology, of the insects of field and garden. The Institute of Notre Dame de Namur is a modern religious Order, that has proved its claim to a place in the onward march of modern progress. We now turn to one of the ancient Orders, one with the venerable age of six hundred years; yet we shall doubtless, find it full of vitality and enthusiasm.

The Dominican Sisters entered California in the early days of Bishop Alemany's administration, and have prospered, in their good works, as only those do whose unselfishness and devoted charity God blesses, as a token of His divine pleasure.

The Mother House is at San Rafael, and there, too, is the "Dominican College," from which came an exhibit that was enthusiastically commented upon by all visitors to San Francisco's educational display.

The volumes were beautifully bound in brown morocco and ornamented with the Dominican coat of arms in gold. The frontispieces of the volumes were artistic productions of the pupils, executed in pen work and representing two American flags draped on each side of the coat of arms.

The contents of the volume of work prepared by the first senior class were as follows:—Written examinations in chemistry, ancient history, Church History, classic literature, English literature, rhetoric also essays on "To-morrow" and "Evidences of Religion."

In this volume there were also diagrams, beautifully drawn, showing:—"The Origin of the English Language," "The Inflected Languages" and "A Synoptic Diagram of the Crusades"; in addition to these, there were charts of English authors and their leading works, and an original analysis of Dryden's "Alexander's Feast," a piece of literary work worthy of special mention, by reason of the matter it contained and the grouping of its subjects.

The class of '92 presented a volume of delightful literary work, as follows:—Essay, "Dante"; Historical Sketch, "Dominican College at San Rafael"; Debate, "Higher Education for Women"; Character Study, "Portia"; Essay, "Uncrowned Heroes"; Original Poem, "Veritas"; Practical Problems in Trigonometry and Geometry, with illustrations in pen-drawing. In this volume were also beautifully copied and charmingly illustrated poems: Whittier's "Angel of Patience," "The Mist," by H. M. Skidmore and "The Song of the Mystic," by Father Ryan, the poet-priest. The illustrations that decorated this volume were "Six Scenes in San Francisco," "The Head of Dante" in several attitudes, the portraits of "Columbus" and of "Isabella of Castile," a picture of the Dominican College and a fancy picture of the "Angel of Patience," all in pen-work of great beauty and skill; indeed, it was difficult to distinguish these pictures from engravings, so perfectly were they executed. The papers on trigonometry and geometry were especially meritorious, and the poem "Veritas" received much praise.

The senior class presented examination papers on the following subjects:—algebra, geology, Roman history, modern history, American literature, logic, mythology, rhetoric and an essay, "The Trials of Authorship." The problems in algebra and the various geological epochs were illustrated with pen-pictures, and the logic with diagrams.

The junior class contributed a volume containing written examinations in physical geography, civil government, grammar, French and English history and rhetoric, with an essay on Queen Isabella, also a paper called "Catholic Teachings from 'Our Christian Heritage.'" The following maps and charts were in this volume: Several, maps and diagrams making clear the disputed claims to various European thrones; a chart of the winds; a tidal and thermal chart; a rain chart; a volcano chart; a chart of the seasons and of the circulation of the atmosphere. These maps and charts were very attractive, showing not only skill in drawing but a wide scientific knowledge of the subjects.

Another volume of work from the junior class contained written exam-

inations in elementary algebra, higher arithmetic, astronomy, natural philosophy and hygienic physiology. The mathematical examinations were based chiefly on practical problems and the general principles from which rules are derived. The illustrations in this volume showed the various mechanical powers of "Swan's Lamp," "The Edison Lamp" and "The Bell Telephone"; various drawings made clear the principles of Hydrostatics and Hydraulics. Then followed a very superior series of maps: "The Heavens For Every Month In The Year," "Positions Of The Pole At The Solstices And Equinoxes," "The Eclipses Of The Sun And Moon," "The Moon's Phases," "Decrease Of Light And Heat From The Sun" and "Relative Positions Of Various Planets." These maps or charts were not excelled by any thing of the kind in the entire exhibit; no mere description in words can do them justice, they should have been seen to be fully appreciated.

One of the most efficient means of acquiring and retaining knowledge is the taking of notes, while reading or studying; that this is the custom of the pupils of San Rafael Dominican College was proved by their note books and the excellent contents thereof, such as:—"Recent Discoveries in Astronomy," "Recent Events in History," "Recent Literary Events," "Notes Taken During a Trip to Rome." In this same album was an essay in French on "Isabella and Columbus," exercises in shorthand and poems on St. Dominic and St. Catherine. The illustrations that adorned these papers were: "The Rosary Group," "In Hoc Signo Vincas," "Rock of Ages," "I Am The Vine," "The Escorial Palace, The Church of Santa Sabina and Cardinal Xenemes"; these pictures were exquisitely executed in pen-work. The astronomical maps, "Recent Discoveries," proved two important points, the artistic ability of those who drew them and the fact that the institution keeps posted regarding all the topics of the day. A charming botanical volume justly claimed a prominent place in the display, and secured much notice for its pictures and specimens. Another delightful book was the album containing the wild flowers of California, skillfully preserved, analyzed, classified and very tastefully arranged. Handsome and creditable were the specimens of plain and ornamental penmanship, presented in this volume, and long did we linger over the Historical Charts, so beautiful and instructive, that graced another well-filled album which contained also Count Zaba's "Method of Teaching History," accompanied by notes and illustrations from the pupils. A volume on Music presented exercises in harmony, and thorough bass, musical compositions, transpositions, etc., etc., ornamented with drawings of various musical instruments, as they were constructed at different historical periods.

The volume of photographs presented pictures of the exterior and the interior of the college, and of various points on the grounds, comprising in all, about one hundred different views. The wall display comprised six framed pictures in pencil drawing representing scenes in the life of St. Agnes, and one water-color piece portraying the college building; these were from the Normal Department. About thirty large charts, illustrating astronomical and philosophical subjects, and diagrams of various scientific subjects were contributed by the students. In addition to these, the wall was decorated with a multitude of mounted botanical specimens.

Besides the exhibits already described, there were eight volumes of work representing the academic and elementary departments, also a full course of kindergarten work. The last named display comprised specimens of kindergarten drawing, patterns of various kinds for ornamenting cards, patterns executed in water colors, kindergarten embroidery, patterns made up with silk on cards, various units of form and scales of color presented with paper cut and arranged by the tiny pupils; paper weaving, paper interlacing, paper folding, paper forms, coloring and embossing,—all these divisions of kindergarten work were shown in the Dominican exhibit, not only from San Rafael, but from St. Vincent's School, at Vallejo, St. Rose's Academy, at San Francisco and St. Agnes' and St. Joseph's schools, at Stockton.

In each volume of the entire Dominican exhibit, each individual topic was separated, from the preceding and the following one, by appropriate pen sketches of subjects bearing on the topic in question. Almost without exception, these sketches were executed in free hand drawing; in fact, all the pen-work,—writing, printing and sketching,—was worthy of highest commendation. It was an exquisite pleasure, in turning the leaves of the various albums, to meet with these daintily beautiful illustrations, and to note, at the same time, that the written text was in every particular worthy of the charming pictures that decorated it.

In our illustration of alcove 23, the reader will see above its entrance the title "St. Rose's Academy," and in that part of the alcove will be perceived several of the Dominican exhibits. The kindergarten work from San Rafael and other Dominican schools will be noticed at the left hand side of alcove 27. Bearing in mind the statement made above regarding pen sketches in connection with the bound class work, the reader will form some idea of the magnitude of that one feature of this exhibit, by glancing at the following list,—the contents of the fourteen large volumes, the bindings of which have already been described, *viz.*:—Grammar, literature, rhetoric, letter-writing, historical essays, physical geography, United States history, history of France, astronomy and physiology. To continue our notice of the Dominican exhibit, we turn to the consideration of the work from St. Rose's Academy, at San

Rose's students presenting beautifully written and well expressed class-work as follows:—Studies in English, comprising papers on grammar, rhetoric, literature, compositions and letters, marked by the excellent qualities of scholarship common to the pupils of California's Dominican schools. As from St. Rafael's so from St. Rose's, came very meritorious papers on natural and physical science, including physics, astronomy, chemistry, physiology and botany, with pretty, skillful drawings to illustrate them. The problems in algebra and the demonstrations in geometry were beautifully written out; history and historical essays were strongly presented; Christian Doctrine was handled reverently, yet treated with exactness,—these papers were one and all, worthy of high commendation for their almost faultless qualities. Besides the fourteen volumes of this style of work there came from St. Rose's, twelve booklets con-



ALCOVE NO. 21, DIOCESAN EXHIBIT OF SAN FRANCISCO. EXHIBITS OF LADIES' OF THE SACRED HEART, SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME, SISTERS OF MERCY AND URSULINE NUNS.

Francisco. The volumes were, in size and binding, similar to those from the college at San Rafael and the work showed an admirable uniformity with that from the Mother House; the same methods, the same style of doing things, the same order and regularity in the execution of any educational design, and yet an individuality in the thoughts expressed and the views presented. Each religious Order, in fact, that flourishes in California shows this feature of educational perfection and though the various Orders differ widely from each other, yet, all the branches of any one Order harmonize with each other and with the Mother House, and most assuredly do they find that, in educational affairs, as well as in affairs of state, "union is strength."

We were not surprised then, to find the fourteen volumes from St.

taining sketches of the Old Missions painted in water colors and one containing a biography of Columbus, illustrated in water colors. From the Normal Department was sent an album of carefully preserved, tastefully arranged and skillfully analyzed and classified wild flowers of California.

Two parish schools of the city of San Francisco, St. Rafael's, and St. Joseph's, dependent on the Convent of San Rafael contributed to the exhibit five volumes of carefully prepared and very creditable work in higher and primary arithmetic, grammar, primary language lessons, general history, French history, primary geography, rhetoric, composition, exercises in French, German and Italian; also papers on Catechism and Christian Doctrine.

St. Agnes' Dominican Academy, at San Francisco, and St. Vincent's parish school, at Vallejo, presented work in the collective display from San Rafael. The former sent eight volumes of beautiful class work in Christian Doctrine, geography, literature, geology, astronomy, algebra and geometry, also an album of photographs. The latter sent seventeen sets of examination papers, including work in the primary and grammar school branches; also seven charts showing diagrams for grammar, beautiful pen-work and a display of correctly selected colors and tints, arranged and named by the pupils, a difficult task, one that their elders might be pardoned for failing to fulfill properly. Now we take a lingering farewell look at this magnificent contribution to San Francisco's grand exhibit. The Dominican kindergarten work from St. Vincent's, St. Rose's, St. Agnes', St. Joseph's and San Rafael, we have already men-

reflected credit alike on teachers and pupils, for the work was as nearly perfect as the best school work ever is; the flaws, if any existed, were trifling and not easily perceived. "Stories of California Missions" made a valuable and very interesting volume. There was also a collection of fine maps and many photographs. The Academy of the Immaculate Conception is not a branch of San Rafael, but an independent house in charge of Sisters of the Second Order of St. Dominic, and is located on Guerrero Street, San Francisco.

Dependent on the above institution is St. Boniface's parish school, of San Francisco, which contributed to the exhibit two volumes of Catechism and Bible History; two volumes of grammar and composition; two volumes of geography and United States history; three volumes of arithmetic; one volume of California products; two of pen-



ALCOVE NO. 23, DIOCESAN EXHIBIT OF SAN FRANCISCO. SCHOOLS OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS, SISTERS OF THE HOLY NAMES, SISTERS OF MERCY, PRESENTATION NUNS AND SISTERS OF CHARITY.

tioned; the illustrations of alcove 27 give a very fair idea of that department of their educational work.

The Dominican Academy of the Immaculate Conception presented fourteen volumes of school work, containing grammar, deprived of its dullness by attractive methods; rhetoric, with accompanying compositions, excellent as to thought, expression and style; arithmetic, algebra and geometry, with all the solid beauty of well-analyzed problems, properly arranged equations and scientific demonstration of propositions or theorems; United States history, with outlines and maps; Natural Science—physiology, physics, astronomy and chemistry carefully expressed and illustrated; Christian Doctrine, showing clearly the teachings of the Church, as regards dogma and morals. All these papers

manuscript; two volumes of English composition; three volumes of German compositions and one album of photographs. The above subjects were treated of in accordance with accepted methods of the day; the penmanship was excellent, the language well chosen, the expression clear and concise.

Our Lady of Mercy's Academy, taught by the Sisters of Mercy, is in St. Brendan's Parish, San Francisco. This academy had an exhibit of forty-three volumes of solid school work from the primary, grammar and academic departments. One striking feature of the papers was the exact uniformity in the style of arranging questions, ruling margins, forms of headings, etc., although some of the papers were written in 1889. All papers were ruled with red ink.

The course in religious instruction was presented in four volumes treating of Church History, Bible History, Church Ceremonies and Christian Doctrine. All were profusely illustrated.

In eight volumes was seen the work in composition and language; of these, three were devoted to technical grammar, including many neat diagrams. One volume from the primary pupils consisted of full-page illustrations or pictures, each one followed by a picture-story composed by children between six and nine years of age. The four remaining volumes consisted of compositions nearly all on subjects of local interest, such as:—"San Francisco Bay," "History of San Francisco," "Early Government of San Francisco," "Street-car Lines of San Francisco," "The Presidio," "The Churches of San Francisco," "Orphan Asylums,"

have acquired a clear and extensive knowledge before they wrote their compositions.

Every experienced teacher will appreciate the good sense of such a choice of subjects and the utter disregard for abstract subjects. Another collection of compositions treated of subjects of general interest, rather than local.

The course in mathematics was displayed in seven volumes, consisting of work from every grade and including number work, according to the Grube method also arithmetic, algebra and geometry. The method of arrangement, the orderly form of the problems and the clearness of the solutions showed that the pupils are taught not to memorize rules, but to *think* for themselves. The work was well illustrated by red ink sketches,



ALCOVE NO. 25, DIOCESAN EXHIBIT OF SAN FRANCISCO. SCHOOLS OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS, SISTERS OF THE HOLY NAMES, SISTERS OF MERCY, PRESENTATION NUNS AND SISTERS OF CHARITY.

"A Visit to the Mint," "Our Lady of Mercy's Academy," "Our School Museum" and "Gobelin Tapestry," of which there are some fine pieces in the school museum. The above are examples of the excellent subjects chosen for the pupils to discuss in their compositions; many others of a similar nature were used, all of which were well handled by the pupils and their interest was enhanced by the presence of photographs of scenes connected with matters under consideration. These essays were not written without the pupils' fund of general information having been greatly increased, and it is well known what a valuable possession that is. Pre-historic navigation, early explorers in California, the mission settlements, the Spanish occupation, the discovery of gold, the American conquest, the admission of the State to the Union and the development of the country, were some of the subjects regarding which the pupils must

the mensuration being very carefully shown by diagrams. One volume on book-keeping displayed excellent work.

The four volumes in geography showed a carefully graded course. From the little ones of the second grade were some interesting papers on the geography of the class-room, school-building and immediate vicinity. The third grade presented an entire volume on the "Geography of San Francisco." Every natural division of land or water in or surrounding the city, every public building, public resorts, churches, street-car lines, means of transportation to and from the city, the wharves, the city officials, and the main points in the history of San Francisco, were mentioned. In every case good illustrations, photographs, engravings or sketches added to the interest. The frontispiece presented a faithful portrait of the mayor of the city. Throughout the entire work on geo-

graphy, maps drawn by the pupils were freely interspersed. This volume was followed by one from the fourth grade. The plan was the same as that of the former, but the work embraced the entire State of California. Judging from these volumes, local geography and history were very carefully taught. This is an excellent idea.

From the pupils of the Grammar and Academic Departments were some excellent papers on political, physical and mathematical geography, all well illustrated.

The papers on history filled four volumes embracing all the epochs of time and touching on all the races of human beings. The greater part of the work was devoted to United States history and to the history of California, special mention being made of the latter. These volumes were profusely illustrated with beautiful pictures drawn by the pupils, which brightened the work very greatly, besides making the various subjects clearer to the mind. Beautiful in their perfection of artistic skill and taste, the pictures served many useful purposes.

One large volume, carefully illustrated, showed that the pupils were familiar with the history of the English language as well as with the literary landmarks of our own and other countries. The wide range of an excellent reading course was easily discerned. Throughout the volume were found fine sketches of old friends and the familiar faces of our best authors. The course in literature commenced in the lowest primary grades.

Four volumes were devoted to science, including botany, philosophy, astronomy, physiology, mineralogy and zoology. Elementary science received great attention from the pupils of the primary and lower grammar grades. One volume from primary pupils, was composed of papers on "Form and Color." A glance at these papers showed that the pupils were familiar, not only with ordinary geometric forms, but also with the names and meanings, or signification of the forms of decorative art, such as the trefoil, quatrefoil, etc. The papers on color showed a knowledge of the solar spectrum, color definitions, proper combination of color, contrasts, harmonies, etc. Every paper was illustrated by colored paper according to the Prang color scheme. The volume was very instructive, as well as attractive, and gave much pleasure to the examiner who had made a study of color, the papers being cut in some pattern of decorative art. Numerous pictures illustrated the science volume and testified to the artistic, as well as the scientific knowledge of the pupils.

Two volumes contained excellent work in spelling and definitions, word analysis and word building. In primary grades, much of the work consisted in the formation of original sentences suggested by the accompanying engravings. The neatness and order of these papers made them most attractive.

Five bound volumes of specimens in drawing, contained some really admirable sketches in pencil, crayon and water color. These included free-hand, mechanical and perspective drawings. Many of the handsome designs and patterns for borders, center-pieces and corners, for ornamental work, were original and promised for the pupils who originated them a pleasant way of earning a livelihood in the future.

Three handsome volumes showed the work in music, exercises of various kinds, compositions and transpositions, also essays on musical subjects; historical and biographical sketches added to the interest, and beautiful illuminated decorative work added to the excellence of these priceless books.

Accompanying the exhibit, was a large album containing views of the exterior and interior of the school-building, including views of class-rooms, exhibition hall, museum, school orchestra and groups of pupils in many different positions.

A catalogue of the different volumes, naming the grade and department of each was quite interesting. The following is a brief sketch of the history of the academy:

"In June, 1871, the Sisters of Mercy opened a school at their own expense and on their own property, situated at Bryant and First Streets, in San Francisco, that part of the city being then included in St. Patrick's parish, the parochial school conducted by the Sisters of Charity being at some distance. The attendance the first day was only eleven, but when school closed for summer vacation, it had increased to three hundred. At the end of the third year the daily attendance was five hundred. On July 29, 1881, the school was incorporated as Our Lady of Mercy's Academy. On the eleventh of December, 1885, the building was burned to the ground with its contents with the exception of a small collection of natural curiosities kept in a room on the east side of the

building which escaped. The Sisters continued to instruct the children in detached rooms, utilizing even a baggage room until the Reverend Pastor erected the present building."

Our Lady of Mercy's Academy is a two story frame building, situated at the corner of Tremont and Harrison Streets, San Francisco. It is in charge of the Sisters and under the spiritual direction of Rev. J. F. Nugent, pastor of St. Brendan's Church.

Our Lady of Mercy's Kindergarten, under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, has the honor of being the first Catholic kindergarten opened in San Francisco, it having been established in 1883. The exhibit consisted of seven bound volumes in different colors of cloth.

Volume I, contained original patterns of borders, corners, center-pieces, forms of beauty and of life, in pencil and water color, all executed on finely ruled cards.

Volume II, was an excellent collection of cards of various designs, embroidered in silk. The frontispiece was a banner of cream-colored and blue silk, on which was a gold shield and around this shield was nicely worked the name and location of the kindergarten. The standard colors were next shown on six cards, each card consisting of a center-piece, border and two corresponding corners all a unit of form and one scale of color. The first design consisted of curved lines and shades in red; the second, of triangles in blue; the third of squares in yellow; the fourth of rhombs in orange; the fifth of hexagons in green and the sixth of octagons in purple. Then followed many pretty cards of beautiful and varied designs.

Volume III, contained pretty pieces of fancy weaving and interlacing. The title, "Our Lady of Mercy's Kindergarten, San Francisco, California, 1883-1892," was worked in green, gold and red. Throughout the volume one was impressed by the harmony of colors.

Volume IV, contained designs in perforating and embossing. In some designs perforating, sewing and coloring were combined, showing a great variety of very pretty patterns.

In Volume V, were many attractive designs in color, illustrating elementary study in botany and other sciences. The illustrations of fruits and flowers were remarkably faithful imitations of nature. The work in this volume was distinguished by neatness and order, as well as careful execution.

Volume VI, presented geometrical forms of decorative art, each in a unit of form and in one scale of color. Some of the specimens were beautifully cut from very intricate patterns forming lovely designs in which the harmonies of contrast and analogy had a most pleasing effect. The solar spectrum was very prettily shown.

Volume VII, contained many well executed patterns in paper-folding, in an almost endless variety of form, color and design. Vases, crosses, baskets, etc., were made from a number of small foldings, each not more than one quarter of an inch square. From these volumes about one hundred cards, each 10 by 12 inches, were exhibited on the wall. Every design in the kindergarten exhibit was original, most of the patterns having been made specially for the Columbian Exhibit.

In the background of the illustration on page 65 (alcove 27), at right of doorway, under the title "St. Brendan's Kindergarten," will be seen the representation of the beautiful work wrought by these tiny pupils of the Sisters of Mercy.

The Sisters of Mercy were creditably represented at the Columbian Exposition by another academy, that of St. Gertrude, located in Rio Vista. The handsomely illuminated history of the academy that was sent by its normal department made the interested visitor acquainted with its origin and progress, as he stood in the midst of the evidences of the latter. These evidences were contained in twenty-five beautifully bound volumes of class exercises of great merit.

Arithmetic, algebra and geometry—ah, what a wide field for display of the "how" and the "why," that only mathematics methodically treated can answer! The wee, short queries held not, in this case, fail to obtain the proper replies, given with the best of style. Grammar, rhetoric, composition and English literature, beautiful work! The young ladies who prepared it are well equipped, if we may judge from these papers, to say "the word in season," to send abroad the powerful "winged word" and to be always sure of gaining woman's dearest privilege,—"the utterance of 'the last word.'" All the departments of history were "in evidence," on the occasion, and the philosophy of history had not been forgotten. Physiology, natural philosophy, astronomy, physical geography,—here were proofs that nothing had been learned in a superficial manner; there

was depth, as well as surface, to the knowledge of science here displayed, and if that were true of the natural and physical sciences, how much more true was it of the papers on Sacred Science.

The practical science was not forgotten, for here were specimens of penmanship, stenography and typewriting,—excellent specimens, too; no slipshod work, but with an air of business-like propriety and correctness about it. The studies in crayon and in oil are represented in the illustration on page 61 (alcove 21), at the right hand, near the front. Just below these pictures there rest upon the shelves the volumes upon which we have just commented.

St. Peter's Academy, in St. Peter's Parish, San Francisco, is conducted by the Sisters of Mercy. The exhibit from this institution consisted of twenty-one neatly bound volumes of school work, chiefly specimens of

work from pupils of every grade. Original stories from the juveniles spelling, definitions, word analysis, compositions, all kinds of epistolary correspondence from the grammar grades, exercises in amplification, abstracts, paraphrasing essays, biographical sketches, with pen and ink illustrations from the academic grades, showed the pupils' proficiency. 1st. A blank from each child, showing the home work of the year in every branch taught, was also exhibited. A collection of re-written papers of the year's work, consisting chiefly of algebra and arithmetic, was shown. 2d. The diagram of every problem admitting demonstration was given with the solution. The training in business forms and book-keeping was complete. The ruling of this part of mathematics was remarkably well executed. The work of the grades in geometry was presented in blank book form, each pupil showing a year's work.



ALCOVE NO. 27, DIOCESAN EXHIBIT OF SAN FRANCISCO. SCHOOLS OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS, BROTHERS OF MARY, SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME, SISTERS OF MERCY, SISTERS OF ST. DOMINICK, PRESENTATION NUNS, SISTERS OF CHARITY, SISTERS OF THE HOLY FAMILY AND THE SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH. A PART OF THIS ALCOVE CONTAINED A LARGE PORTION OF THE KINDERGARTEN EXHIBITS OF THE PARISH SCHOOLS OF THE DIOCESE.

re-written examination papers. The style and arrangement showed uniformity throughout. Besides the examination papers of the entire school, the senior and grammar grades had contributed essays and compositions on subjects of local interest, while the primary classes had written stories. The little ones, not being able to illustrate with sketches, as the seniors had creditably done, made use of pictures to enliven the interest of the reader.

To show the course in religious instruction, two large volumes were prepared. In these the thoroughness of the pupils of the different grades in all that pertains to the subject of History of Religious Worship, Bible History, Ceremonies of the Church and Christian Doctrine was exemplified. Five volumes were devoted to the subject of language, showing

In geography special attention was given to the drawing of maps and of other objects calculated to fix the location of the places studied. Some of the maps drawn showed gratifying skill in this art. Among the illustrations those of most interest were "Pictures of American Cities," "Views of Picturesque California," "European Cities," "Customs of the Orientals," "African Life," etc. 3d. The system of topical instruction used in the grammar grades was seen in the arrangement of their papers. 4th. The knowledge of the earth's construction possessed by the higher classes was presented in well-written papers, illustrated with colored inks. 5th. Under the head of history were to be found a series of examination papers forming a complete study. 6th. History of the United States received particular attention and many excellent illustrations of

famous battles, forts, etc., with pen portraits of the presidents, adorned the volume. The second volume treated entirely of ancient, mediæval and modern history. Great attention was paid to "Current Events," as by this means, the pupils were kept in touch with the times.

The work underheaded "Science" was pronounced the best, both as to matter treated of and as to charts illustrating the different subjects. Four volumes were devoted to astronomy, physiology, geology and philosophy. The designs accompanying the philosophical papers were in every respect worthy of great praise. The work on botany was given in blank-book form with explanations and notes, also with pen sketches of the different parts of the flowers; the classes, sub-divisions, families, etc., were mentioned in proper form.

The drawings received well merited praise, not only for the knowledge of the art, but for the care and neatness displayed in every paper, from the lines and angles of the little ones to the well-executed figures drawn by the advanced classes. Some of the portraits sketched in lead pencil were very excellent. The work of the special class in crayon was deservedly admired. Among the best articles were "St. Peter's New Church," "Death of St. Joseph," "Evening," "Evangeline," "An Ideal Face," "Most Reverend Archbishop Riordan," "Stag at Bay," "Cows at Rest," "Pharaoh's Horses" and "Light on Water." "The Lord's Prayer," beautifully illuminated by one of the former pupils, received special praise.

In music the pupils of the academic and grammar grades showed some carefully prepared work. Being accustomed to reading all the music taught, even the youngest children displayed remarkable aptitude. In order to teach the juniors care and neatness in their work, they were required to rule their own staff, etc.

The seniors showed some careful copying done on ordinary ruled music paper and several original compositions. The classes in harmony presented work in transposition.

St. Peter's Parochial School, San Francisco, contributed, to the exhibit of the Sisters of Mercy, seven volumes of language lessons, in accordance with the various methods of giving them; four volumes of arithmetic with each problem so prettily demonstrated as to look like a picture; three volumes of science, filled with work very scientifically executed; two volumes of geography and two of history, the papers just what they should be; one volume of penmanship, showing all degrees of excellence and four volumes of drawing, displaying various degrees of skill. A pleasing little exhibit, not surpassed in its way, was that from the Academy of Our Lady of Lourdes, at East Oakland, which gave a display quite similar to that from "Our Lady of Mercy's Academy," in St. Brendan's Parish, San Francisco; in fact, the two displays were so near being identical, that we will merely describe the contributions from "Our Lady of Lourdes Academy." The general arrangement of the work, heading, ruling, etc., was uniform throughout. The writing was exceptionally fine and the illustrations, both in water color and pen and ink, were numerous and beautifully executed.

The volume devoted to religion had a frontispiece in pen and ink showing the Tables of Stone, with Decalogue printed thereon. The following subjects, The Creation, Redemption, Public Life of our Lord, the Holy Mass with its ceremonies and vestments and the History of the First Ages of the Church were interestingly described and well illustrated. A picture of the Castle of St. Angelo and a portrait of St. Patrick going to Tara were among the most admired of the illustrations.

Under the general heading of language were placed the books of grammar, word analysis, rhetoric and compositions. Grammar:—several styles of sentences diagrammed, parsing and examples of synthesis in various forms, were the leading features of this book. In word analysis was a variety of exercises, the most interesting being those which treated of the origin and signification of words. Exercises in the different figures of speech and in the reconstructing of sentences formed the principal features of the paper on rhetoric. Two large volumes were devoted to compositions. Numberless pictures and reproduction stories and an extensive epistolary correspondence were the work of the primary and intermediate grades. Among the subjects for composition chosen by the grammar and senior grades were, "The Cotton Mills of East Oakland," "A Visit to the Capitol," "Scenes in California," "California Minerals," "The Presidio," "A Summer Trip to Oregon," "A Girl's Education," "A Fine Herd," "Tahiti," "Mary Catherine McAuley," "Christopher Columbus," "Archbishop Alemany," "A Story of Our School," "East Oakland," "Father Junipero Serra and the California Missions," "My Trip to the

Tidal Canal," "Most Reverend J. Carroll," "Most Reverend J. Hughes," "Father James Marquette," "Reverend P. de Smet," "Prince de Gallitzin," "Daniel O'Connell," "Charles Carroll," "Lafayette," "Our Junior Senator," "Roger Taney" and "Commodore Barry." Some of the compositions were lengthy, yet withal interesting, for the style throughout was pleasing, and many photographs and sketches brightened their pages.

Mathematics was represented by a series of problems, exemplifying the most important and useful rules; diagrams being drawn in connection with all examples in simple measurement and mensuration. Problems in quadratic and cubic equations in algebra, and the demonstrations of some very interesting propositions in geometry, completed the exhibit in mathematics, with the exception of book-keeping, of which several well graded sets marked the proficiency of the pupils in that useful art.

By making judicious selections from previously written examinations, the work of the history classes was so arranged as to form a complete history of America, from the Aboriginal Period to the present time. English history from the Roman Conquest to the Reformation was similarly arranged. Both books were well illustrated, the frontispiece being a rare design.

As in history, so also in geography, selections were made from previous work and the result formed also a very interesting volume. California, with its beautiful scenery, climate and productions, was well described. A map of the State and drawings representing Mariposa Grove, Yosemite Valley, Interior of a Mine and San Francisco Bay added to the general interest. Besides a topical review of the physical and political geography of Europe, Asia and Africa, a particular study was made of each country in the great divisions, and it was not only preceded by a well-drawn map, but had also a drawing in regard to any point of special interest as: the "Salt Mines of Poland," the "Suez Canal," "Mount Vesuvius," "Bay of Naples," "Entrance to Mount Cenis Tunnel," "A Scene in India" and several African scenes.

Papers on physiology, botany, philosophy and astronomy had all been written to exemplify accompanying charts, which were large and beautifully executed, particularly the astronomical. The structure of the body, the ear, eye, organs of mastication, the heart and the lungs, were the principal subjects of the physiological papers.

In botany the different parts of the plants were first shown, then a description of some flower or leaf with an accompanying plate was given by each member of the class. The oak-leaf, apple-blossom, sunflower, lily, California poppy, sweet pea and pansy were among the models chosen.

Machines for generating and storing electricity, the alembic balance and hydraulic press, were very well described and illustrated by the class in philosophy. Some interesting papers exemplifying the charts of the solar system, the planets and the tides concluded the volume devoted to science.

One volume containing specimens of linear and free-hand drawing was presented, also some very elaborate studies in crayon, sepia, pastel and water colors. A collection of philosophical and physiological designs was particularly attractive, and several botanical specimens in water-color displayed a combination and shading truly admirable. Many intricate conventional and oriental designs, pen sketches and maps evidenced unusual perfection and were exceedingly creditable.

The volume on music commenced with an able essay on that art. This was followed by several essays on theory which were exemplified by major and minor, diminished and augmented triads. Tonic, subdominant and dominant tones were next illustrated and some good examples of transpositions were given. Interesting essays containing the history of the different musical instruments, particularly the piano and organ, also formed a very pleasing feature. A music lesson on one of Beethoven's Rondos was made the subject of a very amusing yet instructive story. Short biographies of the leading musical composers, illustrated by pictures, concluded the treatise on music.

The work of the Kindergarten Department embraced a full course of Froebel's System.

- Set I. Contained circles and semi-circles in different designs.
- Set II. Many pretty designs in perforating and embroidery.
- Set III. Geometrical forms and forms of decorative art in a variety of colors.
- Set IV. Many pretty designs in weaving and interlacing.
- Set V. Consisted of handsome designs of fruit, flowers, etc., in sewing and coloring.

Comments, though merited, are unnecessary, since the reader can recall what has been stated concerning the other academic displays of the Sisters of Mercy. The illustrations of alcove 23 and 25 (pages 62 and 63), show the work described above.

In the Sacred Heart Presentation Convent, San Francisco, was arranged an exhibit that reflected great honor upon the devoted nuns, when it made its appearance in San Francisco and in Chicago, at the respective educational exhibits.

This display included seven volumes of copy books, showing the improvement of pupils, from the first unsteady lines to the last beautifully written paragraph; three volumes of drawings of various degrees of artistic taste and skill; seven volumes of miscellaneous exercises, all well written and each almost perfect in expression and information. Six volumes of compositions contained work that could not be excelled in the qualities dear to a teacher's heart. From among forty-eight subjects treated of by them, we select the following titles of the graduates:

one of crochet samples, one of painted studies and one of various kinds of needle-work.

The painted studies were executed in oil and water colors on silk, satin, velvet, plush, ivorine and parchment. The needle work comprised embroidery in silk, filowelle, arrasene, chenille, filofloss and Turkish silk on satin, velvet, plush, felt and leather.

Many ladies examined with pleasure, a large framed piece of needle-work consisting of a large bunch of roses embroidered in chenille on black satin. Many were likewise attracted by a fire screen of white satin on which a basket of pansies was embroidered in filofloss. Besides the album of painted studies mentioned above, the art department contributed specimens of illuminating and conventional designs; a painted banner, roses on blue satin; a landscape in pastel and a large crayon portrait of Archbishop Riordan.

Art and Science united to produce the large astronomy chart, a veritable "map of the heavens", the map of California, studded over with



ALCOVE NO. 27, KINDERGARTEN WORK OF SCHOOLS IN THE ARCHDIOCESE OF SAN FRANCISCO, AS SEEN FROM THE WEST ENTRANCE.

essays, compositions, etc.: "Inutility of Light Reading," "Home Influence," "Kindness," "The Kingdoms of Nature," "Gratitude," "Filial Affection," "Duty," "The Effect of Associating with Others," "How to Become a Good Teacher," "The Sufferings of Life," "If we make Religion our Business, God will make it our Blessedness." The three volumes of drawing contained Bartholomew's Complete Series of Drawing Books, the work being executed with the lead pencil.

Specimens of illuminating and of conventional designs were shown in the frontispieces for the albums of painting and penmanship. These were each twelve by fifteen inches in size, with illuminated margins and fancy lettering.

An Astronomy Chart illustrating the seasons was presented in colored chalk on white ground. This piece was about three by two feet in size. The two volumes of algebra contained some very superior work.

Each of the following albums presented an excellent collection of specimens of various kinds of work, *viz.*—an album of penmanship,

illustrations of the products of each county, and the set of twenty-four object charts which was, in the eyes of practical teachers, the gem of the collection. These charts consisted of twenty-four parts, each part a large sized sheet of black enameled Bristol board, on the upper part of which were glued specimens from the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms, and on the lower half of which was written in white ink, an account of these objects. Specimens of typewriting and of stenography and a large collection of photographs completed this pleasing exhibit.

When looking at the illustration of alcove 23 the reader will perceive on the left hand, near the front, the object charts, and on the right of the background, of the illustration of alcove 25, will be seen the framed needle-work and the fire screen mentioned above.

The Presentation Convent, in St. Francis' Parish, San Francisco, was founded in 1854, by Mother M. Teresa Comerford of the Presentation Convent, at Kilkenny, Ireland. The school attached to this convent, in San Francisco, has an attendance of eight hundred children. These

pupils prepared, for the World's Fair, the following exhibit: Ten volumes of class exercises, grammar, arithmetic, geography, United States history, composition, algebra, astronomy, Christian Doctrine and other academic branches of study.

The exercises in penmanship included some very pretty pen drawings. A number of albums displayed a variety of pretty specimens of art and of ornamental needle-work; one contained beautiful drawings; one presented exquisite paintings; one showed display work in penmanship and one held specimens of very dainty needle-work. In addition to the above, there were landscapes and portraits in crayon and in pastel; scenery and figures in oil painting, perspective drawings and drawings from casts.

A number of handsome maps, in black crayon and in colored crayon, also tapestry work, Kensington embroidery, Spanish lace, bead work, crochet and tatting lent brightness to the display, and gave evidence of admirable skill on the part of those who prepared it.

St. Joseph's Presentation School, at Berkeley, sent four volumes of papers on Christian Doctrine, penmanship, grammar, arithmetic, geography, Bible History, composition, book-keeping, physics, astronomy and drawing. A gratifying display of excellent work.

From the Presentation Normal School were exhibited essays on various subjects, also pen and ink drawings of many well-known faces in the world of poetry and fiction, accompanied by biographical sketches. The display included diagrams (pen and ink) in philosophy, physiology and astronomy, each fully explained, various treatises on botany with illustrations and explanations of many flowers and leaves; and mathematics was represented by examples in algebra and arithmetic solved and analyzed.

Many fine pictures executed in oil, pastel and crayon; familiar European rural scenes, the principal charm of which lay in the delicate yet brilliant coloring, were included in the art display. Photographs enlarged and painted in oils, the same reproduced with pastel and crayons. The most attractive feature of the Exhibit was the floral painting. There were also crayon drawings from casts and brightly illuminated comic illustrations of the alphabet. (See alcove 25.)

Some very fine specimens of round, straight and angular writing and fancy printing were exhibited. Specimens of penmanship, printing, copy-books, exercise-books, containing algebra and arithmetic problems, compositions, etc., were displayed by the grammar school, also fine specimens of plain and fancy embroidery. (See alcove 25.)

The Presentation Kindergartens of the Sacred Heart School and of St. Francis' School, both of San Francisco, exhibited one volume of work, and many mounted specimens of sewing, drawing, weaving, interlacing, embossing, color, form and designing, as produced by the busy, skillful fingers of the little ones. These objects may be seen reproduced in the illustration of alcove 27.

The Sisters of St. Joseph are in charge of St. Joseph's School, Oakland, which contributed fifteen volumes of daily work and quarterly examinations in language and mathematics. These branches were so well treated one wished that the others had been included.

Santa Rosa, California, was honored by an exhibit from the Ursuline Convent of the Sacred Heart, which included eighteen volumes of elegant class work:—Christian Doctrine, made very attractive by superior methods of presenting it; rhetoric and its rich result, meritorious compositions; arithmetic, algebra and geometry, the trio that "tries girls' souls," but which seemed to have been beautifully conquered by the bright Ursuline students; grammar and word analysis, which, dull though they be, had not been slighted, but had, evidently, been given careful study; book-keeping, neatly, even elegantly written, was exact and correct; physiology, physics, astronomy and botany, how much of solid work and severe study those names represent,—which had received this, and even more, from the bright Ursuline pupils, or such satisfactory papers on the subjects had not been presented by them.

The history papers, both profane and ecclesiastical, were made clear by maps. Maps of the heavens, in black and white, and charts (in colored inks) for physiology, showing different portions of the human body, accompanied certain other papers. The botany was illustrated by pen and ink drawings, also by water-color sketches of leaves and flowers.

The papers on rhetoric contained lessons in versification, with original poems, illustrating the various kinds of verse. There were also original compositions, essays, notes and letters. The title page of the book was in Gothic letters, in black and white, the binding was imitation

Russia leather. Besides this large volume, each pupil sent a smaller one containing her own monthly competitions. These smaller books were also bound in imitation Russia leather. The charts astronomy and geometry were of heavy white cardboard, the former showing maps of the heavens, the theory of eclipses and kindred subjects, the latter, in colored inks, illustrating important mathematical principles.

From the Normal Department came a Benediction veil of heavy white silk embroidered in gold bullion and garnet chenille.

The volumes of music, original arrangements for harp and piano, were in harmony, as music should be, with the rest of the exhibit. The charts displayed were not inferior; they presented handsome pencil and pen work for the illustration of astronomy and geometry. There was an album of photographs, the contents of which made the reader familiar with the scenes in and about the Ursuline Convent.

The gem of the collection was a stole, richly embroidered in chenille and gold, presented by the Ursuline Normal Department. Some of the exhibits from this institution may be seen pictured at the right in front of the illustration of alcove 25 and others, the charts, for instance, at the left, near front of alcove 27.

As the reader dwells upon the illustration of alcove 27, he will notice, near the front, on the right hand, a glass covered case; this contains a large cushion of white silk beautifully painted, a handsome table scarf and a prettily ornamented glove box, these objects were from the Convent of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart in charge of the Sisters of the Most Holy Name, and were the work of their students. They also prepared thirteen volumes containing arithmetic, algebra and geometry, putting into their solid gravity some of girlhood's charm, by the neat and pretty manner in which they demonstrated the problems and theorems; rhetoric and literature, so carefully studied as to make delightful the compositions that followed; the various branches of history, thought provoking, when learned, as these pupils had evidently learned them, before they could treat so well of the subjects; physiology, physics, astronomy and botany, profound sciences, written of in a style that had nothing of the superficial about it, but proved hard, earnest study to have laid the foundation of the knowledge shown; Christian Doctrine which, it is needless to state, had been as zealously taught and as lovingly learned, as it was reverently treated. The "booklets of penmanship" contained some very dainty work. The juvenile sewing album demonstrated the wisdom of beginning these things in extreme youth.

Albums of photographs from the normal department contained something of the kind not found in every collection, *viz.*—photographs of objects in nature and in the "three Kingdoms"; these were used by the teachers, in class, as illustrations. An excellent idea. Sisters of this order, "the Most Holy Name," have charge of the female department of St. Joseph's Grammar School, of San Francisco. The male department is in charge of the Brothers of Mary, and, judging from the excellence of the exhibits, both these schools are in a very flourishing condition.

The work prepared under the direction of the Sisters was as follows:—Twenty-three volumes of class work, of which the Christian Doctrine and Bible History were very nicely arranged, so as to invite and to keep the attention, until the paper had been thoroughly read. Orthography and dictation, with exercises in spelling, were made attractive by neat penmanship and orderly arrangement. United States history, French history, Grecian history and Church history had evidently been studied from outlines and with the aid of maps, so well were the facts remembered. Grammar, rhetoric, literature and composition had followed each other in a logical sequence that favored excellent work in the one last named. Arithmetic, algebra and geometry were presented in a manner that evidenced thoroughness and good methods. Physics, astronomy and botany were treated in a style that displayed a very intelligent acquaintance with these difficult and interesting sciences. The volume of drawings revealed many beautiful pictures, tastefully executed. Here and there, throughout the volumes of class work, were drawings in pencil and in colored crayon that formed pretty and attractive illustrations. A volume of California wild flowers proved, by the arrangement of its contents and their careful classification, the collectors' extensive knowledge of botany. Thirty-five exercise books contained the pretty, praiseworthy work of the little ones in the primary department.

St. Rose's School, at San Francisco, did honor to its name and its Order (Most Holy Name) in an exhibit of eleven volumes of class work. The subjects of the papers were grammar school branches, concerning

which the same comments might be made as have been expressed of similar work from St. Joseph's School, just described. Three booklets of drawings and one of picture stories made an attractive group over which one loved to linger. A doll's outfit, showing beautiful plain sewing and embroidery, proved the adage "Many hands make light work," and —beautiful work, too. This tiny suit of clothing is shown in the illustration on the wall near the entrance of alcove 25, at the left.

The female department of St. Francis de Sales' School, Oakland, another institution under the able care of the Sisters of the Most Holy Name, presented papers equally as good as those from their other schools. The list of the contributions from St. Francis' was as follows:—Two volumes of Christian Doctrine, three volumes of composition, two

St. Lawrence's School, at Oakland, presented ten volumes of class work, in every way worthy of the above competent teachers. The name of this school may be distinguished in the picture of alcove 25, at the right, and half way up the side wall. Below that name were arranged the exhibits of the Sisters of the Most Holy Name.

From the western bank of the Mississippi, to the Golden Gate of the Pacific Coast is not the frightful journey it used to be, but it is far enough away from the Mother House; so thought the Sisters of Charity, B. V. M., we imagine, as they kept the band of young Californians attending St. Bridget's School, San Francisco, busy with preparations for the great exhibition of educational work. The display from that school was worthy of its origin, worthy of its patronage, that



ALCOVE No 24, ARCHDIOCESE OF SAN FRANCISCO. EXHIBITS OF ST. FRANCIS' TECHNICAL SCHOOL, MT. ST. JOSEPH'S INFANT ASYLUM AND ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANAGE, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

volumes of arithmetic, one volume each of geometry, algebra, astronomy, physiology, language and spelling; four volumes of miscellaneous exercises and five volumes of specimens of every day work. These last mentioned volumes stood the test of a close examination, and were reliable evidence that the pupils were well and carefully taught, in accordance with approved modern methods.

St. Mary's School, also in Oakland, and taught by the same Sisters as above, presented four volumes of excellent class work. Catechism, geography, grammar, composition, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, history, literary analysis, physics and astronomy were shown to have been thoroughly learned. A volume of maps and of drawings amply repaid the time spent in examining it. The usual volume of photographs of local interest was not absent.

of the saintly Irish queen, so frequently overlooked when schools, convents and churches are to be christened. The name so closely associated with grand and sacred events is left to the comic almanacs and budgets of fun.

A pardonable digression, reader, for we are about to recall what fine things were done, in the name of St. Bridget, in the Columbian year. Was not that primary work of the first and second grades, in the volume of miscellaneous exercises, excellent? That of the third grade, too? The primary grades are the most important in a school; the foundation and the corner-stone of what follows. Two volumes of fourth grade, two of fifth grade, two of sixth, one of seventh and four of eighth grade work,—that is the modest cataloguing of the superior work that pleased so well all who examined it. Book-keeping from the eighth grade and

drawing from all the grades completed the exhibit of the grammar school department.

The Academic Department contributed several volumes of papers on high school branches. Christian Doctrine was given in a manner that showed that all other studies had contributed to the better acquirement of this one. Rhetoric, literature and composition, that is the logical succession, and the result, as discovered in the excellent compositions, was most praiseworthy. Modern history, studied from outlines and maps, was readily transferred from memory to the paper by the well trained students of this institution. Algebra and geometry, having been practically learned, were very intelligently treated. Philosophy, astronomy, botany, chemistry and zoology are interesting studies, but very heavy work, full of difficulties for each mental faculty; they had been mastered, however, or such papers could not have been written concerning them. The handsome herbarium, filled with the wild flowers of California, was normal work. A fine collection of photographs placed before the mind's eye, the school, the church and the pupils.

The distance previously commented upon in our sketch of the Sisters of Charity, B. V. M., shrinks before the still greater extent of the journey from Maryland to California, and yet, St. Vincent's and St. Patrick's Schools of San Francisco are taught by Sisters of Charity from Emmitsburg, and they have charge of the following charitable institutions in the Archdiocese of San Francisco, viz.:—St. Francis' Technical School, Mt. St. Joseph's Infant Asylum, Mt. St. Joseph's Kindergarten and the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. The description of their exhibits will be found in the former part of this publication where the collective exhibit from Emmitsburg is noticed.

The Day Homes conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Family furnished a very fine and complete display of kindergarten work, which was arranged in album form, so as to develop the entire system in a practical illustrative order, commencing with the 1st gift (The Worsted Ball) and ending with the 13th gift (Pea Work). Three large framed pictures representing the more difficult and elaborate work of the children, each containing twenty specimens of the various gifts and occupations, were much admired. Frame No. I. contained specimens of sewing and coloring, representing "Columbus before Ferdinand and Isabella"—"His Voyage"—"Landing"—"The Santa Maria"—"Spanish Flag"—"Picture of George Washington" and "American Flag." Frame No. II. Birds, flowers and fruits embossed and colored; original designs in parquetry and drawing. The center-piece of this frame being the Sacred Heart, embossed and colored. Frame No. III. Forms of life, knowledge and beauty attractively represented in stick-laying, paper cutting, twisting and folding. A handsome specimen of teachers' work, "A picture of our Holy Father Leo XIII.," together with many smaller framed specimens of children's work, completed this exhibit.

At the close of the Columbian Exposition, the Day Home Kindergarten received, in recognition of the creditable efforts of its pupils, a "Certificate of Merit" and "Diploma of Honor" from the Committee on Awards of the Catholic Educational Exhibit. Also the entitlement to a "Medal," "Diploma of Award" and "Diploma of Honorable Mention" from the "Board Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission." The framed work will be noticed in each of our illustrations. Though the kindergarten system is thoroughly conducted in the Day Homes, it is by no means the sole object of the Homes but was introduced as an occupation for the children during the hours their mothers were obliged to toil for their support. It has proved an invaluable system in educating the child. There are attending the Homes daily about 375 children. Many of these, however, are but infants and are cared for in the nursery apartments; while others attend parochial and public schools and come to the Homes before and after the school session; during these hours they are taught Christian Doctrine, sewing, etc., thus forming distinct classes.

St. Mary's College, at Stockton, in charge of the Brothers of Mary, presented one fine mechanical drawing, most difficult in execution and elaborate in finish, evidence of the skill of one of the Brothers, eight drawings of less difficult character, which were the work of the students who contributed twenty-three volumes of beautifully written and excellently executed work in arithmetic and other grammar school, the high school and academic branches. Penmanship, plain and ornamental, composition and dictation spoke well for the course in English language. A set of "Sketches and Maps," as they were modestly catalogued, appeared in the collection from this school. The maps

were hung with those from St. Joseph's, San Francisco, also in charge of the Brothers of Mary, in alcove 23. Relief maps are as difficult to make as they are handsome to look upon, and this set was perfect.

The Male Department of St. Joseph's Grammar School, San Francisco, in charge of the Brothers of Mary, presented seventy-three volumes of papers remarkable for thoroughness, for excellent expression, for handsome penmanship and for the masculine vigor that gave them tone. The subjects treated of were:—Sacred Science, under three heads; mathematics, four departments; history, three divisions, besides United States history; all the natural and physical sciences; rhetoric, literature and composition; commercial law, commercial calculations and short hand; various business forms, bills, receipts and letters; book-keeping and typewriting. One hundred and seventy large drawings of great merit was surely a fine contribution from one institution, particularly as there were, in addition to them, several albums filled with free-hand and linear drawings of no less merit. Beyond these, even, in point of time, labor and manual skill, were the thirteen relief maps made from paper pulp, adapted to scientific use with almost infinite trouble, that they might be perfectly accurate, perfectly true to geographical facts. The illustration of alcove 23, at the right hand, shows on the wall these relief maps, also nine relief figures made from plaster, representing the human head in different positions and with varied features.

The crown and glory of this display, however, was a relief map of the State of California, the work of one of the Brothers of Mary, for which he received a medal at an Industrial Exposition in San Francisco. As to beauty of coloring and accuracy of modeling, nothing in the educational exhibit excelled it. There was another of similar structure representing San Joaquin Co., and a third showing the vicinity of San Francisco, both the work of the Brothers. The map of California and Archbishop Riordan's portrait were displayed in the main west aisle, next to the San Francisco space, and may be seen as reproduced in our illustration of it.

St. Francis' School, male department, San Francisco, was in charge of Miss Latham, as principal, in the Columbian year, hence it was under her direction that the following very creditable exhibit of school work was prepared. It comprised three volumes of daily work in catechism, very well expressed as to language and always correct as to meaning; three volumes of arithmetic and geography, which had evidently been carefully taught; one volume of mathematical geography, a difficult subject for that grade, indicated earnest and intelligent application on part of pupils; the three volumes of grammar contained excellent papers; the volume of maps drawn by the pupils displayed some very pretty and very neat work. The boys of this institution had tried earnestly, it was evident from their papers, to honor their school by presenting a first-class exhibit. The usual volume of photographs was included in the display.

#### A Complete Summary of the Exhibits of the Province of San Francisco.

**JESUIT FATHERS.** St. Ignatius College, San Francisco:—*Normal Department:* Photographs of students, church, college, museum, library, chemical and physical laboratories. Fourteen albums: Essays, translations, examinations in Greek, Latin and English; moral and natural philosophy, mathematics, book-keeping. One volume lecture on the atmosphere. Santa Clara College, Santa Clara:—*Normal Department:* Five text books in mathematics by Rev. Jos. Bayma, S. J., pen-work by professor of penmanship, descriptive catalogues, photographs of students and graduates, apparatus used in commercial department. *Students' Work:* Fourteen studies in crayon, India ink and water color; twenty-one albums of essays; compositions in prose and poetry in Latin, Greek and English; moral and natural philosophy, mathematics, book-keeping. St. Joseph's College, San Jose:—Photographs of students, church and college, four volumes Latin, Greek and English exercises mathematics, book-keeping.

**CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.** Sacred Heart College, San Francisco:—Albums and frame of photographs, ten rolls of honor, fifteen surveys, nine specimens of penmanship, fifty-three albums class work in geome-

try, trigonometry, surveying, chemistry, language, religion, etc. Twenty-six volumes corrected and uncorrected essays. Two hundred and four volumes of examinations, penmanship and book-keeping. St. Peter's School, San Francisco:—Three volumes algebra, six volumes arithmetic, one volume Bible History, twenty-eight volumes book-keeping, three volumes Christian Doctrine, six volumes composition, four volumes dictation, four volumes drawing, one volume examination papers, one volume geography, one volume geometrical drawing, one volume grammar, three volumes home work, two volumes language, one volume map drawing, three volumes mensuration, eight volumes penmanship, two volumes series copy books, one volume United States history, one photograph album, framed pen-work, framed drawings. Normal Institute, Martinez:—Eleven volumes: Geometry, trigonometry, mensuration and linear drawing. Sacred Heart School, Tennessee:—Seventy-nine booklets class work: Arithmetic, grammar, history, language, geography, penmanship, book-keeping, mensuration, algebra and catechism; one volume of photographs.

The following are in Oakland: St. Joseph's Institute:—Fifty volumes class work: Arithmetic, language, penmanship, geography, history, mensuration, Christian Doctrine, book-keeping, thirty-three albums of history, geography, Christian Doctrine, monthly reports and rolls of honor. St. Mary's School:—Ninety-six booklets class work:—Arithmetic, spelling, language, geography, United States history, grammar, drawing, penmanship, mensuration, book-keeping, Christian Doctrine, one volume of photographs. St. Francis de Sales' School:—*Male Department:* Nine volumes penmanship, two volumes algebra, three volumes business forms, four volumes spelling and dictation, eight volumes practical arithmetic, three volumes Christian Doctrine, four volumes geography, three volumes miscellaneous work, one volume book-keeping, one volume plane trigonometry, one volume grammar and parsing, one volume photographs, one volume spelling, dictation and letters, one volume mensuration of solids and algebra, one volume examinations in history and biography, one volume compositions, Latin exercises, letters and orders for merchandise, one volume receipted bills and mensuration of surfaces. St. Mary's College:—*Normal Department:* Model of college building accompanied by architect's plans in seven frames and photograph of college. Twenty-seven mounted charts, by Brother Hyacinth, explaining principles of phonography, photographs of graduates. *College Department:* Four hundred and thirteen volumes of essays in Greek and Latin, examinations and studies in mental and natural philosophy, religion, mathematics, hygiene, etc. Seven surveys of St. Mary's College. *Business Department:* Fifty-three volumes of book-keeping, mathematics, essays, religion. One hundred and eighty-six volumes of phonographic exercises. Twenty-three volumes of typewriting. *Art Department:* Four volumes of linear and mechanical drawings. Fifty-five studies in crayon, lead pencil and water colors. Eighteen pieces of pen-work. St. Joseph's Academy:—Five mechanical drawings and plans. Twenty-four volumes: Penmanship, arithmetic, religion. Nineteen Albums: Maps, sketches, mensuration, geography, history, orthography, language, English, mathematics, book-keeping and religion. St. Anthony's School:—Fourteen volumes class work: Grammar, spelling, composition, language, history, geography, arithmetic, book-keeping, mensuration, dictation, catechism. Sacramento Institute, Sacramento:—Fourteen copy books arithmetic, twenty-four copy books writing, twenty-five copy books Christian Doctrine, thirty-eight copy books dictation, three albums essays, two albums arithmetic, two albums book-keeping, two albums descriptive geometry, one ledger, one journal, specimens of business department currency, testimonials, diplomas, etc.

BROTHERS OF MARY. St. Joseph's Grammar School, San Francisco:—*Male Department, Normal Work:* Three large relief maps: one of California, one of San Joaquin County, one of vicinity of San Francisco, one catalogue. *Students' Work:* Thirteen relief maps various countries, nine relief figures, one framed picture of course of studies, seventy-three volumes class work, Christian Doctrine, reading, grammar, ancient and modern history, United States history, geography, penmanship, composition, rhetoric, literature, freehand and linear drawing, elocution, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, natural philosophy, chemistry, book-keeping, arithmetic, commercial calculations, commercial law and shorthand. One album photographs of boys' classes, twenty-one sets of book-keeping blanks, one hundred and seventy large drawings. St. Mary's College, Stockton:—One mechanical drawing by the Brothers,

eight drawings by students. Twenty-three volumes class work: arithmetic, composition, dictation, sketches, maps, examinations and penmanship.

SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME DE NAMUR. College of Notre Dame, Marysville:—Christian Doctrine, Bible History, language, orthography, arithmetic, United States history, grammar, geography, letter writing, literature, rhetoric, Church History, algebra, geometry, book-keeping, chemistry, needle-work, map-drawing, tapestry, photographs. College Notre Dame, San Jose:—*Normal Department:* Photographs, chenille work, Irish point lace. Catalogues, books published by former students, programs and addresses. Some frontispieces. Selections from herbaria, cabinets, etc., mounted on transparent celluloid. Diplomas of college. History of college. *Students' Work:* Wild flowers of California, water color; specimens of needle-work and embroidery. One hundred and fifteen volumes history of botany, religion, literature, maps, philology, natural and mental science. St. Aloysius' School:—One volume drawing. St. Joseph's School:—Twenty-six volumes class work, arithmetic, grammar, language, English, geography, United States history, dictations, botany, hygiene, ancient history, composition, book-keeping, catechism and Bible History. College Notre Dame, San Francisco:—Photographs of college and students. One volume of essays composed and printed by pupils. Seventeen volumes of class work, embracing history, literature, mathematics, book-keeping, religion. St. Francis' School:—Six volumes work of preliminary and grammar classes: Catechism, compositions, arithmetic, spelling, dictations, grammar, United States history, civil government, physiology, penmanship, map designs; one volume photographs. Academy of Notre Dame, Alameda:—Seven volumes: Sacred science, mathematics, philosophy, language, history, geography. Academy of Our Lady of Angels, Santa Clara:—Five photographs, sixteen volumes class work: arithmetic, geography, drawing, composition, Christian Doctrine and miscellaneous class work. Box of needle-work. Notre Dame Parish School, Redwood City:—Twelve volumes class work: Orthography, grammar, rhetoric, composition, literature, history, arithmetic, algebra, geography, maps, object lessons, book-keeping and Christian Doctrine.

THE SISTERS OF ST. DOMINIC. College San Rafael, San Rafael:—*Normal Department:* Five studies in Life of St. Agnes. Water color picture of college. One album of photographs. *Students' Work:* Fourteen volumes of class work: Grammar, literature, rhetoric, letter writing, historical essays, physical geography, United States and French history, astronomy, physiology, natural philosophy, algebra, geometry, Christian Doctrine, historical charts, English and ancient history, civil government, French, arithmetic, trigonometry, chemistry, geology, mythology, class notes, penmanship, stenography. One volume of water-color sketches of California missions. St. Rafael's School, San Rafael:—Three volumes class work: Arithmetic, grammar, history, penmanship, rhetoric, composition, French, German, Italian, French history and catechism. One volume of photographs. San Rafael Kindergarten: Specimens of work. St. Rose's Academy, San Francisco:—*Normal Department:* Album of California wild flowers. One album of photographs of students. *Students' Work:* Fourteen volumes of class work: Grammar, literature, rhetoric, letter writing, historical essays, logic, physical geography, United States and French history, astronomy, physiology, natural philosophy, etymology, algebra, geometry, book-keeping, music and Christian Doctrine. Twelve volumes of sketches of Old Missions, one volume sketches from Life of Columbus. St. Rose's Kindergarten:—Gifts and occupations illustrated. St. Agnes' Academy, Stockton:—Eight volumes class work: Literature, geography, geology, astronomy, algebra, geometry and Christian Doctrine. One volume of photographs. St. Joseph's Primary School:—Two volumes of work, including arithmetic, spelling, language, geography and Christian Doctrine. St. Agnes' Kindergarten:—One album. St. Joseph's Kindergarten:—One album. St. Vincent's School, Vallejo:—Seventeen sets written examinations, seven charts grammar, pen-work, colors and tints; one album of photographs. St. Vincent's Kindergarten:—Charts of kindergarten work. Parish School, San Leandro:—One volume of photographs. Sacred Heart School, Seattle, Wash., Diocese of Nesqually, Prov. of Oregon:—Four volumes: Mat weaving, sewing, folding and cutting. Eight volumes: Christian Doctrine, numbers, spelling, language, drawing, writing, reading, United States history, compositions, grammar, physics, arithmetic, zoology, botany, map drawing and photographs.

DOMINICAN SISTERS OF THE SECOND ORDER. St. Boniface's School,

San Francisco:—Two volumes catechism and Bible History, two volumes language and compositions, two volumes geography and United States history, three volumes arithmetic, one volume products of California, two volumes penmanship, two volumes English compositions, three volumes German compositions, one album photographs. Academy of the Immaculate Conception:—Fourteen volumes school work: grammar, language, compositions, rhetoric, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, United States history, geography, astronomy, physics, chemistry, stories of California Missions, Christian Doctrine. One album photographs, maps.

**SISTERS OF MERCY.** St. Gertrude's Academy, Rio Vista:—*Normal Department:* Illuminated history of academy, photographs. *Students' Work:* Twenty-five volumes class work: Arithmetic, algebra, geometry, spelling, grammar, composition, English literature, geography, maps, physical geography, ancient and United States history, rhetoric, word analysis, astronomy, natural philosophy, music, penmanship, stenography, typewriting, Christian Doctrine. Studies in crayon and oil. Our Lady of Mercy's Academy, St. Brendan's Parish, San Francisco: Four volumes Christian Doctrine, four volumes language, four volumes composition, six volumes arithmetic, one volume book-keeping, four volumes geography, two volumes spelling, four volumes history, one volume literature, one volume science, three volumes oral instruction, six volumes music, six volumes drawing, one school album. St. Brendan's Kindergarten:—Sewing, embossing, weaving, etc. St. Peter's School:—Seven volumes of language, four volumes arithmetic, three volumes science, two volumes geography, two volumes history, two volumes Christian Doctrine, one volume penmanship, four volumes drawing, one album of photographs. Academy of Our Lady of Lourdes, Oakland:—One volume Christian Doctrine, two volumes mathematics, two volumes composition, one volume grammar, rhetoric, word analysis and penmanship, one volume history, one volume geography, one volume astronomy and philosophy, botany and physiology, one volume drawing, one volume music, one photograph album. Catalogue. Our Lady of Lourdes Kindergarten, Oakland:—Three charts of kindergarten work. St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Grass Valley:—Spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, object drawing, photography. St. Joseph's Convent, Eureka:—Specimens of map drawing, freehand drawing, chronological map and specimens of illuminated writing. Mt. St. Mary's Academy, Grass Valley:—Thirty-eight albums: Christian Doctrine, grammar, United States history, orthography, geography, spelling, book-keeping, compositions, algebra, general history, vocal music, freehand drawing, map drawing, oil painting, photographs, pastels, fancy hair-work, embroidered scarfs and specimens of botany.

**SISTERS OF THE MOST HOLY NAMES.** St. Joseph's School, San Francisco:—*Female Department:* Twenty-three volumes class work: Grammar, orthography, dictation, arithmetic, geometry, algebra, compositions, United States and Church History, literature, physics, astronomy, mapping, geography, drawings in pencil and colored crayon, Christian Doctrine, fifty-four booklets of class work, maps, French and United States history, Grecian history and literature, grammar, spelling, dictations, object lessons, Bible History, botany, compositions, one volume drawing first, second and third grades, one volume California wild flowers, thirty-five exercise books of primary grades, one photograph album. St. Rose's School:—Eleven volumes class work: Arithmetic, spelling, grammar, word analysis, composition, dictation, geography, United States history, penmanship, language, letter writing and catechism. Three booklets of drawings, one booklet doll's outfit, one booklet picture stories, one album photographs. Convent of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, San Francisco:—*Normal Department:* Two albums of photographs collected by Sisters and used in teaching art and history. Circular. Photographs of students. *Students' Work:* Thirteen volumes class work: Arithmetic, algebra, geometry, physics, physiology, astronomy, botany, composition, rhetoric, literature, mapping, ancient history, history of art, Christian Doctrine. Seven booklets penmanship, juvenile sewing album, painted cushion, table-scarf, glove-case. St. Francis de Sales' School, Oakland:—Two volumes Christian Doctrine, three volumes composition, two volumes arithmetic, one volume algebra, one volume geometry, one volume astronomy, one volume spelling, nine volumes class work. St. Lawrence's School:—Ten volumes class work: Physiology, algebra, arithmetic, photographs, Christian Doctrine, botany, language, literature, history, geography. St. Mary's School:—Four volumes: Geography, cate-

chism, grammar, arithmetic, history, analysis, compositions, algebra, practical philosophy, astronomy, geometry, literary analysis; one volume map and freehand drawings, one volume of photographs.

**SISTERS OF CHARITY.** St. Francis' Technical School, San Francisco:—*Dressmaking Department:* Fancy waist of white crepe, yoke and cuffs of fine tucks and drawn work. Child's dress of white India silk, full skirt, shirred yoke, finished with rosettes of baby ribbon. Gentleman's dressing-gown of garnet cloth, lined with quilted tan satin, collar and cuffs embroidered in forget-me-nots. *Embroidery Department:* Address of Institution. Specimens of darning and embroidery. Tea-cloth, linen damask embroidered. Banneret embroidered. *Embroidery:* "Flowers of the Pacific Coast," representing a basket of California's choicest blossoms, embroidered in one hundred and eight shades of twist. White satin slippers embroidered in gold bullion, pair suspenders embroidered in chenille. One volume specimens of embroidery. Fancy scarf (pale blue). Fancy scarf (orange). *Fine Sewing Department:* Tea-cloth, specimens of letters in drawn-work, two volumes specimens of needle-work, infant's cloak (India silk), insertion in darning. Infant's cloak (Bengaline silk). French pattern in fancy stitching. Child's dress (Bengaline silk). Fine drawn-work, having one thread of material between pattern. Mt. St. Joseph's Infant Orphan Asylum:—Seven volumes: Arithmetic, spelling, grammar, geography, United States history, one volume by children seven and eight years old. One album of photographs. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, San Francisco:—Ten volumes class work: Arithmetic, grammar, geography, United States history, literature, dictation, letter writing, book-keeping, physiology, astronomy, physics and Christian Doctrine. Eleven volumes of penmanship. Four charts of drawing. Two specimens of embroidery in cross-stitch. St. Vincent's School:—One crayon Sacred Heart, three crayon studies from models done by the drawing class, three oil paintings. Twenty-one volumes class work by pupils of rhetoric class, first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth grades: Grammar, spelling, word analysis, composition, letter writing, literature, geography, United States, Bible and Church History, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, astronomy, physiology, physics, drawing, catechism. One volume maps, one volume charts. St. Patrick's School:—Five volumes class work of third, fourth and fifth grades: Spelling, grammar, language, composition, word analysis, geography, United States history, physiology, catechism. One album of specimens of display work. Mt. St. Joseph's Kindergarten:—Three albums.

**SISTERS OF CHARITY OF THE B. V. M.** St. Bridget's School, San Francisco:—*Students' Work:* One volume miscellaneous exercises, first and second grades; one volume miscellaneous exercises, third grade; two volumes miscellaneous exercises, fourth grade; two volumes miscellaneous exercises, fifth grade; two volumes miscellaneous exercises, sixth grade; one volume miscellaneous exercises, seventh grade; four volumes miscellaneous exercises, eighth grade; one volume book-keeping, eighth grade. Two volumes drawing from all grades. *Academic Department:* One volume: Astronomy, literature, philosophy and chemistry. One volume: Christian Doctrine, rhetoric, composition and modern history. One volume: Botany, zoology, algebra and geometry. *Normal Work:* One herbarium of flowers from the Pacific Coast. One album containing photographs of church, school and pupils.

**PRESENTATION NUNS.** Sacred Heart Presentation Convent and Cathedral School, San Francisco:—*Students' Work:* Seven volumes copy books, three volumes drawing, seven volumes exercises, six volumes compositions, five volumes examination lessons, two volumes algebra, one painted banner, one set (24) object charts, one photo album, one album painting specimens, one album needle-work, two albums writing, one album crochet work, one crayon drawing of Most Rev. Archbishop Riordan, one pastel drawing, one framed piece of needle-work, one map of California and one fire screen. Ten volumes class work: Grammar, geography, United States history, arithmetic, astronomy, Christian Doctrine. One photograph album. One album of drawings. One album of paintings. Two albums needle-work. One album penmanship. Display work: Drawing and designs. St. Joseph's School, Berkeley:—Four volumes class work: Penmanship, spelling, grammar, composition, geography, Bible History, cate-

chism, book-keeping, drawing, physics and astronomy. Presentation Normal School, Berkeley:—Display work, drawing, penmanship, two volumes class work: Including grammar, composition, English, ancient and Bible History, arithmetic, geography, algebra, physics, music and Christian Doctrine. Sacred Heart Kindergarten:—Specimens of sewing, drawing, weaving, etc. St. Francis' Kindergarten:—One album kindergarten work.

**LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART.** Academy of the Sacred Heart, San Francisco:—*Normal Department:* Twelve original designs in illumination of Magnificat. One altar card. One illuminated card signed M. Hengger. Photographs. *Students' Work:* One hundred and forty-five volumes of religion, mental and physical science, architecture, French, German and English literature and language, mathematics, religion, history, etc. Fourteen historical and geographical charts. Sixteen volumes herbaria. Eighteen portfolios. Bands and specimens of needle-work, embroidery, crochet, lace, etc. One volume of pen-and-ink drawings. Eleven illuminated cards, three miniatures.

**URSULINE NUNS.** Sacred Heart Academy, Santa Rosa:—*Normal Department:* One embroidered benediction veil. Photographs. *Students' Work:* Eighteen volumes of school work: Grammar, composition, rhetoric, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, physics, astronomy, book-keeping, mythology, word analysis, catechism, music (original arrangements). Six charts.

**SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.** St. Joseph's School, Oakland:—Fifteen volumes daily work and quarterly examinations, language and mathematics. One volume of photographs. St. Mary's Academy, Los Angeles:—Five mounted maps.

**SISTERS OF HOLY FAMILY.** Children's Day Home, San Francisco:—Framed pictures of specimens of kindergarten work, one framed picture of Pope Leo XIII., specimens of kindergarten work. St. Francis' School:—*Male Department:* Miss Latham, principal:—Three volumes class exercises in spelling, arithmetic, geography. One volume compositions and drawings. Three volumes daily work in catechism, grammar. One volume maps. One volume mathematical geography. One volume photographs.

#### Archbishop Riordan's Address at the Opening of the San Francisco Catholic Educational Exhibit.

We have thought it fitting to close our description and our summary of the grand exhibits from the Catholic institutions of California, with extracts from the address delivered by His Grace of San Francisco, in the Mechanic's Pavilion, on the occasion of the opening the San Francisco exhibit of Catholic school work, before it was forwarded to Chicago. The following are selections from this admirable address:

The entire country commemorates, this coming summer, the four hundredth anniversary of its discovery, by a gathering of the entire work of its industrial, artistic and educational developments, in the great central city of the United States. The managers of the World's Fair issued an invitation, some time last year, to the educational bodies of the country to place on exhibition the result of the labors of those interested in the development of human intellect in the institutions of the Catholic Church, so as to afford an opportunity to the people, not only of this land, but to those who will come from all over the world, to see what is being done in the numerous Catholic schools and colleges of the entire country, and to make all understand that though in their educational system, they have objected to the education which is imparted in the State schools, yet their schools and colleges are not behind those which are sustained and endowed by Government aid. Though we are situated at the extreme western shores of the continent we determined that we too should take a part in the great exhibit, and with our brothers of the East, co-operate in exhibiting, to those most interested, what is being done by the children of the land.

We were convinced that even with our slender resources, we should be able to compete with the very best schools in the State. This work, therefore, which is spread around you and which I hope you will visit during the week, represents not only the results of our children's work, but it represents something more and something higher; it represents loyalty to a great principle, namely, that education must be religious. We regret that we are not able to agree with many of our fellow-citizens on this important subject. Therefore we cut ourselves loose from them. Not because we undervalue secular education but because we are convinced that the life of man and woman is founded principally on religion.

On this great question of the necessity of education being religious there are not two opinions among Catholics. There must be a religious foundation if we would be perfect. All bishops, and all priests, and all truly Catholic men and women are a unit on this question, that the child comes from the hand of God and God's truth must be given to it. It must grow up to be prepared for its duties in this life and for its destiny in the life that is to be.

Almost a million of children in this land are being educated, not at the cost

of our State or city governments, but at the cost of the sacrifices of the Catholic people. Here in this diocese we have fifteen thousand children, and if to-morrow morning these fifteen thousand were turned upon the Board of Education, the tax-payers would be put to an enormous expense. Yet they find fault with us, whereas we are saving them an enormous amount of taxation.

The schools of this city cannot educate a child under \$25 or \$30 per year. So fifteen thousand children, if turned upon the Board of Education, would mean an increase of four or five hundred thousand dollars a year to educate them. Besides this, the number of school houses would not be able to hold them, and the building of new ones would fall upon the tax-payers.

Wherever it is possible to build a school our devoted priests take upon them, selves the great work, and do it, and I say publicly that the priest who refuses to look after the children of his flock, who will sit down in his parochial residence and give his congregation short sermons on Sunday, who is content to give his children one-half an hour on Sunday, and who does not go, in season and out of season, gathering the little ones day by day that they may receive together with their secular education a religious one, that man does not deserve the name of pastor, for the little ones of the flock are neglected. Therefore, the last Plenary Council at Baltimore laid it down as a law for the Bishops that wherever, in their judgment, a school could be built and the pastor refused to build it, he should be removed and another man put in his place to do the work necessary to be done.

We are now looking for conscientious voters. We do not look so much now for intelligence, but we look for virtue in those who are called upon to support our government. Virtue is produced in the mind by the inculcation of religious truth and principle.

Now I say, and say it plainly, that we are giving to the American nation as well developed and as well educated a class of people as others in the land. In all the public competitions which have taken place for the last few years throughout the land, as well as in England and in France, the pupils of the religious teachers and of the Catholic schools generally have carried off the prizes, and the Church in making our boys and girls good Catholics, also makes them good scholars.

I am sure this will be a revelation not only to the Catholic people but to those who are not. They will come to the conclusion, I am certain, that we are doing a good and great work. They will also come to the conclusion that the success of the Catholic religion is not, as is thought, coupled with ignorance and darkness, but that it goes wherever there is light and progress and that our main difficulty is with those who are not educated. Men or women do not leave the Catholic Church because they are educated but because they are either too wicked or too ignorant to remain in it.

In my seven and twenty years of active ministry, I have met people of all conditions of life. I have never met a man who was educated in the Catholic faith and who renounced it because he was educated. I have met some who have left it, but if we could read beneath the surface we could easily account for it. This is a great object lesson. I am sure that those connected with the education of children will conclude from this exhibit that we are fully equipped to give the children a good secular as well as a religious training.

It was a Catholic admiral who, 400 years ago, first saw this land rising out of the great western sea. He was supported by a Catholic Queen and he had the prayers of the Catholic monks. This virgin soil he dedicated not to man, but to God. It is our duty to make that dedication true, to perpetuate his faith, and make his prayer reality. I feel proud of these little children. I feel proud of the clergy of this diocese who in poverty have labored to train up our boys and girls. I feel under obligations to the Brothers and Sisters for their heroic efforts in maintaining this great principle. They are the benefactors of the entire State.

#### The Diocese of Covington.

The Diocese of Covington comprises that part of Kentucky lying east of the Kentucky River and of a line drawn south, from the point where the river turns toward the east; it was erected in 1853, with Rt. Rev. George A. Carrell, S. J., as first Bishop. The consecration of the new Bishop took place on the feast of All Saints, in the Cathedral at Cincinnati.

The city of Covington had at the time only two churches; Lexington, Marysville, Frankfort, New Port, Scott Co., Mount St. John and Twelve-Mile Creek, each had one. There was one orphan asylum, one academy, St. Catherine's, in charge of the Sisters of Charity, a few schools taught by the same Sisters, and the clergy numbered seven. Another mustard seed truly. Immediately after his consecration, Bishop Carrell began the erection of St. Mary's Cathedral Church, in Covington, and two other churches were soon added to the number. Indeed the Bishop's first great care was to encourage the building of churches wherever prudence permitted, and to stimulate the establishment of Catholic schools. The welfare of Catholic education was especially dear to Bishop Carrell's heart, his long experience as professor or president in colleges, in his native state, Pennsylvania, as well as in Missouri and Delaware, rendering him alive to the needs of youthful minds, in a land where they were brought in such close contact with unbelievers. His experience as a missionary had been long and arduous; it now awakened

his zeal for the souls so dependent on his fatherly ministrations, and he did not fail to afford them every spiritual benefit within reach of his untiring energy.

The Diocese of Covington was in a part of the state where slavery was not general and emigration brought it a population of earnest German Catholics who erected a number of churches and were the means of introducing into the Diocese the venerable Benedictine Order, as vigorous in the new world as in the old. Domi Louis Fink, now Bishop of Kansas City, Kans., was the prior of the first Benedictine community. Nuns of the same Order opened parish schools, and the Sisters of Charity likewise spread their institutions, so that when the terrible year of 1861 came the Diocese had thirty churches, twenty-three priests, a college, six academies, twelve schools, a hospital and twenty thousand Catholic inhabitants.

Even amid the terrors of war the Church pursued her way towards a noble success, and religion steadily advanced; Visitation, Ursuline and Franciscan Sisters came to increase the number of academies and schools. The first Bishop of Covington closed his exceedingly useful life September 25, 1868, being sixty-six years of age. During the fifteen



RT. REV. C. P. MAES, D.D.

years of his zealous administration, the church edifices had increased from nine to forty-two; the number of priests from seven to thirty; the educational institutions numbered twenty-four colleges, academies and schools.

The administrator of the Diocese was Very Rev. James Lancaster who continued in charge until his death, in the following year, 1869, when Very Rev. J. A. McGill undertook its direction for a year. In 1870, Rt. Rev. Augustus M. Toebbe was consecrated, and found all Diocesan affairs awaiting the quickening impulse of a Bishop; schools, churches and asylums multiplied; the Sisters of the Good Shepherd were introduced to conduct a reform school, and the Sisters of Notre Dame to aid in the instruction of youth.

Dr. Toebbe having terminated his active and most meritorious life in 1884, Right Reverend Camillus P. Maes, D.D., succeeded him. This scholarly churchman began his earthly existence on March 13, 1846, in Courtrai, West Flanders. In his native city he acquired his common school and his collegiate education. When he had reached an age to make his choice of a career, he turned, without effort or conflict of any sort, toward the priesthood, beginning at once his theological studies at the Seminary of Bruges, Belgium, and some time later finishing them at

the American College of the University of Louvain. Many are the talented and worthy priests who have gone forth from Louvain, but none better fitted for the higher walks of ecclesiastical life than Bishop Maes. Remarkable for his keenness in the abstract sciences, he has not allowed his love for philosophy and theology to interfere with his love for literature and kindred subjects.

A native of Flanders, Bishop Maes loved liberty, and chose the United States as his adopted country, being ordained for the Diocese of Detroit. The ceremony took place in the Cathedral of Mechlin, on December 19, 1868, after which he came immediately to this country, and entered upon the duties of his first mission, as pastor of St. Peter's Church at Mount Clemens, Mich. In 1871, he went to St. Mary's, Monroe, Mich., and later, having organized an English-speaking congregation in that city, he built the Church of St. John, and became its pastor in 1873. In 1880, he was appointed secretary to the Bishop of Detroit; this was the position he held when he was appointed Bishop of Covington. His consecration took place on January 25, 1885. Most Reverend Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati officiating, assisted by Bishop Borgess of Detroit and Bishop McCloskey of Louisville. Besides being a theologian of acknowledged ability, Bishop Maes is deeply versed in literature, particularly that of his native country. His pastoral letters are gems of style and sentiment, while his frequent contributions to current periodicals are eagerly read by the best literary judges, and pronounced worthy of highest praise. His letter on the centenary of George Washington is a model of patriotism, full of true American spirit, and the one on the sanctity of marriage is of masterly strength in logic and delightfully pleasing in diction.

Recently, Bishop Maes has held the honorable position of President of the Eucharistic League established at Notre Dame, Ind. His Diocese has now sixty-one churches and sixty-three priests, with a Catholic population of 45,900.

The Diocesan Committee appointed to attend to the affairs of the educational exhibit included Very Rev. F. Brossart, V. G., Rev. W. Gorey and Very Rev. L. Haas, O. S. B., who brought them to a successful issue and added another glory to the reputation of Catholic schools.

The Benedictine Sisters of St. Wallburga's Academy, Covington, presented the beautifully written class-work of their students on the following subjects:—Christian Doctrine, Bible History, English and German catechism, grammar, composition, rhetoric, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, book-keeping, geography, physiology, physics, astronomy, botany, practical science, literature, United States history, ancient and modern history, mythology and civil government; they also displayed specimens of stenography and typewriting, also an essay on painting "as an art," essay on music and specimens of map-drawing.

The Female Department of St. Joseph's School, Covington, also in charge of the Benedictine Sisters, contributed papers on arithmetic, grammar, geography, composition, spelling, history and Christian Doctrine, also some specimens of map-drawing and letter-writing. These, like the academy papers, were remarkable for excellent penmanship and orderly appearance, as well as for correctness in all particulars.

The Sisters of Charity of Nazareth sent from La Salette Academy, Covington, six volumes of papers on Christian Doctrine, geometry, algebra, book-keeping, arithmetic, practical science, philosophy, Bible History, spelling, Latin and music, also specimens of map-drawing. The same Sisters are in charge of the Immaculate Conception Academy, Newport, Ky., which contributed five volumes of papers on the same subjects as above, with additional ones on Church History, dictation, mental arithmetic, readings from memory, natural philosophy, zoology, physiology and music, also specimens of drawing. These papers were very pleasing in every respect, and not less so were those from the following schools also in charge of the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, namely, St. Mary's Cathedral School and St. Patrick's School, at Covington; St. Joseph's and St. Aloysius', at Frankfort; St. Paul's and St. Peter Claver's, at Lexington; Immaculate Conception, at Newport and St. Mary's, at Paris, sending in all, twenty-six volumes of bound papers on the grammar, intermediate and primary studies.

The Community of the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth originated in the pious labors of two ladies residing in Kentucky, in 1812, who were joined in their good works by other zealous ladies, numbering six in all, the first year. Under the guidance of Father David and Bishop Flaget they established themselves at a place called Nazareth, hence their name, and in twenty years increased in numbers to seventy-six. They

practice the religious rule given by St. Vincent de Paul to the Sisters of Charity in France.

The Sisters of Notre Dame (Mother House in Cleveland, Ohio) sent from Notre Dame Academy, Covington, papers on Christian Doctrine, Bible History, arithmetic, spelling, dictation, definitions, geography, United States history, Roman history, literature, astronomy, physics, botany, theory of vocal music, hints on letter-writing and specimens of penmanship.

The exhibit of the Sisters of Notre Dame included work from parish schools, as follows:—three schools in Covington dedicated as St. Augustine's, St. John's and Mother of God Schools; the first having three volumes of German, arithmetic, geography, history, composition, letter-writing, map-drawing and music; the second having two volumes of compositions, dictations, German, letter-writing and map-drawing; the third having three volumes of Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, spelling, German, music, penmanship and map-drawing. St. Mary's School, Alexandria, had one volume of arithmetic, German, composition, penmanship and spelling. The Sacred Heart School, Bellevue, had one volume of arithmetic, compositions, grammar, spelling, German and penmanship. St. Joseph's School, at Cold Springs, had one volume of catechism, compositions, German and penmanship. St. John's School, at Carrollton, had one volume of Bible History, catechism, arithmetic, geography, composition and United States history. St. Stephen's School, at Newport, had three volumes of penmanship, letter-writing, composition, dictation, arithmetic, phonography, German and map-drawing. St. Joseph's Orphanage, at Cold Springs, had a volume of Christian Doctrine, compositions, Bible History, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, dictation and German exercises. The papers in this exhibit were notable for that satisfactory finish peculiar to the work of painstaking pupils, under the efficient guidance of the Sisters of Notre Dame. The same may be said of the work from the Franciscan schools of the Diocese, and from the institutions in charge of the Ursuline Nuns, and not less impressive was the work from the schools of the Visitation Nuns and the Sisters of Providence. The last two Orders displayed work each from one school only; four volumes from the Visitation Academy, at Maysville, contained papers on history, grammar, analysis, physiology and map-drawing; one volume from St. Martin's Academy, at Newport, Sisters of Providence (of Kentucky), contained exercises in grammar, composition, history and arithmetic; in an album were displayed specimens of fancy needle-work.

The Franciscan exhibits, already commented upon, were from St. Aloysius' School, Covington, comprising six volumes of arithmetic, spelling, geography, composition, United States history, penmanship, Bible History and Christian Doctrine and from the Holy Family School, Ashland, two volumes of geography, penmanship, spelling, language, arithmetic, grammar, composition, physiology, Bible History, map and linear drawing. The Ursuline Nuns were represented by two schools, St. Francis, of Dayton, and the Corpus Christi School, of Newport, the former sending one volume of arithmetic, composition, German exercises and Christian Doctrine; the latter sending three volumes of drawing, history, arithmetic, German exercises and grammar.

The Brothers of Mary, in charge of the male department of St. Joseph's School, at Covington, sent twelve volumes of arithmetic, grammar, geography, analysis, composition, book-keeping, map-drawing and linear drawing, also a large, handsome relief map of the United States. It is needless to state that the papers, from the students in charge of the Brothers of Mary, were in all particulars worthy of their place in the great Exposition.

#### Sisters of Loretto.

Few phases of history are more interesting than that which shows the origin, life and progress of religious communities in the Catholic Church. The simplicity of the beginning of great things always affords food for pleasant thought; particularly is this the case when we find it in the record of any of the early religious foundations of our own country. The community for instance, with which we are now to make acquaintance, before examining its beautiful collective exhibit, originated in the wilds of Kentucky, in pioneer days, in the days of Father Badin and his apostolic labors. In fact, it was Father Badin's special friend and valued companion, the saintly Father Charles Nerinckx, who founded the community at Loretto, Kentucky, naming both the locality and the congregation of Sisters after the famous shrine in Italy. The title

assumed by the Sisters at first was that of "Lovers of Mary at the Foot of the Cross"; devout indeed, but cumbersome, it was readily condensed into the equally devout, and much more convenient name by which they are now known. The venerable founder lived to number one hundred members in his sacred family. Founded in 1812, it had increased to that number in twelve years, the Reverend Father dying Aug. 12, 1824, at St. Genevieve, Mo., where he was visiting a branch house of the Loretto Institute.

The fervor of the young community won high commendation from Bishop Flaget, who took the warmest interest in its growth and progress. The congregation now possesses four flourishing academies and six parochial schools in the Diocese of Louisville; one academy in the Diocese of Mobile; two academies in the Diocese of Kansas City, Kans.; four academies and three parochial schools in the Archdiocese of St. Louis; one academy and two parochial schools in the Diocese of Belleville; six academies in the Diocese of Denver; three academies in the Diocese of Kansas City, Mo.; five academies and one Industrial School in the Archdiocese of Santa Fe; one academy in the Vicariate-Apostolic of Arizona and one academy in the Diocese of Dallas.

The collective exhibit of the Sisters of Loretto filled the whole of alcove No. 64 and part of alcove No. 62, as our illustrations will show. The Ursuline Nuns shared alcove No. 62 with them, but it is easy to separate the exhibits, for it is a somewhat interesting fact that there was a distinct individuality about the various displays, and that, even in cases where all were equally beautiful, the work of each Order was easily distinguished. We will first consider the exhibits from schools in the Diocese of Louisville, since it is there that the Mother House of the Sisters of Loretto is situated.

Loretto Academy, Loretto, Ky., excelled in the extent of its display which comprised nine volumes of class work, a rich and varied exhibit of fancy work from the academy, and a richer and still more varied collection of fancy work from the convent, the former executed by the pupils and the latter by Sisters. The papers contained in the bound volumes were written by the pupils and treated of Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, algebra and geometry; grammar, rhetoric, literature, logic and composition; United States, ancient, natural and modern history; geography, physical geography and map-drawing; physiology, botany, natural history and astronomy; book-keeping and typewriting. The beautiful penmanship, the clear, concise style of expression and the pleasing methods of arrangement rendered the reading of these papers a most agreeable entertainment.

Will the reader please look at the illustration of alcove 62. That fire screen (on the wall at the right) was embroidered on plush in arrasene by a pupil of Loretto Academy; other pupils contributed the dainty, hand-painted celluloid and glassine ornaments, calendars and other fancy articles so tastefully arranged, also the child's dress of linen, made to look so lovely by tasteful trimmings of lace and insertion. The handsome picture in crayon and the three exquisite pieces in pastel, came from the same institution.

At the head of alcove 62, (see illustration) we can perceive the cope and preaching stole of white watered silk, embroidered with gold bullion, made by one of the Sisters; a cloth-of-gold vestment, too, embroidered with spangles and chenille, from a pattern of original design, was the work of religious hands, as were all the following precious articles:—a point-lace surplice of elegant design; two point-lace handkerchiefs, the patterns as dainty as they were beautiful; a table cover of linen ornamented with drawn work; a china water pitcher and tray hand-painted; a life-size crayon portrait of Right Reverend W. G. McCloskey, D.D., Bishop of Louisville (alcove 64, at the left); a hand-painted celluloid album containing amateur photographic views of points in and about Loretto Academy. Besides the beautiful fancy work and china painting, there was a musical and a literary display including an original operetta, the music composed by one of the Sisters; a poem, "The Legion of Antioch," and a hymn, "O Queen Immaculate!" both original, and a dialogue, "Hanschen," translated by one of the Sisters from French into German. St. Mary's Academy, Elizabethtown, presented, to the collective exhibit of the Loretto Sisters, a handsome blue silk dress made by the pupils, and trimmed with point-lace of their own manufacture. A beautiful point-lace fichu accompanied the dress, also the work of the pupils.

Bethlehem Academy, at St. John's, Hardin Co., sent, besides a handsome table-scarf, one volume of excellent papers on Christian Doctrine,

arithmetic, algebra, grammar, physiology, botany and astronomy. St. Augustine's Academy, Lebanon, sent one volume of creditable papers on Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, grammar, geography, United States and ancient history.

St. Benedict's Academy, Louisville, contributed very excellent and beautifully written papers on Catechism and Bible History, arithmetic, algebra, book-keeping, grammar, geography, United States, general and natural history, map-drawing, rhetoric, composition, zoology and botany. Among the fancy objects displayed there were from this academy, a silk pin-cushion trimmed with a handsome piece of point-lace, and two ivory-framed pictures in mezzotints, the subjects: "The Muses," "Thalio and Caliope," the work of one of the Sisters.

factory papers, almost profound, on natural philosophy, botany, geology, chemistry and astronomy. Similar adjectives might be justly applied to the ten volumes of papers on Christian Doctrine, algebra, mensuration, astronomy, botany, chemistry, geology and rhetoric from Loretto Academy, Florissant, Mo. From this academy came also a beautiful array of fancy articles:—a Japanese silk table cover; a silk banner on which was embroidered a pea fowl perched on a flowering tree (see illustrations of alcove No. 62); a table cover embroidered with silk; two handkerchiefs of point-lace; a lambrequin of green plush embroidered with chenille—this beautiful work was executed by the pupils. The Sisters contributed the following collection:—an oil painting (a portrait); the Latin cross painted in water colors; a set of ice-cream plates (12) and a platter,



ALCOVE NO. 62. EXHIBITS FROM ACADEMIES AND SCHOOLS OF VARIOUS PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES BY SISTERS OF LORETTO AND URSULINE NUNS.

The Loretto institutions in the Diocese of St. Louis will now claim our attention and the first that comes to mind is St. Vincent's, at Cape Girardeau, which sent the following collection of beautiful fancy objects and pieces of art:—an oil painting, representing a charming moonlight scene; two small plaques, bearing a wealth of sweet peas and apple blossoms; a handsome piece of tapestry, representing St. Agnes; three handkerchiefs of point-lace; a sofa cushion of silk, embroidered with silk; a white silk throw, the ends embroidered with colored silks. The music department contributed a piano duet "Souvenir of St. Vincent Waltzes," and the classes presented seven volumes of earnest papers on Christian Doctrine, logic and mental philosophy; careful papers on arithmetic, algebra and book-keeping; serious papers on United States and general history; interesting ones on literature and composition; clear and satis-

specimens of exquisite china painting; original designs painted on china with Roman gold; a volume of book-keeping and an original essay on "The Art of Teaching."

In the Diocese of Denver is Loretto Academy at Colorado Springs and St. Mary's Academy at Denver. The former sent an exhibit comprising one volume of class exercises in Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, book-keeping, grammar, rhetoric, composition, geography, history, mythology, natural philosophy, geology and botany; each subject was treated according to the best methods of presenting it and proved that careful work had been done in the class-room. The same can be stated of the two volumes from St. Mary's Academy of Denver, containing papers on the same subjects, and, in addition to them, essays on ancient and modern history, and examinations in spelling, reading and physical

geography. St. Mary's also sent a large folio, "royal" size, of crayon pictures and water-color paintings; a folio of pen and pencil drawings; seven cards of pretty kindergarten work; three maps and charts, for geography; eight cards, to assist the music teacher, by illustrating, for the pupil, the various positions of the hands on the key-board of the piano; four books filled with choice pictorial designs and two volumes of the school journal, "The Convent Echo."

Loretto Academy, St. Louis, contributed a unique piece of art, "The Mater Dolorosa," in pen-work, by one of the Sisters. The Diocese of Santa Fe was represented by five displays in the Loretto collection. Immaculate Conception Academy, Las Vegas, New Mexico, and the Academy of Our Lady of Light, Santa Fe, presented (the former in two

embroidered pillow-sham; several yards of hand-made thread lace; specimens of macrame work, a life-size crayon portrait of Longfellow and two large panels showing Swiss Alpine scenery, painted in oil. These pictures were in alcove 64, and are reproduced in our illustration. Annunciation Academy, at Mora, and Mt. Carmel Academy, at Socorro, New Mexico, contributed papers on the same subjects; the former having two and the latter six volumes of class work in Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, orthography, geography, history, physiology, music, compositions, essays and penmanship. The former presenting an oil painting (a portrait) and the latter a large anchor of celluloid decorated with artificial flowers. (See alcove 62, at right hand, near the corner.) A picture frame shaped like a horse-shoe, hand-painted



ALCOVE NO. 64. EXHIBITS FROM VARIOUS CITIES AND DIOCESES OF THE UNITED STATES BY THE SISTERS OF LORETTO, KY., SHOWING NORMAL, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND ART WORK.

volumes and the latter in five) papers on the same subjects, viz. — Christian Doctrine, catechism and Bible History; arithmetic, algebra, geometry and book-keeping; grammar, orthography and phonography; United States, natural and general history, geography and map-drawing; rhetoric, literature and composition; mental, moral and natural philosophy; geology, botany, astronomy and chemistry; physiology and physical culture; translations from Latin and Spanish into English; translations from English and Spanish. In addition to this written work, the academy at Las Vegas sent four oil paintings:—"The Fishing Boat is Ready," "A Moonlight Scene," "A Winter Scene" and a portrait of Archbishop Lamy. The academy at Santa Fe contributed three original compositions in music: "Mass of Our Lady of Light," "Loretto Chimes" and "Whisperings of Hope," from the pupils, and from the Sisters, an

and decorated with artificial flowers. (See alcove 62, at the head.) This school also presented two volumes of music. From the Loretto school of Taos, in the Diocese of Santa Fe, was sent quite an extensive display of needle-work, a pretty crochet shawl, a neat crochet thread tidy, handsome specimens of silk lace, a pair of fancy knitted silk mittens, a crochet neck-tie and a knitted banner. The material of this last-named object seemed rather strange but it was very beautiful. The piano solo, "I stand on Memory's Golden Shore," was an original contribution from the music department.

It was interesting to examine the needle-work from the Sacred Heart Industrial Indian School, Bernalillo, New Mexico. The dusky little pupils showed skill and taste in the crocheted hoods, zephyr baby capes and embroidered handkerchiefs. Very neat and pretty were the

cream linen throw and the child's white dress, the elegant underwear and the pretty calico dress displaying so much skill in plain sewing. The specimens of lace, wound on cards, and that used in trimming the white dress were very dainty in pattern and in make. Cards of bead work, moccasins, purses, etc., ornamented with bead work were just what we expected from these children, but the felt piano cover, the silk and plush crazy quilt and the set of honey comb dollies were surprises, so prettily were they finished.

The Visitation Academy, Las Cruces, New Mexico, in the Vicariate-Apostolic of Arizona, presented two volumes of papers on subjects we supposed to be unknown out there. The Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, grammar, geography and history did not surprise us; being taught by Sisters, they were sure to be well taught, and it was not wonderful that the pupils should reproduce them well; but when we met with fine, clear expositions of text-book teaching in regard to natural philosophy, physiology, geology, civil government, algebra and book-keeping, we were considerably surprised. English and Spanish translations were in order, of course, and made very presentable papers. Visitation Academy at Las Cruces, besides the written work already mentioned, sent for the fancy work display, a celluloid album, filled with photographic views; a plush table cover embroidered in arrasene and silk floss from original designs; a handsome plush table drape; a very pretty plush lambrequin; an elegant hand-painted white silk throw; also a volume of Longfellow's "Evangeline," written in short-hand.

It is a long journey from New Mexico to Alabama, but here we are, in Mobile, and made aware of the existence of St. Mary's Academy, a very suitable name for an abode in which Sisters of Loretto train the young.

This institution sent to the collective exhibit of the Order six volumes of papers on Christian Doctrine, spelling, arithmetic, algebra, book-keeping, grammar, rhetoric, literature, composition, geography, history, map-drawing, physiology, botany, astronomy, drawing and music. Its display of fancy work ranked next to that from the Mother House. It included two crocheted dresses, with silk trimmings; one pair of pillow shams, net work on linen; a shawl in ice wool and a white zephyr fascinator, edged with silk floss; a pink zephyr head-dress and a zephyr cape, both trimmed with silk; a tapestried sampler and a head-rest of plush, embroidered with silk; two scarfs etched in silk; two pairs of baby's socks and one pair of mittens, both crocheted; a plush piano scarf, a dresser scarf and a dress skirt, embroidered with silk. The art work comprised a landscape in oil, a life-sized portrait in oil and a chocolate set of hand-painted china.

Thus do we finish our consideration of the academic work of the pupils of Loretto, work so efficiently executed as to redound to the honor of both pupils and teachers.

The parish school work prepared under the direction of the Sisters of Loretto and exhibited at the World's Fair, came from New Mexico, Texas and Missouri. The Sacred Heart School, Bernalillo, contributed one volume of class exercises in Christian Doctrine, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, history and translations; Sacred Heart Industrial Indian School, in the same town, sent one volume of examination papers in Christian Doctrine, grammar, geography, history and hygiene. Excellent papers came from the hands of these Indian maidens.

The Sacred Heart School of El Paso del Norte, Texas, sent two volumes of bound work on Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, algebra, grammar, history, physiology, typewriting, book-keeping and music, also an original instrumental piano solo, by a Sister. St. Patrick's School, Kansas City, Mo., presented four volumes of very excellent papers on Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, grammar, United States and general history, geography, letter-writing, compositions, physics, physiology, geology, astronomy, specimens of penmanship and business forms.

From two schools in St. Louis, St. Kevin's and St. Michael's, six volumes (three each) were sent containing papers on Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, algebra, grammar, composition, United States and general history, physical geography, book-keeping, philosophy and drawing.

The Sacred Heart School of Conejos, Colo., sent a stole embroidered and tapestried in zephyr and bead work by little children, a very curious specimen of needle-work, and quite unique among church vestments.

St. Joseph's Academy, Cairo, Ill., presented a white embroidered handkerchief, and a white linen center-piece worked in colored silk.

## The Diocese of Pittsburg.

Yielding to the request of the Fifth Council of Baltimore, the Holy See divided the Diocese of Philadelphia, in 1843, and founded, on August 7th, the Diocese of Pittsburg, appointing Very Reverend Michael O'Connor its first Bishop. Being in Rome at the time, the Bishop elect was consecrated there, on the glorious feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary into Heaven. Though he was an American missionary of Irish birth (1810), Bishop O'Connor had the good fortune to receive ordination in the Eternal city, in 1833, and to receive his elevation to the episcopacy there in 1843. These happy associations could but serve to draw closer, in Bishop O'Connor's case, the ties that bind every faithful ecclesiastic to the See of Peter.

It was a happy augury for the future of the new Diocese whose first Bishop had been thus distinguished. Successively a missionary, a professor in the Diocesan Seminary of the Diocese of Philadelphia, a pastor in Pittsburg and Vicar General in Philadelphia, Bishop O'Connor's experience had been wide and his peculiar fitness for his high office, had been well proven.

In 1750, so little was known of the part of the country which became the Diocese of Pittsburg a century later, that none could tell whether the Ohio River rose in Pennsylvania or Virginia. Even in 1798, there existed from Lake Erie to Conewago, from the first hills of the Alleghany to the Ohio, no priest, no church, except a little oratory served by Father Brauers, a Holland Franciscan whose congregation consisted of a few savages. And yet Father Brauers was not the first priest, nor the first Franciscan either, who offered the Holy Sacrifice in western Pennsylvania; certainly he was not the last. Erected into a Diocese in 1843, in 1878 it had a Catholic population of 60,000, in care of eighty priests and in possession of ninety churches. When Father Brauers was teaching his savage parishioners, that part of Pennsylvania was claimed by France; in fact the whole valley of the Ohio was comprised in the Letters Patent of Louisiana, in 1712.

All who are acquainted with the colonial history of our country know the part played in our colonial wars by the garrisons of forts once standing on ground now included in the Diocese of Pittsburg. It is indeed historic soil and deeply watered with the blood of friends and foes and savage chieftains. Very interesting is the account given by John Gilmary Shea of this locality in his "History of the Catholic Church in the United States," from which we have gathered facts for our sketches of the various Dioceses that displayed exhibits at the World's Columbian Exposition. In western Pennsylvania appeared, in 1799, that grand being, nobleman and priest, Father (Prince) Gallitzin; there he built churches and founded villages to which he attracted Catholic populations by advantageous grants of land and superior spiritual benefits. While he labored among the simple people of this tract, then so wild, his father, a Russian Prince, was ambassador to Holland, as he had been shortly before to France, and his mother, a member of the German nobility, was leading a gay life in the midst of riches and luxury. But we must not linger with Prince de Gallitzin, charming as we should find his personality; however he belongs to the traditions of this Diocese and his influence has not yet died out. He was the second priest ordained in America; the first to receive all the Holy Orders in this country. Dear reader, if you have not already done so, do not fail to read the life of this remarkable man whose memory is one of the glories of the Pittsburg Diocese.

A vast city now extends its buildings over the spot where the *Re-collets* of France first said mass; where the future Bishop of a part of Kentucky, Abbé Flaget, spent six months, till the waters of the Ohio should subside sufficiently to permit him to pursue his way to Vincennes, where stood Fort Duquesne, the object of so much warfare and where an Irish settlement was founded in 1796, the mustard seed which has grown into a flourishing Diocesan tree. Rev. F. X. O'Brien became, in 1807, its first resident priest, building, in the following year, St. Patrick's church. He was succeeded in Pittsburg by Father Charles B. Maguire, an Irish Franciscan, who resolved to build, on a hill on Grand Street, a cathedral, long before there was any mention of a Bishop for Pittsburg; thus was St. Paul's Church constructed. Father Maguire did not live to see it consecrated; it was dedicated one year after his death. He was succeeded by Father John O'Rielly, who was replaced by Father O'Con-

nor who became the first Bishop of Pittsburg. Near Pittsburg was the locality which became, in Westmoreland County, the cradle of the Benedictine Order in America. The Poor Clares also made an early settlement near this city, fourteen of them founding a convent under the spiritual direction of Father Van de Wezer, a Belgian Dominican. Many French Catholics, refugees from the Reign of Terror, settled in this part of Pennsylvania. Sad stories are told of some of these French colonies and their loss of the faith, while of others heroic incidents are quoted, deeds performed that were worthy of the martyrs; but alas! in some cases not only did the sheep wander but the shepherds likewise. The German settlers, who gathered here in 1839 and were served by the Redemptorist Fathers, gave a more edifying page to the early history of the diocese.

In 1837, four Sisters of Charity, from Emmitsburg, opened a school in Pittsburg, but it was during the administration of Bishop O'Connor that schools, convents and monasteries sprang up in every direction. When returning from Rome, after his consecration, he passed through Ireland and induced a colony of Sisters of Mercy to come to his diocese in America. This was the first foundation of the Sisters of Mercy in



RT. REV. RICHARD PHELAN, D.D.

the United States, the origin of the houses in Chicago and elsewhere. The Bishop, having thus provided for the young girls of his charge, sought instructors for the boys and introduced the Brothers of the Presentation, but a strange Providence pursued them; one died, one returned to Ireland, one became a priest and two were struck dead by lightning on the public street, so only one Brother and two novices survived, an insufficient force to keep up the school. They were replaced by Brothers of the Third Order of St. Francis who taught the sons of parents who were engaged constantly in toil. A college was needed for those who could afford more time and money in gaining an education, hence the Bishop invited the Benedictines to establish themselves in his diocese. After an existence of only nine years in the country, the original community of nineteen members that had come from Bavaria in 1846, had increased to one hundred and fifty, occupying five monasteries. The first superior, Father Boniface Wimmer, was elevated to the dignity of Mitred Abbot of the Benedictines in America, the first to hold that high position in this country.

The Sisters of Notre Dame, originally from Germany, were also established in the diocese by Bishop O'Connor, and in 1852, he welcomed

three Passionist priests and one Brother who founded an Institute of the Barefooted Clerks of the Holy Cross at Birmingham, near Pittsburg.

The zealous Bishop, having petitioned to have the diocese divided, was himself appointed to the new Diocese of Erie, but, owing to the earnestly expressed regrets of his former diocesans, he was restored to Pittsburg, and Bishop Young, who had declined the latter place, went cheerfully to take charge of Erie. On his return to his former charge, Bishop O'Connor erected a magnificent new cathedral at a cost of \$80,000, an immense sum at that time. It was dedicated, June 24th, 1855, seventeen bishops being in attendance. Five years later, 1860, the hard-working prelate, bending beneath a heavy burden of ill health, resigned his See; the Pope was forced, by the nature of the Bishop's trouble, which affected his brain, to accept the resignation. Since that date the diocese has had three bishops, Right Reverend M. Domenee, translated to the Diocese of Allegheny in 1876, Right Reverend J. Tuigg, 1876 to 1889, and the present incumbent, Right Reverend Richard Phelan, D.D.

Right Reverend R. Phelan, Bishop of Pittsburg, was born in the Emerald Isle, near Ballyragget, in County Kilkenny, famed far and wide for its natural beauties, the very smile of God seeming to rest upon it. The wonder is that every favored son of the locality is not a priest, every graceful daughter a nun, there is so much in the surroundings to lead the mind to God and to keep it fixed upon Him. Bishop Phelan's parents were blest with an abundance of this world's possessions; Ireland was not to them the sorrowful mother she is to many, and yet four of their nine children came to America; Richard, the youngest of the nine, being one of the number. One of his brothers is Very Reverend Patrick Canon-Phelan, P.P., in the Diocese of Ossory, Ireland. A sheltered childhood was his; tutors being supplied him under the roof of his own home, until he had acquired the elements of his education. Even at that early age, he felt an attraction to the priesthood, hence his parents obtained for him admittance to St. Kiernan's College, Kilkenny, to pursue the highest branches of study. Having determined to devote himself to the American missions, he was ready to respond, with the hearty, zealous offering of himself, to Bishop O'Connor, of Pittsburg, when he applied to St. Kiernan's College for students, to accompany him on his return to his distant See.

Arriving in America, in 1850, Richard Phelan resumed his studies in the old seminary of St. Michael, in South Pittsburg. In September, 1851, he took up his abode in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, where he associated intimately with men who have since attained great prominence among the Catholic clergy of the United States. There he received minor orders and there he was ordained Sub-deacon by Archbishop Kenrick. When the Diocese of Erie was founded, April 29, 1853, and Bishop O'Connor was translated to the new See, Richard Phelan, though only a deacon at the time, was chosen for Erie. Bishop O'Connor, as we have already learned, continued to administer the affairs of Pittsburg and there Richard Phelan was consecrated a priest, on May 4, 1854.

Father Phelan's first mission was in some remote and desolate spot in Indiana Co., but he did not remain long in such retirement. In a short time, he returned to the Cathedral City, to find it in the grasp of Asiatic cholera; offering his services which were gladly accepted, the brave young priest remained among the ill and the dying, until the plague abated, when he returned to his parish. From there he was soon summoned to aid in attending the congregation of St. Paul's grand cathedral. Distinguished for his fine mental abilities, and remarkable for his strong, firm character, he was frequently changed from one parish to another, as need arose for a display of more than ordinary qualities. Organizing parishes, establishing order where confusion had reigned, bringing harmony out of the most discordant elements, and throwing light on darkest difficulties,—thus passed his early years in the priesthood. After many transfers, from one place that needed him to another that needed him more, he was appointed pastor of St. Peter's Church, Allegheny City, in place of Reverend Tobias Mullen who had been made Bishop of Erie, in 1868. He had been Vicar-General to both Bishop Domenee and Bishop Tuigg, and, on Aug. 2, 1885, was consecrated co-adjutor to the latter, *cum jure successionis*, and with the titular See, Cybara. He remained, however, at the church in Allegheny City, which he had served twenty-three years as its pastor, until the death of Bishop Tuigg, in 1889, made him sole Bishop of Pittsburg, and brought him there to reside.

This brief outline of Bishop Phelan's past life furnishes some indi-

cations of what his future may be, in many respects. If one trait of his character be stronger than another, it is his conservatism, which has preserved him from all rashness and has run his life in a mold of dignified peacefulness and well-tempered zeal.

Right Reverend R. Phelan is in his sixty-fifth year, fine looking and remarkably well preserved. His thirty-seven years of pastoral labor and episcopal cares have passed lightly upon his head, form and heart. His firmly set, compact figure of medium height, his dark hair, slightly mixed with gray, and his strong, intelligent features are familiar to nearly every resident of Pittsburg and vicinity. He has not only lived among the people, but he has moved among them, plain and unostentatious in word and manner, shunning lion popularity, yet ever on hand

the Columbian Exposition by appointing, at an early date, the following Diocesan committee:—Rev. A. A. Lambing, Rev. Regis Canevin, Rev. Martin Singer, O. S. B., and J. Sullivan, secretary. Under their active and efficient superintendence, alcoves 47, 49 and 51 were filled with an exceedingly gratifying exhibit.

There was shown what had been done in the educational sphere by Fathers of the Holy Ghost, Benedictine Fathers, Capuchin Fathers, Brothers of Marv, Sisters of Mercy, Sisters of Mercy of Loretto, Sisters of Divine Providence, Sisters of Charity, Sisters of St. Benedict, of St. Francis, of St. Ursula and of St. Joseph. A goodly array of distinguished Orders, the church's gallant armies against ignorance and sin. Well have they labored in the Pittsburg Diocese and



TABLE OF DICTIONARIES, ALCOVE NO. 47. HOLY GHOST COLLEGE AND URSULINE ACADEMY, PITTSBURG.  
ST. VINCENT'S SEMINARY, BEATTY, PA.; ST. FIDELIS' COLLEGE, HERMAN, PA.

for duty, joining with his clergy in the zealous labors for which they are remarkable.

Bishop Phelan's Diocese now possesses two hundred and five churches, two hundred and eighty-eight priests, one Diocesan seminary, five seminaries for religious orders, four colleges, three preparatory seminaries for boys, six academies, one hundred and sixteen parochial schools with an attendance of thirty-two thousand five hundred and seventy-nine children and a Catholic population of two hundred and six thousand.

Two industrial schools, four orphan asylums, three hospitals, one home for working girls, and two homes for the aged poor testify to the charity of the Catholics of the Pittsburg Diocese.

Bishop Phelan showed his interest in the educational department of

valiantly did they stand their ground at the World's Fair, where huge prejudices had to be combated. How well the intellectual warfare was carried on, we will proceed to show in our descriptions of exhibits.

The Holy Ghost College, Pittsburg, is in charge of the devoted, scholarly priests of the Order of the Holy Ghost. It was represented in the exhibit by seven volumes of bound work, consisting of papers on all the collegiate branches of study. It is needless to state that the Christian Doctrine prepared under such supervision, was worthy of close attention and repaid careful reading. The papers on arithmetic, algebra, geometry and trigonometry showed a thorough knowledge of mathematical principles and of the best methods of applying them. Book-keeping was well written and its theories followed out in a clear, practical style; the various business forms, too, were all that could be

desired for young men, were they about to test their knowledge by engaging in real business pursuits.

A wide knowledge of ancient and modern history was displayed and with it a command of language, such as results from careful study of rhetoric and literature. The papers on these subjects proved how close had been the attention given them, but it was proved still better by the well expressed and thoughtful compositions. The exhibit from this college gave an unusually extensive display of work in the classical and the modern languages; Latin, French and Greek compositions,—no easy matter,—quite different from the comparatively easy task of translation, for instance. Then there were essays on Columbus, in Latin, Greek, French, German and Polish; lengthy essays, in beautiful penmanship, according to the characters used, and of exquisite expression, according to the requirements of the grammar of the language in use, so far as the writer of this was competent to judge. A volume of free-hand and mechanical drawings gave great pleasure to the artistic taste, and the three framed anatomical drawings were scientifically satisfactory. These may be noticed in the illustration of alcove No. 47. At the head of the alcove are the anatomical charts.

St. Vincent's College, Beatty, in charge of the Benedictine Fathers, ranks high among the educational institutions of the land. As previously stated, the Pittsburg Diocese was the cradle of the Benedictine Order in America, and there have its members been making steady progress towards that perfection in all things which is the aim of religious life and religious labor.

The exhibit of nine bound volumes of collegiate work was superlatively fine, in all desirable qualities. The lower branches, arithmetic, grammar, geography, spelling and history, were given as becoming the foundation studies of the elegant and massive superstructure of collegiate branches. Algebra, geometry and trigonometry were presented in a style that showed depth in comprehension and keenness in application. Christian Doctrine as presented by the lower classes, was creditable to the authors of the papers and interesting to the readers.

The advanced students presented theological papers, papers on Church History, mental philosophy, dogmatic theology, moral theology, and Holy Scripture that were pronounced, by competent judges, to be the highest work of the kind displayed anywhere in the educational department of the World's Fair. Comparisons are odious and we have made it our strict rule to avoid them utterly. The judgment given above is quoted; we are not judges of theological work. Doubtless there are scores of colleges and seminaries that could have presented a similar display, but they did not, so let the venerable Benedictine Order have the honor due to zealous effort, even though successful effort be all in which their students excelled.

The language display from this institution was likewise most extensive, and, no doubt, admirable all through; we could not judge of all; sixteen languages would daunt almost any American scholar; that is, the country at large is not aware of the existence within its boundaries of a scholar competent to judge of papers written in sixteen different languages. The papers were there, however; if such a Solomon had been among us at the Columbian Exposition, he could have read original essays, written by students of St. Vincent's College, in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, English, French, German, Irish, Italian, Spanish, Russian, Hungarian, Slavonian, Scandinavian, Polish, Lithuanian and Bohemian. A cosmopolitan school surely, if these languages were represented, even in part, by natives of the lands where they are spoken. After this evidence of many-sided nationality, one looked with interest at the contents of the two volumes of photographs of students and professors, striving to discover the natives of the many lands represented in the language exhibit.

The wall display comprised nineteen framed photographs, some of which may be discerned in the illustration of alcove 47, just below the charts from the Holy Ghost College.

From St. Fidelis' College, Herman, Pa., in charge of the Capuchin Fathers, there was a small but choice exhibit of six volumes of beautifully demonstrated mathematical work, arithmetic, algebra, geometry and trigonometry; well written and excellently expressed papers on the common branches, grammar, geography, history, and thoughtful essays on the natural sciences. Here again we find many tongues, not quite the babel we found in St. Vincent's midst, but a fair knowledge, nevertheless, of languages—classic and modern, displayed by compositions in English, Latin, Greek, German and French.

St. Mary's Academy, Pittsburg, is in charge of the Sisters of Mercy.

Who could have a better right to live and labor here, than those whose cradle was here and to whom this Diocese has been a nursery, whence Sisters of Mercy have gone forth to find new fields in many directions? St. Mary's Academy contributed work from the various academic grades,—one sending papers on arithmetic, grammar, geography, American history and book-keeping; the arithmetic in perfect order, the principles carefully defined, the problems and their solutions written out with admirable exactness; the grammar comprising correctly answered questions and carefully parsed and analyzed sentences; the geography and history not widely separated and the book-keeping a model of order and neatness.

The higher classes presented algebra, with its pretty work; geometry, its figures so prettily drawn and its theorems so carefully demonstrated; trigonometry, interesting and showy, its problems calling for very dainty drawings. From those classes, too, came well written papers on general history, and very thoughtful ones on physiology, chemistry and astronomy. Exercises in stenography and typewriting showed skill in a bread-earning acquirement. Compositions in Latin and Greek showed a laudable attempt in the young ladies to rival their brothers in the colleges referred to above.

Whatever the attainments in Latin and Greek might be, certainly some of St. Mary's pupils could paint china and do exquisite embroidery. A case of hand painted china, as shown in the illustration of alcove 49, displayed exquisite taste as well as skill, each dainty piece worth almost its weight in gold. Four pieces of sewing and embroidery proved skill of another kind, as did the three framed maps, drawn by the pupils; nimble fingers and careful instruction united to form a very pleasing result. One of these maps was copied from Toscanelli's as used by Columbus, and another was of Pittsburg.

St. Xavier's Academy, of Beatty, also in charge of Sisters of Mercy, sent an elaborate display. Seventeen volumes of school work included a very pleasing treatment of history, grammar and geography; a careful, reverent exposition of important chapters in Church History; and gracefully written essays, their thoughtfulness and their polish resulting, largely, from an extensive knowledge of literature. Such were the papers displayed by the academy. Four paper covered booklets contained work on natural philosophy, with five or six pictures, in colors, on each cover. The essays on music had beautiful parchment covers, ornamented with musical designs in colors.

Six charts (see Illus. of alcove 51), the lines of crimson and gold on sheets of glazed linen, displayed outlines of Church History, very handsomely designed and skillfully executed; six folios contained charts on natural history and the illustrations were exceptionally fine. The folio on botany contained a rare collection of algae, also many fine illustrations.

The special feature of this exhibit was a large folio volume containing genealogical charts of the French and English rulers given on twenty sheets of oiled paper on which the diagrams were drawn in colors, making a very handsome piece of work. A three paneled fire-screen embroidered with silk was the only specimen of fancy work.

The Sisters of Mercy were represented still further by a display from St. Aloysius' Academy, Loretto. Seventeen volumes of academic work, executed in first class academic style, redounded to the honor of the order and of the institution. The four branches of mathematics appeared in the varied perfection each one's peculiarities necessitate. The physical and natural sciences were presented, each with its possibilities as to definition, expression and illustration fully realized.

An exceedingly meritorious feature of this display was its charts and its relief map of South America. A relief map is simple enough to look at, but when it comes to constructing one, with due regard to geographical and scientific requirements, one finds how difficult it is and how much skill it requires. "A Chart of American History," about 6x4 ft. in size (see Illus. of alcove 51), bore in colors the escutcheon of each state; along the top margin, was printed, in gold, "Columbus, 1492-1892." Below this inscription were portraits in pen-work of all the presidents of the United States, of the greatest generals of our Revolutionary and Civil Wars, and of our best authors; surrounding these portraits were pen-printed dates and statements of facts, relating to the personages portrayed by the pen pictures.

Another handsome wall piece in this display was the "Chart of Universal Biography" (see Illus. of alcove 51), mounted like a map; it bore a picture of a number of mountain peaks, on the sides of which

were inscribed, at various heights, the names of great men. The position of the name, in relation with the mountain top, was in harmony with the rank of its bearer in his particular sphere, literary, scientific or political. Besides the charts, the wall display included many beautiful water color sketches from nature, also several exquisite flower pieces in water colors. A handsome easel, of some rich variety of hard wood, graced the alcove, as will be seen in our illustration. The carving, so skillfully executed, was the work of the pupils and of their teachers in this industrial art.

As we returned to the Pittsburg domain in the educational empire, after an intermission of some sort, our attention was caught by an open album showing handsome chart work and some beautiful pencil draw-

graphy, history, grammar, spelling, algebra, Bible History, with pencil and pen drawings to illustrate the work, also a volume of map and free hand drawing, with a card bearing beautiful specimens of penmanship, plain and ornamental. St. Ann's Benedictine Academy contributed a volume of creditable papers on Christian Doctrine.

Mount Galitzin Academy, in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, presented two volumes containing class work in Christian Doctrine, Church History, civil government, history, grammar, literature and spelling. This institution is situated in Ebensburg, which town was honored by the excellent work of its Catholic daughters, as shown in the small but choice exhibit. Greensburg, too, was honored; for there is situated St. Joseph's Academy, the Mother House of an independent



EXHIBIT OF DIOCESE OF PITTSBURG. (ALCOVE NO. 49). SCHOOLS OF BROTHERS OF MARY, SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE, SISTERS OF CHARITY, SISTERS OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE, SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS AND SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

ings. It was from St. Benedict's Academy, Allegheny, in charge of Benedictine Sisters. The charts presented historical facts; eminent English and American personages had their names inscribed on a tinted square space in the middle of a page, one large square to each page, and about it as many other squares of various tints and shapes as the size of the page permitted; in each of these pretty divisions of space was inscribed some date, or some fact relating to the individual whose name was in the center. In somewhat similar manner was given the description and history of the five races of human beings, a pencil drawing of a specimen of each race accompanying the chart treating of that race. These charts were about 30x20 inches in size. From this institution there were, also, sixteen volumes of real Benedictine work (that is a very complimentary proper adjective), papers on catechism, arithmetic, geo-

Order of the Sisters of Charity, who sent a small but very pleasing exhibit. This comprised one volume each of Christian Doctrine, Church History, grammar, word analysis, orthography, geography and arithmetic, treated after the most approved methods of teaching grammar school branches. The following academic branches were disposed of, in pretty penmanship and with an excellent expression of correct statements, viz.: algebra, geometry, physical geography, physiology, natural philosophy, astronomy, botany, literature and history. A volume of music, with its theories and its recommendations for proper practice, did justice to the heavenly science and won praise for St. Joseph's class. Another volume or album contained a beautiful collection of water color sketches. The wall display included three oil paintings, presented in the illustration of alcove 49, as also are the seven pieces of hand-painted china, so

exquisite in design, coloring and execution. The bound work was worthy of special commendation, because every subject, even dull grammar, was illustrated handsomely with drawings. Among the water color pictures were several large, elegant flower pieces painted on tinted paper which increased the beauty of the effect.

One of Pittsburg's special glories is its Ursuline Academy, and well did it stand by the honor of the city and that of the Diocese at the Columbian Exposition.

The pupils of the Ursuline Nuns presented an exhibit of great variety and marked excellence, including five volumes of grade work, handsome charts, mechanical drawings, maps and oil paintings, also nine pieces of embroidery. The grade work, with its exact papers on four branches of mathematics, its excellent exposition of important historical information, its clear and solid display of the principles and facts of the natural and the physical sciences, and its charming papers on rhetoric and literature, was delightful to read; so also were the compositions in English, French and German, each being true to the genius of the language in which it was written. The embroidery was executed in silk, on flannel and on linen. An oil painting representing "The Deathbed of Columbus," a scene similar to that shown in a large picture exhibited in La Rabida, may be seen standing on the floor at the head of alcove 47, as presented in our illustration.

The charts were beautifully mounted and very artistically decorated. One, about 50x35 inches in size, bearing the inscription "Universal History," was painted in water colors, a different tint for each nation; on this tint was inscribed, in pretty pen-work, an abbreviated history of that particular nation, showing its progress from its origin to the date of the Columbian Exposition. The names of its noted men were arranged according to the century that each illuminated; and its great events were placed in like manner. The principal nations having been thus presented, the chart was finished by a fine pen etching of three beautiful figures representing the Arts and their principal attributes.

Another was botanical; around the margin was a border of very pretty conventional designs; within this border was a space, about 30x40 inches, where were represented, in dainty colors, and well magnified, all the parts, even the most delicate, of several typical plants, as described by Jessieu's system. A third, about 35x25 inches, represented the various styles of architecture, ancient and modern, the tints of the various kinds of marble being imitated in watercolor painting. The explanations and notes were given in beautiful ornamental penmanship. A fourth was mathematical, displaying exquisitely drawn geometrical figures and illustrations of other mathematical principles. A fifth, about 30x20 inches, presented, in a charming style, the interesting subject of English and French history, from the Norman Conquest to the date of the Columbian Exposition. At a glance, one saw the names of contemporaneous English and French sovereigns, with the chief events of each one's reign. The several dynasties were prettily indicated in various colors and shades. The national flags likewise appeared in the proper colors. A sixth, about 40x30 inches in size, showed Bible History and Church History, from the Creation to the present pontificate. On this were shown centuries, epochs and years in various colors and shades, with the chief events handsomely pen printed. A seventh, perhaps 25x35 inches in size, gave information regarding that subject at one time so romantic in interest and so important in chivalry, *viz.*:—"Heraldry." Shields and coats of arms, in colors, illustrated the various degrees of knighthood and of merit, as formerly shown by heraldic colors. The border and the center piece were in perfect harmony with the rest of the chart, the former being made up of heraldic designs and the latter being a compact coat of arms, displaying supporters, mantling device and crest. This chart was the work, we understand, of one of the pupils. If her father possessed a private library, he must have been proud to adorn one of its vacant wall spaces with this handsome piece of pen and brush work. The eighth in the series, 25x35 inches, not less handsome than the others, referred to United States history. At the head of the chart was the American escutcheon, in colors. Beneath two gracefully draped flags were pen printed the names of the important personages and events of our history, from the days of Washington to those of Cleveland, inclusive.

The last one of this beautiful, this almost priceless collection, was a chart of penmanship, displaying the various styles, both plain and orna-

mental. Each specimen was written within the boundary lines of an exquisitely drawn geometrical figure. Each pupil's calligraphy was shown in the inscribing of a quotation from some great author, or the proverbs of various nations and all was completed by the beautifully penned command, "Let Your Light Shine!" This last was the fitting motto of the school and its exhibit was literal obedience. (See all these charts in illustration of alcove 47.)

The work of the forty-five parochial schools of this Diocese was in harmony with that found all through the Catholic Educational Exhibit. It was practical, thorough and up to the times in every particular; equal in all progressive points to the best public school work, it yet excelled it in the requirements of beauty and art and in that subtle refinement that distinguishes the religious from the purely worldly work, in whatever department it may be. Everywhere the parochial schools displayed beautiful drawings, handsome maps and charts, in colors and illustrations, in pencil drawing, to adorn their bound volumes.

The twelve parish schools, in charge of the Sisters of Charity, also their exhibits, were as follows:—In Pittsburg, Holy Cross School displayed papers on Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, grammar, United States history, geography, map-drawing, dictations, spelling; illustrated, all of them, with pencil sketches; Sacred Heart School, Christian Doctrine, grammar, United States history, spelling, catechism, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography and pencil drawing; St. James' School, Christian Doctrine, history, grammar, arithmetic and spelling; St. John's School Christian Doctrine, United States history, orthography, geography, grammar; St. John Baptist's School, the same studies as just mentioned, with drawing in addition; St. Kiernan's, the same; St. Malachy's, the same and in addition algebra, book-keeping and stenography; St. John's School of Altoona, sent papers on Church History, the four common branches of mathematics, natural philosophy, astronomy, general history, geography, intellectual philosophy and literature; Johnstown, St. Columba's School gave papers on Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, grammar, history, algebra, stenography; Scottsdale, St. John's School presented exercises in Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, history, geography and composition. The papers from St. Joseph's School, Sharpsburg, were on the same subjects as those just mentioned, so also were those from St. James' School, Wilkinsburg, with the addition of algebra and book-keeping.

The schools in charge of the Sisters of Mercy made exhibits as follows: Of Pittsburg, St. Agnes' School, Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, algebra, grammar, geography, spelling, United States history and map-drawing; St. Benedict's (pupils colored), Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, spelling, dictation and four pieces of plain sewing; St. Bridget's, five volumes Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, grammar, Church History, United States history, geography and map-drawing; St. Mary of Mercy School, Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, grammar, history, geography and drawing; St. Mary's School, two volumes of Christian Doctrine, book-keeping, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, grammar, literature, stenography and one chart, after Toscanelli's map, of the voyages of Columbus; St. Paul's School, both male and female departments, the former contributing three volumes of Christian Doctrine, geography, history, grammar, arithmetic, maps, two framed maps and a folio of map and freehand drawings; the latter, presented five volumes of Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, grammar, letter writing, dictation, composition, maps in colors and three folios of freehand and map drawings; St. Patrick's, two volumes of Christian Doctrine, United States history, grammar, dictation and arithmetic.

From other parts of the Diocese, parts outside the See city, the Sisters of Mercy were represented by work from two schools in Allegheny, St. Andrew's and St. Peter's, the former sending two volumes of Christian Doctrine, history, grammar, spelling, arithmetic, derivation of words and one folio of maps; the latter sending two volumes of Christian Doctrine, grammar, penmanship and book-keeping; St. Thomas' School of Braddock sent one volume of Christian Doctrine, grammar, United States history, geography and physiology; the Immaculate Conception School, Connellsville, presented seven volumes of Church History, etymology, grammar, arithmetic, physiology, rhetoric, chronology and two handsome historical maps; Holy Family School, Latrobe, sent two volumes of Christian Doctrine, grammar, Latin roots, English derivatives, algebra, arithmetic, geography, compositions, stenography, typewriting; from St. Coleman's School, Turtle Creek and St. Mathew's, Tyrone, there were two volumes of Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, grammar, history, geography, familiar science and compositions; with these, we

finish the educational exhibit of the Sisters of Mercy of the Pittsburg Diocese. Their displays are presented in the illustration of alcove 51.

The Sisters of St. Francis exhibited parish school work from St. Peter's, St. George's, St. Joseph's and the female department of St. Michael's, all located in the city of Pittsburg. The last named contributed eighteen volumes of elegantly written and excellently expressed papers on Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, grammar, history, geography, English and German compositions, orthography and drawing, also forty-eight crayon drawings, twenty-one mechanical and architectural drawings, ten maps and five charts for penmanship. These maps and charts may be seen in the illustrations of alcove 49. From the other three schools mentioned above were sent twelve volumes of Christian Doctrine,

of Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, grammar, history, spelling, derivation of words, book-keeping, English and German compositions, one folio of maps and thirteen charts for drawing lessons.

The Sisters of St. Joseph sent work from Borough School, Galitzin, St. Francis de Sales' School, Chartiers; St. John's, Johnstown; and Tunnell Hill School, Tunnell Hill, comprised in seventeen volumes of Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, language, book-keeping, literature, spelling, history, grammar, biography, civil government, map drawing, algebra, German and physiology. The Sisters of Mercy of Loretto, St. Paul's School and St. Peter's School, both in Butler, presented three volumes of parish school work of the grammar school grades and one of fine historical and geographical charts, the proper



EXHIBIT OF DIOCESE OF PITTSBURG. (ALCOVE NO. 51).

EXHIBITS OF ACADEMIES AND PARISH SCHOOLS OF SISTERS OF MERCY.

arithmetic, grammar, English and German compositions, dictations and penmanship. The Franciscan Sisters had exhibits from five schools outside the city of Pittsburg: St. Joseph's and St. Mary's of Johnstown sent seven volumes of Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, grammar, history, geography, English and German compositions; St. Anthony's of Millvale, St. Joseph's of Mt. Oliver and St. Mary's of Sharpsburg sent twelve volumes on the same subjects as those just mentioned.

St. Peter's and St. Paul's School, Pittsburg, in charge of the Sisters of Divine Providence, contributed one volume of Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English and German compositions. The Benedictine Sisters were represented by the following parish school work:—St. Joseph's and St. Mary's Schools, Allegheny, five volumes

combination, for history and geography should be, ever and always, companion studies.

Thus we close the extensive and highly honorable exhibit from the Diocese of Pittsburg. Words of commendation are needless; the mere mention of the features of the work has shown its value. Suffice it to say that the parish school work, though including lower branches than that from academies, was, in every particular a worthy foundation for the academical work to succeed it, should the pupils continue to attend school. Nothing earthly is exactly perfect, but so few and so small were the imperfections in the work displayed, it would be unjust and unkind to point them out. All honor to the faithful teachers and students of the Pittsburg Diocese!

**A Complete Summary of the Exhibits of the Province of Cincinnati.**

**THE ARCHDIOCESE OF CINCINNATI.**

*Brothers of Mary.*

St. Mary's Institute, Dayton:—*Students' Work*: Nineteen volumes: Grammar, rhetoric, composition, literature, map drawing, geography, commercial law, business forms, arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry, physics, chemistry (actual laboratory work), three volumes book-keeping (actual business practice), one volume phonography, one volume typewriting, three volumes penmanship, one volume pen drawing, one volume color studies, four volumes freehand drawing, one volume landscapes, seventeen large architectural drawings (actual measurement), twenty large crayon drawings, six water-colors from still life, five crayon drawings from cast, twenty-two water-color studies and one large drawing (Lavis). *Normal Work*: Ten pen drawings; "Our Father" and "In Memoriam," pen drawings by members of the faculty, photographs of buildings, classes, laboratories, sodalities, etc., by members of the faculty, a grand course of linear drawing. *Preparatory Normal School*: *Normal Work*: Sixty-two specimens of floral environs with description, seventy specimens of penmanship, thirty pen drawings, fifty crayon outlines from cast, thirty-two crayon drawings from the flat, eight crayon drawings from the object, thirty-one crayon drawings from the cast, six crayons from relief, three pastel drawings, five charcoal drawings, six water colors from still life, six water-color studies (copied), six etchings, fifteen specimens of automatic pen-work, three topographical maps (actual measurement), twenty-seven mechanical measurements, four architectural drawings (actual measurement), three mechanical drawings (Lavis), two architectural drawings, perspective (actual measurement), orders of architecture constructed from scale, seven gothic constructions, one relief map of St. Mary's Institute grounds (actual surveys). *Students' Work*: Three volumes: Christian Doctrine, three volumes, Bible and Church History, six volumes English and German compositions and commercial law, six volumes: English and German dictations, exercises and grammar, one volume rhetoric and literature, one volume United States, ancient and Bible History, medieval history general geography, five volumes book-keeping (actual business practice), three volumes physics, one volume chemistry, nine volumes arithmetic, geography and geometry, one volume trigonometry, one volume surveying and leveling (actual surveys and measurements), five volumes freehand drawing, six volumes penmanship, three volumes linear drawing, pen drawing (original and copied), one volume conventional drawing from flower forms in original designs, one volume repertory of music performed by the faculty and the students of the Preparatory Normal School, one volume of isometrical drawings and parallel perspective, one volume of angular perspective, original compositions and melodies written from memory, one volume sepia painting, one ecclesiastical map of the United States, normal work by members of the faculty, specimens of blue printing. *Emmanuel School*: One volume English and German compositions and letter writing, three volumes arithmetic and mensuration, one volume map drawing, two volumes freehand drawing, one hundred specimens of freehand drawing, one volume language, four copy books specimens of class work, six volumes of specimens penmanship. *Holy Trinity School, Dayton*:—Twelve volumes: Grammar, German and English compositions, penmanship, maps, drawing.

*St. Joseph's School, Cincinnati*: One volume Christian Doctrine, five volumes English and German compositions, letters, three volumes English and German dictations, one volume business letters, two volumes class work, one volume United States history, geography, four volumes freehand drawing, one volume linear drawing, map drawing, thirty specimens of large crayon drawings, sixty specimens of English and German penmanship. *St. Mary's School*:—Ten volumes: English and German grammar, compositions, letter writing, translations, dictations, practical science, practical arithmetic, United States history, mensuration, intellectual arithmetic, geography, algebra, penmanship, four volumes freehand drawing and one volume linear drawing.

*Sisters of St. Francis (Mother House, Oldenburg, Ind.).*

*St. Bonaventura's School, Cincinnati*: Two volumes class work. *St. Michael's School, Cincinnati*:—Two volumes class work, one volume drawing. *St. Charles' School, Carthage*:—One volume examination papers and one volume drawing. *Mary of Help School, Sedansville*:

One volume class work and one volume drawing. *St. Aloysius' School, Delhi*:—One volume of examination papers. *St. Aloysius' School, Covington*:—Five volumes: Arithmetic, spelling, geography, Bible History, penmanship, compositions, German, United States history and Christian Doctrine.

*Sisters of Notre Dame, Cincinnati.*

Four volumes illuminated and ornamental pen-work, original designs "The Voyages of Columbus." Ode to Columbus, artistically illustrated with pen and brush. These volumes will be found fully described in the notice of the Collective Exhibit of the Notre Dame Sisters of Boston, Mass.

*Ursuline Sisters.*

*St. Francis' School, Dayton*:—One volume: Christian Doctrine, German exercises, compositions and arithmetic.

**THE DIOCESE OF CLEVELAND.**

*The Jesuit Fathers, Cleveland.*

*St. Ignatius College*:—Twelve volumes: Drawing, French, phonography, grammar, geography, arithmetic, penmanship, English compositions, sacred history, German, spelling, map drawing, Christian Doctrine, Latin, algebra, book-keeping, polyglot, mathematics, history, physics and Greek.

*The Christian Brothers, Toledo.*

*St. Francis de Sales' School*:—*Male Dept.*: Forty-five albums history; fifteen albums book-keeping; eighty albums arithmetic; one hundred and two albums penmanship; twenty-seven albums compositions; sixteen albums mensuration; four volumes penmanship (contrast pages); collection of large maps; one hundred and fifty-six small maps; fifty-four albums Christian Doctrine; forty albums spelling; thirty-five albums geography; twenty albums abbreviations.

*The Brothers of Mary, Cleveland.*

*St. Mary's Assumption School*:—Three volumes: Drawing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, United States history and letter writing. *St. Patrick's School*:—Sixty-two volumes: Drawing, dictations, algebra, book-keeping, United States history, grammar, language, business forms, Christian Doctrine, commercial arithmetic, mechanical problems, Bible History and drawing. Two volumes drawing and one framed drawing. *St. John's Cathedral School*:—*Male Dept.*: Sixteen volumes: Christian Doctrine, mechanical drawing, geography, map drawing, orthography, dictations, letter writing and compositions, grammar, literature, arithmetic, algebra, book-keeping, geometrical drawing, business forms, general and United States history, physics, crayon drawing, penmanship, pen-work, photographs of cathedral, bishop's residence, etc.

*Sisters of Charity (Mt. St. Joseph, O.).*

*St. Rose of Lima School, Lima*:—One volume: Christian Doctrine, drawing, philosophy, history, geometry, arithmetic, penmanship, United States history and mechanical drawing. *St. Bridget's School, Cleveland*:—Three volumes: Christian Doctrine, language, geography, penmanship, drawing, music, astronomy, history, geology, physical geography, penmanship, botany, physics.

*Sisters of the Good Shepherd.*

*Convent of The Good Shepherd, Cleveland*:—One infant's robe, one infant's short dress, two brown silk capes, one pillow slip, one black satin work-box, one pyx case, one sachet bag, one cushion cover, two fascinators.

*Sisters of The Most Precious Blood.*

*Catholic District School, Glandorf*:—One volume: Christian Doctrine, German, arithmetic, spelling and definitions. *SS. Peter and Paul's School, Ottawa*:—One volume Christian Doctrine, compositions, arithmetic and spelling.

*Sisters of St. Francis.*

*St. Mary's School, Bellevue*:—One volume: Arithmetic, map drawing, grammar, algebra, astronomy, United States constitution, letters, diagrams and compositions. *St. Patrick's School, Galion*:—One volume: Catechism, Bible History, arithmetic, geography, dictation, language, penmanship, letters, spelling, compositions, United States history. *St. Joseph's School, Galion*:—Two volumes: Bible History, geography, German exercises, arithmetic, penmanship, orthography and map drawing. *Holy Trinity School, Avon*:—Two volumes: Drawing, Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, German exercises and map drawing. *St. Joseph's*

School, Monroeville:—Four painted and ornamented gold mottoes. St. Peter's School, North Ridgeville:—One volume: Bible History, catechism, grammar, United States history, arithmetic, geography, grammar, dictations and spelling. St. Stanislaus' School, Cleveland:—One volume: Christian Doctrine, Bible History, arithmetic, grammar, geography and compositions.

*Dominican Sisters (Jersey City, N. J.).*

St. Bernard's School, Akron:—One volume: Catechism, Bible History, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, compositions, United States history, geography and drawing.

*Secular Teachers.*

St. Joseph's School, Ashtabula:—Two volumes: Arithmetic, penmanship, Christian Doctrine, spelling, grammar, United States history and geography. Our Mother of Sorrows' School, Ashtabula Harbor:—One volume: Geography, Christian Doctrine, map drawing, spelling, grammar and arithmetic. St. Michael's School, Findlay:—One volume: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, spelling and geography. St. Wendelin's School, Fostoria:—One volume: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, composition, grammar, spelling, definitions and book-keeping. SS. Philip and James' School, Fulton Canal:—Map drawing, algebra, arithmetic, spelling, Christian Doctrine, mechanical drawing and penmanship. St. Mary's School, Massillon:—Eight volumes: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, United States history, penmanship, drawing, spelling, grammar and natural history.

*Sisters of the Humility of Mary.*

St. Mary's Annunciation School, Cleveland:—One volume: Drawing, composition, dictation and spelling. St. Stephen's School, Niles:—Arithmetic, grammar, catechism, compositions, map drawing, letter writing, Christian Doctrine and mechanical drawing. Villa Maria Convent, Villa Maria, Lawrence Co., Pa.:—*Normal Department:* Hair painting: Artistic picture of the Landing of Columbus, made from hair of Archbishops and Bishops of the United States. Framed. Description, with names of Prelates whose hair was used.

*The Sisters of St. Joseph, Cleveland.*

St. Augustine's School:—Four volumes: Physiology, arithmetic, Christian Doctrine, book-keeping, rhetoric, map drawing, history and literature. St. Colman's School:—One volume: Drawing, language, arithmetic, dictations, Christian Doctrine, orthography, United States history and Bible History. St. Procopius' School:—One volume: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography and history. St. Wenceslaus' School:—One volume: Arithmetic, algebra, Christian Doctrine, United States history, Bible History, geography, book-keeping, compositions, letter writing, grammar, music, drawing. St. Mary's School, Elyria:—One volume: Catechism, arithmetic, Christian Doctrine, history, spelling, grammar, music, compositions, geography, map drawing, arithmetic and book-keeping. St. Mary's School, Norwalk:—One volume: Christian Doctrine, geography, Bible History, spelling, letter writing, arithmetic and grammar. Immaculate Conception School, Wellsville:—One volume: Drawing, catechism, United States history, mental arithmetic, practical arithmetic, music and grammar.

*Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Mary.*

Holy Name School, Cleveland:—Four volumes: Book-keeping, sacred history, United States history, language, grammar, geography, Christian Doctrine, drawing, spelling, music and penmanship. Holy Angels' School, Sandusky:—One volume: Grammar, Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, orthography, geography and United States History. SS. Peter and Paul's School:—One volume: Compositions, catechism, algebra, book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, history and map drawing.

*Sisters of Notre Dame (Mother House in Cleveland)*

St. Mary's School, Akron:—One volume: Arithmetic, Bible History, spelling, grammar, United States history, geography, penmanship. St. Vincent's School:—One volume: Arithmetic, Christian Doctrine, grammar, United States history, geography and penmanship. St. John's School, Canton:—One volume: Christian Doctrine, compositions, geography, grammar, dictations, catechism and spelling. St. Peter's School:—One volume: Christian Doctrine, grammar, arithmetic, compositions, letter writing, penmanship, theory of music, astronomy, physics and book-keeping. The following exercises in German: Christian Doctrine, Bible History, grammar, letter writing, compositions and penmanship. Notre Dame Academy, Cleveland:—Three volumes: Christian Doc-

trine, Church History, geography, Bible History, spelling, language, United States history, definitions, grammar, compositions, rhetoric, literature, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, astronomy, ancient history, zoology, physiology, theory of music, book-keeping and drawing. One large oil painting, two water colors and one crayon picture, one leather picture. Our Lady of Lourdes' School:—One volume: Christian Doctrine, German, grammar, United States history and theory of music. St. Peter's School:—Two volumes: Bible History, arithmetic, spelling, definitions, grammar, compositions, German language, German compositions, geography, United States history, theory of music, penmanship, Christian Doctrine, mental arithmetic, dictations, English compositions, mechanical drawing, photographs of school and church. St. Michael's School:—One volume: German, arithmetic, grammar, United States history and geography. St. Francis' School:—One volume: German, grammar, dictations, composition and geography. St. Adalbert's School:—One volume: Christian Doctrine, compositions, Bible History, penmanship and letter writing. St. Stephen's School:—One volume: German composition, grammar, spelling, dictation, compositions, letters, map drawing and penmanship. St. James' School, Delphos:—Three volumes: Drawing, Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, grammar, composition, spelling, catechism and photographs. St. Joseph's School, Freemont:—One volume: Grammar, drawing, spelling, Christian Doctrine. St. Mary's School, Toledo:—One volume: Christian Doctrine, music, drawing and arts. St. Paul's School, Norwalk:—German exercises, Christian Doctrine, history, grammar, arithmetic, geography, dictations, compositions, United States history and penmanship. St. Augustine's School, Napoleon:—One volume: Christian Doctrine, grammar, catechism, United States history, geography and compositions.

*Dominican Sisters (Mother House, Jersey City, N. J.).*

Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Defiance, O.:—Six volumes: Dictations, spelling, language, arithmetic, Christian Doctrine, compositions, letter writing, geography, drawings, physics, physiology and Christian Doctrine.

*The Ursuline Sisters.*

St. Malachy's School, Cleveland:—Two volumes language, arithmetic, geography, grammar, United States history, book-keeping, catechism, algebra, physics, drawing. St. Mary's Assumption School:—*Female Dept.*: One volume: Grammar, spelling, arithmetic, German, United States history. St. Joseph's School:—Two volumes: Christian Doctrine, catechism, grammar, German translations, letters, language, spelling, dictation and United States history. St. John's Cathedral School:—*Female Dept.*: Three volumes: Christian Doctrine, map drawing, arithmetic, algebra, United States history, literature, physiology, general history and Church History. St. Patrick's Female School:—Six volumes: Stenography, universal history, compositions, literature and geography. Ursuline College:—Three volumes: Drawing, Christian Doctrine, spelling, language, Bible History, grammar, arithmetic, geography and United States history. Ceremonies of the Church, analysis of Balmes' European Civilization, Latin, physics, geometry, trigonometry, rhetoric, literature, algebra, botany, geology and drawing. Immaculate Conception School:—One volume: Christian Doctrine, compositions, physiology, natural history, geography, United States history, music, map and mechanical drawing. St. Mary's School, Tiffin:—One volume: Grammar, Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, orthography, United States history, map and mechanical drawing. St. Joseph's School:—Two volumes: Grammar, spelling, geography, Bible History, penmanship, arithmetic and book-keeping. Ursuline Convent, Tiffin:—Six volumes: Christian Doctrine, drawing, rhetoric, philosophy, book-keeping, mythology, elocution, trigonometry, astronomy, arithmetic, chemistry, drawing and compositions. Six framed water colors, two pastels, six crayons, two charcoals, two lead pencils, four paintings on china, one oil painting, two framed photographs, one embroidered vestment, six pieces lace work, one small box plain sewing and one volume kindergarten work. Ursuline Convent of the Sacred Heart, Toledo:—Nine volumes: Bible History, catechism, arithmetic, grammar, map and mechanical drawing, essays, astronomy, book-keeping, rhetoric, algebra and one volume photographs. One oil painting, five kindergarten charts, two vases and six pieces of needlework. St. Francis de Sales School, Toledo:—*Female Dept.*: Seventy-one albums Christian Doctrine; thirty-nine albums modern history; three albums physical geography; twenty-seven albums English literature; two albums rhetoric; two albums natural history; eleven albums physiology; seventy-one albums arithmetic; fourteen albums algebra; fourteen

albums geography; fifteen albums spelling; fourteen albums penmanship; twenty-seven albums map drawing; fifty-six small maps; two large maps; thirty-one albums grammar; forty-three albums geography; thirty-one albums music; twenty-nine specimens of letter writing; twelve albums natural history; two albums letters and addresses; one volume surface forms; one volume language stories; one volume "Story of Toledo"; kindergarten work; paper cutting and folding. Immaculate Conception School, Youngstown:—Two volumes: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, language, penmanship and United States history. St. Columba's School:—Three volumes: Christian Doctrine, algebra, arithmetic, drawing and United States history. St. Joseph's School:—arithmetic, maps, catechism, spelling, grammar, music, geography, compositions and rhetoric. Ursuline Academy, Villa Angela (Nottingham, P. O.):—Eight volumes: Christian Doctrine, Bible History, botany, scientific papers, arithmetic, mathematics, literature, drawings, paintings and etchings, and one portfolio drawings and botanical specimens; seventeen paintings on celluloid, "Yankee Doodle" on chamois, "large cross" on tapestry; two pastels, "Winter Scene" and "Lion's Head"; two water colors, "A House" and "Grotto"; seven crayons on white card-board and six charcoal pictures.

#### THE DIOCESE OF COVINGTON.

##### *Benedictine Sisters, Covington.*

Academy of St. Wallburga, Covington:—Three volumes of class work: English and German exercises in catechism, Bible History, grammar and compositions. English exercises in: Ecclesiastical history, orthography, rhetoric, literature, arithmetic, book-keeping, algebra, geometry, geography, practical science, physics, mythology, astronomy, physiology, botany, United States history, civil government, history of England and France, ancient history, stenography, typewriting, painting as an art, music and map drawing. St. Joseph's School:—*Female Department*:—Two volumes: Arithmetic, map drawing, letters, geography, compositions, Christian Doctrine, spelling and history.

##### *The Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, Covington.*

La Salette Academy:—Six volumes: Map drawing, Christian Doctrine, spelling, Latin, geometry, algebra, philosophy, practical science, arithmetic, letter writing, Bible History, music and book-keeping. St. Catharine's Academy, Lexington:—Five volumes: Map drawing, arithmetic, compositions, grammar, Christian Doctrine and spelling. Immaculate Conception Academy, Newport:—Five volumes: Church History, Christian Doctrine, map drawing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, mental arithmetic, compositions, remembered reading, spelling, natural philosophy, zoology, physiology, drawing and music. Cathedral School of St. Mary's, Covington:—Two volumes: Christian Doctrine, United States history, grammar, arithmetic, letter writing and map drawing. St. Patrick's School:—Three volumes: Map drawing, letter writing, geography, compositions, Christian Doctrine, penmanship and map drawing. St. Joseph's and St. Aloysius' School, Frankfort:—Fourteen volumes: Christian Doctrine, geography, map drawing, grammar, language, reading, history, Bible History, mathematics, algebra, physical geography, astronomy, Latin and rhetoric. St. Paul's School, Lexington:—One volume class work: Christian Doctrine, mensuration, arithmetic, etymology, grammar, physiology, algebra, political science, synonyms, spelling and United States history. St. Peter Claver's (Colored) School:—Two volumes: Map drawing, arithmetic, grammar, catechism, spelling and letters. St. Mary's School, Paris:—Two volumes: Catechism, spelling, dictation, arithmetic, geography and map drawing. Immaculate Conception School, Newport:—Four volumes, Christian Doctrine, Church History, catechism, definitions, spelling and arithmetic.

##### *Sisters of Notre Dame (Mother House in Cleveland).*

Notre Dame Academy, Covington:—Two volumes: Christian Doctrine, Bible History, arithmetic, spelling, dictation, definitions, language, compositions, penmanship, theory of vocal music, geography, hints on letter writing, United States history, Roman history, literature, astronomy, rhetoric, botany and physics. St. Augustine's School:—Three volumes: German, arithmetic, letter writing, map drawing, music, composition, geography and history. St. John's School:—Two volumes: Letter writing, compositions, dictations, German exercises and map drawing. Mother of God School:—Three volumes: Arithmetic, Christian Doctrine, spelling, German exercises, music, penmanship and map

drawing. Sacred Heart School, Bellevue:—One volume: Arithmetic, German exercises, compositions, spelling, penmanship and grammar. St. Mary's School, Alexandria:—One volume: Arithmetic, German exercises, compositions, penmanship and spelling. St. Joseph's School, Cold Springs:—One volume: German exercises, catechism, penmanship and compositions. St. John's School, Carrollton:—One volume: Bible History, catechism, arithmetic, geography, United States history and compositions. St. Joseph's Orphanage, Cold Springs:—One volume: Christian Doctrine, composition, Bible History, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, dictation and German exercises. St. Stephen's School, Newport:—Three volumes: Penmanship, letter writing, compositions, dictations, German exercises, map drawing, phonography and arithmetic.

##### *The Visitation Nuns.*

Visitation Academy, Maysville:—Four volumes: History, grammar, analysis, map drawing and physiology.

##### *Sisters of Providence of Kentucky.*

St. Martin's Academy, Newport:—One volume: Grammar, compositions, history, arithmetic. One volume: Specimens of fancy needle-work.

##### *Sisters of St. Francis (Rochester, Minn.).*

Holy Family School, Ashland:—Two volumes: Geography, penmanship, spelling, language, arithmetic, Bible History, grammar, compositions, physiology, map and linear drawing.

##### *The Ursuline Nuns.*

St. Francis' School, Dayton:—One volume: Arithmetic, German exercises, Christian Doctrine and compositions. Corpus Christi School, Newport:—Three volumes: Drawing, history, arithmetic, German and grammar.

##### *Brothers of Mary.*

St. Joseph's School, Covington:—*Male Department*:—Twelve volumes: Arithmetic, grammar, geography, book-keeping, map drawing, analysis, composition and drawing. One large relief map of United States.

#### THE DIOCESE OF DETROIT.

##### *Polish Felician Sisters.*

St. Mary's Institute, Detroit:—Six volumes: Penmanship, drawing, book-keeping, grammar, geography, Christian Doctrine, compositions, history, science, United States history, Polish history, Bible History, Polish language, twenty pieces of fancy lace, needle-work and embroidery, one large embroidered (gold) picture (Madonna, with seal of Detroit and Poland affixed, also in needle-work).

##### *Christian Brothers.*

St. Joseph's Commercial School, Detroit:—One large volume linear drawing, two volumes freehand drawing, one volume business practice, sixty-five volumes book-keeping, two volumes arithmetic, seven volumes grammar, two volumes civics, eight volumes spelling, geography, correspondence, Christian Doctrine, compositions and commercial law, five cases "Aids to Object Lessons," fifteen specimens marble, ten framed drawings and one large crayon.

##### *Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary.*

St. Mary's Academy, Monroe:—Twelve volumes: Christian Doctrine, essays, poems, mathematics, history, grammar, geography, language, mental science, stenography, typewriting, two herbariums; one volume "History of St. Mary's Academy," one volume specimens of needle-work, four photographs and one folio of one hundred and fifty art studies.

##### *Sisters of Providence.*

Sacred Heart Academy, Port Huron:—One volume: Examination papers, Christian Doctrine, Bible History, arithmetic, geography, algebra, ancient and modern history, United States history, literature, rhetoric, astronomy, physics, geology, logic and table etiquette. St. John's School, Ypsilanti:—Two volumes: Catechism, arithmetic, penmanship, Bible and United States history, rhetoric, phonography, typewriting, Church History and algebra.

#### THE DIOCESE OF FORT WAYNE.

##### *Fathers of the Holy Cross.*

University of Notre Dame du Lac, Notre Dame, Ind.:—Full-length life-size portrait in oil of Very Rev. E. Sorin, C. S. C., founder of the university. Ten portraits in oil work by Professor Gregori and his pupils

of the art school, Notre Dame. Topographical survey of the university, precincts, scale, 1:792, drawn by class of 1893. Samples of work done in iron by students first year's course practical mechanics. Sample work done in wood by students of the Institute of Technology, Notre Dame. Crayons from life and casts by students of Professor Ackerman's class. Blue prints and examples of linear drawing from Institute of Technology. Photographs made by class of photo-micrography. Twenty-six bound volumes of the Notre Dame Scholastic, illustrating work of the students in classes of English composition, rhetoric, English literature and Belles Lettres. Specimens of books printed and published at Notre Dame. Bound volumes of the Ave Maria, printed and published at Notre Dame. Paintings and lithographs illustrating the growth of Notre Dame. A few photographs and souvenirs of persons connected with the University of Notre Dame du Lac. One hundred and twenty photographs of the department of Experimental Bacteriology; Photo-Micrography; Electrical Engineering; Art Schools; Libraries; Physical Cabinets; Lecture Rooms and Laboratory; Department of Natural History; Law School; College of Music; Gynnasium; Institute of Technology; School of Manual Labor; Normal School; Theological Seminary of the Holy Cross; Literary, Athletic and Aquatic Associations; Chemical Department; Observatory and the various colleges, halls and dormitories of the university made by the members of Father Alexander Kerock's photograph class. Twelve photographs of Gregori's famous mural frescoes in the Columbian Gallery, Notre Dame.

#### *Brothers of the Holy Cross.*

St. Joseph's Cathedral School, Fort Wayne:—Two volumes: Reading, physiology, civil government, Christian Doctrine, orthography, arithmetic, grammar, United States history, Bible History, geography, drawing, literature, physics, modern history, astronomy, algebra, Church History, logic, chemistry, business forms, phonography and typewriting. Two volumes: Standard time, rhetoric, ancient history, natural philosophy, astronomy, three volumes theory of music. St. Mary's School, Fort Wayne:—Christian Doctrine, United States history, compositions, English and German translations, penmanship, map drawing, geography, grammar, orthography, freehand drawing and Bible History. St. Mary's School, LaFayette:—Arithmetic, orthography and geography.

#### *Sisters of the Holy Cross.*

St. Vincent's School, Academy:—Christian Doctrine, letter writing, French translations, arithmetic, orthography, United States history and book-keeping. St. Mary's School, Anderson:—Arithmetic, geography, grammar, United States history, algebra and physiology. St. Hedwige's School, South Bend:—Geography, Bible History, grammar, arithmetic, language, Polish translations, object lessons, orthography, United States and Polish history and book-keeping. St. Joseph's School:—Christian Doctrine, grammar, letter writing, orthography, geography and arithmetic. St. Mary's School:—Christian Doctrine, United States history, geography, orthography, letter writing, arithmetic and grammar. St. Bernard's School, Crawfordsville:—History, arithmetic, chemistry, botany, rhetoric, geometry, literature, algebra, grammar and geography. St. Vincent's School, Elkhart:—Penmanship, grammar, orthography and compositions. St. John's School, Goshen: Geography, arithmetic, grammar, orthography, algebra, book-keeping and compositions. St. Rose's School, Laporte:—Christian Doctrine, compositions, algebra, geography, history, grammar and arithmetic. School of St. Vincent de Paul, Logansport:—Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, history, grammar, algebra and rhetoric. St. Bridget's School, Logansport:—Specimen work, catechism, arithmetic, grammar and geography. St. Michael's School, Plymouth:—Christian Doctrine, United States history, letter writing, arithmetic and penmanship. St. Mary's School, Michigan City:—History, geography, language, orthography, Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, grammar, German translations, Bible History, algebra, physiology, rhetoric and literature. St. Stanislaus' School:—Orthography, letter writing, penmanship and translations. St. Joseph's School, Mishawaka:—Christian Doctrine, grammar, geography, composition, arithmetic, Bible History, United States history. St. Mary's School, Union City:—Church History, grammar, penmanship, orthography, arithmetic, geography, compositions, rhetoric, book-keeping and United States history.

#### *Sisters of St. Francis (Joliet, Ill.).*

St. Mary's School, Elge:—United States history, geography, grammar and natural philosophy. St. John's School, Hesse Cassel:—United States history, geography and lessons in reading. St. Anthony's

School, Klaasville:—Letter writing, spelling, geography and arithmetic.

#### *Sisters of St. Francis (Lafayette, Ind.).*

School of St. John the Evangelist, Fowler:—Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, penmanship, grammar and compositions. St. Joseph's School, Kentland:—Geography, arithmetic and Christian Doctrine. St. Patrick's School, Lagro:—Grammar, United States history and geography. School of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Otis:—Letter writing, Bible History, geography, arithmetic, Christian Doctrine, translations, Polish and United States history.

#### *The Sisters of Providence.*

St. Augustine's Academy, Fort Wayne:—Two volumes examination papers; Christian Doctrine, Church History, standard time, algebra, rhetoric, ancient and modern history, natural philosophy, astronomy, literature, penmanship, arithmetic, orthography, geography, three volumes theory of music and literature. St. Joseph's Cathedral School, Fort Wayne:—*Female Department:* Reading, physiology, civil government, Christian Doctrine, orthography, arithmetic, United States history, Bible History, grammar, geography, drawing, literature, physics, modern history, astronomy, algebra, Church History, logic, chemistry, business forms, phonography and typewriting. St. Joseph's School, Delphi:—Two volumes: Christian Doctrine, penmanship, language lessons, arithmetic, orthography, geography, grammar, Bible History, letters, book-keeping, algebra, rhetoric, physical geography, literature and physics. St. Patrick's School, Fort Wayne:—Two volumes examination papers: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, Bible History, geography: United States history, grammar, orthography, penmanship, music, compositions, language lessons, Church History and general history. St. Joseph's School, Hammond:—One volume examination papers, Christian Doctrine, grammar, arithmetic, orthography, letters, history, book-keeping, language, Bible History, geography and catechism. St. Ann's School, LaFayette:—One volume examination papers: Christian Doctrine, Sacred History, arithmetic, grammar, penmanship, orthography, United States history, physiology and music. St. Ignatius' School, LaFayette:—Christian Doctrine, orthography, music, penmanship, geography, arithmetic, botany and natural philosophy. School of St. Charles Borromeo, Peru:—Two volumes: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, penmanship, letter writing, geography, United States history, grammar, book-keeping, natural philosophy, phonography, Bible History, Church History, algebra, civil government, literature. St. Paul's School, Valparaiso:—One volume examination papers: Christian Doctrine, geography, arithmetic, language, Bible History, grammar, literature, geometry, physics, Church History, penmanship, United States history, rhetoric, music and algebra.

#### *School Sisters of Notre Dame.*

St. Mary's School, Ft. Wayne:—Two volumes: Penmanship, language, arithmetic, German, Bible History, Christian Doctrine, United States history, language lessons, grammar, geography, one volume drawing one volume class work, compositions and maps. St. Peter's School: Two volumes: Christian Doctrine, letter writing, penmanship, language lessons, orthography, geography, United States history, Bible History, and two volumes drawing. St. Peter and Paul's School, Huntington:—Christian Doctrine, history, penmanship, geography, arithmetic, language and letter writing, Bible History, spelling, catechism, one volume drawing. St. Joseph's School, Logansport:—One volume: Christian Doctrine, orthography, letters, language lessons, arithmetic, German translations, geography, penmanship and one volume freehand drawing.

#### *Sisters of St. Agnes (Fond du Lac, Wis.).*

St. Joseph's School, Columbia City:—Christian Doctrine, grammar, United States history, Church History, freehand drawing, arithmetic, geography, compositions. St. Mary's School, Crown Point:—Bible History, arithmetic, grammar, United States history and geography. St. Joseph's School, Decatur:—Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, United States history, grammar, algebra and physiology. St. Lawrence's School, Muncie:—Orthography, arithmetic, language lessons, geography and algebra. St. John the Baptist School, New Haven:—Christian Doctrine, grammar, arithmetic, history, letter writing, business forms, book-keeping, geography and map drawing. St. Aloysius' School, Sheldon:—Letter writing, grammar, geography, Church History and arithmetic.

*The Sisters of the Precious Blood (Maria Stein, O.).*

St. Joseph's School, Garrett:—Christian Doctrine, penmanship, language lessons, compositions, arithmetic, United States history, grammar, physiology. Holy Trinity School, New Corydon:—Penmanship, arithmetic and United States history. St. Peter's School, Winamac:—History, grammar, physiology, penmanship, arithmetic, United States history and orthography.

*Fathers of the Precious Blood.*

St. Joseph's Normal Indian School, Rensselaer:—Orthography, Bible and United States history, grammar, geography and Church History.

*Sisters, the Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ.*

St. Vincent's Orphanage, Fort Wayne:—Compositions, grammar, arithmetic, United States history and Bible History. St. Paul's School:—Christian Doctrine, geography, arithmetic, orthography, compositions, United States history and grammar. St. Patrick's School, Kokomo:—Specimens of letter writing.

*Secular Teachers.*

St. Augustine's School, Avilla:—Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, compositions, geography and grammar. St. Patrick's School, Chesterton:—Bible History, United States history, arithmetic, grammar and geography. St. Anthony's School, Earl Park:—Geography, history and physiology. St. Joseph's School, Elwood:—United States history and compositions. School of St. Rose of Lima, Monroeville:—Christian Doctrine, United States history and Bible History. St. John's School, St. John:—Grammar, United States history, arithmetic, geography and orthography. St. John's School, Tipton:—Arithmetic, physiology, penmanship and freehand drawing.

THE DIOCESE OF VINCENNES.

*Benedictine Fathers.*

Jasper College, Jasper:—One volume: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, algebra, ancient and modern history, geometry, trigonometry, natural philosophy, physiology, German translations, compositions, penmanship, Latin class work, phonography, commercial law and book-keeping. St. Meinrad's College, St. Meinrad:—One volume: Christian Doctrine, Bible History, Latin, English compositions and essays, German exercises, ancient history, algebra, arithmetic, geometry, logic, English, German and Latin translations, moral theology, papers on the Decalogue and Holy Scripture (English and Latin).

*Benedictine Sisters.*

Academy of the Immaculate Conception, Ferdinand, Ind.:—One richly embroidered vestment.

*Sisters of St. Francis.*

Academy of the Immaculate Conception, Oldenburg:—Sixteen volumes: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, orthography, grammar, geography, United States history, composition, physiology, natural history, penmanship, literature, botany, rhetoric, school journal, biography, algebra, mythology, chemistry, civil government, German essays, Bible History, business forms, typewriting, music, drawing, oil paintings, portrait of Father J. Randolph, landscapes, Church vestments (in gold cloth), embroidery, pastel painting, freehand drawing, set of text-books, book of specimens of fancy work, two painted panels, one infant's outfit, one glove box and one case of fancy work. St. Mary's School, Aurora:—One volume class work, one volume of drawing. St. Michael's School, Brookville:—One volume class work, one volume drawing. St. John's School, Dover:—One volume class work. St. Andrew's School, Hamburg:—One volume class work. St. Bridget's School, Indianapolis:—One volume class work. St. Mary's School:—One volume class work. St. Mary's School, Evansville:—One volume class work. St. Lawrence's School, Lawrenceburg:—One volume class work. St. Anthony's School, Morris:—One volume class work and one volume drawing. St. Mary's School, New Albany:—One volume class work. St. Paul's School, New Alsace:—One volume class work and one volume drawing. St. Mary's School, Oldenburg:—One volume: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, United States history, book-keeping, grammar, English and German penmanship, orthography and freehand drawing. St. Peter's School, St. Peter:—One volume class work and one volume drawing. St. Wendel's School, St. Wendel:—One volume class work. St. Joseph's School, Shelbyville:—One book crochet work. St. Martin's School, Yorkville:—One volume class work and one volume drawing.

St. Mary's School, Milhausen:—One volume class work. St. Mary's School, Rushville:—One volume class work and one volume drawing.

*The Sisters of Providence.*

St. Mary's Institute, St. Mary's of the Woods, Vigo Co.:—Seventeen volumes: Arithmetic, geometry, rhetoric, stenography, typewriting, botany, zoology, United States history, geography, physics, drawing, grammar, modern history, logic, metaphysics, ethics, catechism, Church History, essays; two charts extension astronomy and geology, six copies school journals, four volumes music, eleven oil paintings, five pastel paintings, three china painted vases, three crayons, specimens of penmanship, one chasuble, one stole, one burse, one handkerchief, one toilet set, two flannel skirts, pillow shams; one pin cushion, silk embroidery, one benediction veil, worked in gold bullion; seven water colors; one set hand-painted china, one painted tile table top; two framed charts (etching and penmanship), illustrating British literature and attributes of the Church; centerpiece dresser scarf, two embroidered cushions, samples plain sewing, Victoria box (needle-work), two crayon portraits; three needle-work panels, framed; two pearl paintings; one painted banner, "Wasp's Nest"; one specimen oriental painting with brushes, by which same was executed in 1840; two specimens water-color paintings, done in 1848-9; one painted mirror (study of Cactus family); one painted silk banner; one framed chart, "Last Sunrise of the Old College, June 30, 1884"; one painted silk cushion; one bound volume, "The Signal"; one album of photographic views of institute, two copies "Souvenir of the Golden Jubilee of St. Mary's Institute," three copies "An Apostolic Woman," "Life and Letters of St. Francis Xavier," four copies original sheet music, one set forty views of institute. Map of the battlefield of Gettysburg. Three volumes: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, Church History, algebra, United States history, geology, grammar, civil government, literature, physics, music, penmanship, map drawing and music literature. St. Gabriel's Industrial School, Connorsville:—One volume: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, orthography, physical geography, grammar, compositions, United States history and music. Holy Trinity School, Evansville:—One volume examination papers: Spelling, language, catechism, United States history, geography, Bible History, book-keeping, grammar, music, German translations and phonography. Sacred Heart School, Frenchtown:—One volume: Language, arithmetic, United States history, book-keeping, grammar, Christian Doctrine and spelling. St. Paul's School, Greencastle:—Two volumes: Arithmetic, grammar, spelling, penmanship, catechism and history. St. John's Academy, Indianapolis:—Eleven volumes miscellaneous class work: Logic, metaphysics, ethics, book-keeping, stenography, typewriting, literature, music, Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, language, specimens of penmanship, drawing, one "Ancestral Souvenir," still-life study in oil. China over three hundred years old. St. Joseph's School:—Two volumes examination papers: Literature, history, Christian Doctrine, geography, algebra, arithmetic, grammar, Bible History, spelling, physiology, sacred history, business letters, compositions, map drawing and physical geography. St. Patrick's School:—Christian Doctrine, United States history, geography, grammar, phonography, Bible History, spelling, penmanship and drawing. St. Augustine's School, Jeffersonville:—Two volumes: Christian Doctrine, music, algebra, geography, Bible History, language, spelling and drawing. St. John's School, Logansport:—One volume: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, language, spelling, United States history, algebra, literature and rhetoric. St. Michael's School, Madison:—One album elementary drawing. Holy Trinity School, New Albany:—One volume: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, history, music, rhetoric, literature, United States history, composition, physics, civil government and algebra. St. Mary's School, Richmond:—Two volumes: Christian Doctrine, history, orthography, arithmetic, grammar, geography, United States history, algebra and compositions. St. Ambrose's School, Seymour:—One volume: Christian Doctrine, Bible History, arithmetic, grammar, orthography, geography, United States history, compositions. St. John's School, St. Mary's of the Woods, Ind.:—Four volumes: Grammar, geography, Christian Doctrine, United States history, drawing and physiology. St. Benedict's School, Terre Haute:—One volume examination papers: Arithmetic, German, spelling, letter writing, drawing, United States history, map drawing and specimens of embroidery. St. Joseph's School:—Two volumes: Spelling, arithmetic, geography, Christian Doctrine, grammar, language, letter writing, vocal

music, drawing and geography. St. Patrick's School:—One volume class work and penmanship. St. John's School, Vincennes:—One volume examination papers: Christian Doctrine, Bible History, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, United States history and penmanship. St. Joseph's School:—Two volumes: Arithmetic, language, composition, history, physics, geography, Christian Doctrine, music and literature. St. Rose's Academy:—Map of the battlefield of Gettysburg. Three volumes: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, Church History, algebra, United States history, geology, grammar, civil government, literature, physics, music, penmanship, map drawing, music and literature. St. Simon's Academy, Washington:—Three volumes: Christian Doctrine, Bible History, Church History, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, geography, astronomy, physics, literature, grammar, rhetoric, botany, logic, one volume music, one volume drawing from the model. St. Mary's School:—One volume examination papers: Arithmetic, spelling, language, German language, freehand drawing, grammar, letter writing and geography.

*Sisters of St. Joseph.*

Sacred Heart School, Indianapolis:—Three volumes: Grammar, arithmetic, German, botany and geography.

*Brothers of Sacred Heart.*

St. Patrick's School, Indianapolis:—Five volumes: Business forms, letter writing, arithmetic, geography, algebra, geometry, United States history, penmanship, catalogue of school. St. John's School:—One volume book-keeping and business forms and one volume graded penmanship; photographs.

**Rt. Rev. Patrick Manogue, First Bishop of Sacramento.**

In County Kilkenny, Ireland, in a town called Desert, was born Patrick Manogue, the subject of this sketch.

While yet a boy, he came to America and was thrown among New England bigots, whose erroneous ideas regarding Catholics inspired the youth with such a warm desire to enlighten them, that he resolved to study for the priesthood. The fortunes of life brought him "out west," as it was then called, and he entered the university of St. Mary's of the Lake, Chicago, where he pursued his classical and philosophical studies, after which he was sent to Paris, to finish his theological course, at the celebrated seminary of St. Sulpice. There he was ordained priest by Cardinal Marlot, in 1861. California was the scene of his early labors, and he was among the number of priests first sent to Nevada. In Virginia, he built the beautiful church of St. Mary and established a



RIGHT REV. PATRICK MANOGUE, D.D.



MOST REV. WILLIAM GROSS, D.D.

community of Sisters of Charity. For many years he continued his missionary labors in that locality, and for fifteen years he was vicar-general of the Diocese of Grass Valley. In 1880 he became coadjutor to Bishop O'Connell, and on the resignation of the Rt. Rev. Bishop, succeeded him. The diocese contains seventy-nine churches with forty priests to serve them. The Catholic population is about thirty thousand and the young people educated in Catholic institutions yearly number two thousand three hundred. The schools are taught by Sisters of St. Dominic, Notre Dame, Mercy, Charity and Holy Cross, also by Christian Brothers. The last named had a fine exhibit at the World's Fair; this display and those from the schools of the Sisters of Mercy and of Notre Dame will be found in this publication.

**Most Rev. William B. Gross, Third Archbishop of Oregon.**

The parents of Archbishop Gross were natives of Philadelphia, and there he was also born in 1837, on the 12th of June. His father was of Alsatian and his mother of Irish descent, but his forefathers on both sides, had settled in this country, when Maryland, where they had located their home, was still a British colony.

William was for many years a student in St. Charles' College, taking his preparatory course, and while there formed a desire to become a religious. With this intention, he entered the novitiate of the Redemptorist Order in Annapolis, on the feast of the Annunciation, 1857. Having finished his novitiate and completed his theological course, he was ordained a priest of the order, by Archbishop Kendrick, March 21st, 1863.

The young priest was immediately given three difficult duties to fulfill, to attend the wounded soldiers in the hospitals in and around Annapolis, to preach to the paroled prisoners in camp near the city, and to endeavor to instil some kind of religious feelings into the hearts of the negroes who were gathering in from the south.

The following year found him employed in assisting to give missions, for which labor his talents as a preacher fitted him admirably. After five years on duty at St. Alphonsus Redemptorist church, in New York City, he was appointed superior of the Redemptorist church in Boston. In 1873 Father Gross was appointed to the See of Savannah, Georgia, for which he was consecrated on April 27th.

From the first, Bishop Gross took a warm interest in the colored people and feeling that the only sure way of reaching them was through the school, he introduced religious teachers into his diocese, but the Benedictine and Franciscan Sisters, who responded to his call for help, have not met with much encouragement.

On the resignation of Archbishop Seghers, Bishop Gross was created Archbishop of Oregon. His diocese now contains sixty-one churches, attended by fifty-three priests, and has a Catholic population of thirty-three thousand, with six thousand and three hundred children under Catholic tuition.

## Archdiocese of St. Louis, Mo.

Peter Richard Kenrick was born in Dublin, Ireland, Aug. 17, 1806, and was educated in his native country, where, after finishing his theological course, he was ordained priest about 1830. He followed his brother, Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, afterwards Archbishop of Philadelphia, to America in 1833, and was appointed assistant pastor at the cathedral in Philadelphia. Not long after becoming acquainted with the city, and having acquired some knowledge of the affairs of the Church in the United States, he took charge of the *Catholic Herald*, and in 1835 became pastor of the cathedral parish, a very creditable position for one only two years in the country. His next step upward was to the office of President of the Diocesan Seminary, where he also filled the chair of dogmatic theology until appointed Vicar-General of the Diocese and accredited by Bishop Brute, as his theologian to the Third Provincial Council of Baltimore in 1837.

Bishop Rosati of St. Louis having requested the appointment of a co-adjutor to aid him in the duties of his large Diocese, Father Peter Richard Kenrick was chosen for the honorable and onerous place, and was consecrated Bishop of *Drusa in partibus infidelium*, in Philadelphia on Nov. 30, 1841. In 1843 he succeeded Bishop Rosati, as Bishop of St. Louis, thus entering upon the troublesome administration of a Diocese in financial difficulties, yet cumbered with a large quantity of unimproved real estate. As the result of Bishop Kenrick's careful



MOST REV. PETER RICHARD KENRICK, D.D.

management, the Diocese was speedily freed entirely from debt and enriched with many new churches. In the meantime, he was delivering dogmatic lectures in St. Louis, founding a magazine "The Catholic Cabinet," and establishing various schools.

When Pius IX. raised the Diocese to the Archiepiscopal dignity, in 1847, Dr. Kenrick became its first Archbishop. With large bequests that were left him in 1858, he was enabled to carry out, with success, several benevolent plans that he had formed, but scarcely hoped to see fulfilled; these bequests resulted in the endowment of several charitable institutions.

During the Civil War, the tender-hearted prelate devoted himself to the relief of suffering and to the care of the sick and wounded of both sides. After the war, a constitution was adopted by the State of Missouri requiring all teachers and clergymen to take a most solemn oath of fidelity to the State. The Archbishop, with customary courage and foresight, forbade his priests to take the oath. It was soon after declared unconstitutional and the law was repealed.

In the Vatican Council, Archbishop Kenrick strenuously opposed the definition of "the Infallibility of the Pope" as inopportune, but, when it was really defined, his submission was prompt and hearty. Numerous religious orders were introduced into the Diocese by the zealous prelate whose fidelity to Catholic education needs no other proof than the evidence given by the beautiful and very thorough school-work displayed at the World's Fair by St. Louis institutions.

The venerable churchman is quietly awaiting, in the bosom of his Diocese and in the hearts of his priests, the last summons, the solemn call which shall usher him into the eternal realm of his endless rewards.

In proud Virginia,—the State of first families and of American aristocracy, was born, on May 31, 1841, in Martinsburg, Berkeley County, a boy destined for the greatest of families and the noblest of aristocracies, the Hierarchy of the Catholic church. Staunch indeed have the men and women of Virginia ever been. Strong in character and in purpose, we find their names on many a roll of honor, and we are not surprised that from among them the Church should have gained so noble a representative as Most Rev. J. J. Kain. As a student, he distinguished himself in St. Charles' Seminary, Baltimore, and graduated from there, receiving ordination at the venerable hands of the beloved Archbishop Spalding, on July 2d, 1866.

Having passed the dreary years of the Civil War in the sacred seclusion of his seminary, studying there the most peaceful of sciences, while all the horrors of a bloody conflict reigned elsewhere, it was his lot to repair some of the results of that conflict, when, as a newly ordained priest, he took up his abode and began the fulfillment of his sacred duties at Harper's Ferry, Va. Here, and in his birth-place (Martinsburg), he restored the churches that had been all but destroyed by missiles from the battle-fields. The churches at Winchester and at Berkeley Springs had been laid in ruins, and Father Kain rebuilt them. Nor were his labors in these former places all that depended upon him; he had charge of all the Catholics scattered throughout eight counties in West Virginia, and four in Virginia proper. There was nothing small about such a parish as that, unless it were means and comforts, and weary indeed must the young priest have often been, when sick calls demanded his presence at a bedside that could be reached only by riding on horse-back eighteen, twenty or thirty miles.

However, for nine years, he fulfilled these arduous duties with a fidelity that was marked by his superiors and resulted in his appointment to the Episcopacy. On May 23, 1875, he was consecrated Bishop of Wheeling by Archbishop Bayley, the revered successor to Archbishop Spalding who had ordained Father Kain, as stated above.

The venerable Archbishop of St. Louis, weighed down by age and cares, had petitioned the Holy See for a co-adjutor, on whose more youthful strength he might rely. In 1893, Bishop Kain was appointed to this important position, and in June, 1895, was created Archbishop of the Diocese. Under his wise government, the church in St. Louis will, without doubt, make rapid advancement in piety and science.

THE region now called the State of Missouri was first visited by French traders and miners, and, in time, a French post was established on the Missouri River, for though a chief's daughter had become a Catholic, had married a subaltern, and had gone to France, the relations between the white and the red men were not friendly, and subsequently the French were entirely cut off by the Indians. Not long before the end of French rule, however, some French settlers from Illinois crossed the great river and founded, in 1750, the still existing and almost unchanged town of St. Genevieve. Twelve years later, St. Charles was settled, and on the 15th of February, in 1764, one Pierre Liguist Laclede, inaugurated the civil existence of a small town destined to become, within one century, one of the largest and one of the most Catholic cities in our glorious Union.

There is no need to state what was the religious belief of these early settlers of Missouri; the names of rivers and settlements tell the story of a faith that had its place in every-day life, and was not reserved for Sunday's use only. The ground on which the Cathedral of St. Louis now stands was assigned to church purposes by Laclede, who owned it, and there, in 1770, was erected, by Father Gibault, a small log church.

The Capuchins were, at this period, almost the only priests in that province, and one of them served the little church at St. Louis, from 1772 to 1775. The first permanent parish priest was a Capuchin sent to build a church at St. Genevieve.

As late as 1818, when there were, in upper Louisiana, about eight thousand Catholics, there were only four priests.

Bishop Dubourg, expelled from New Orleans, fixed his residence at St. Louis. He induced several priests to come from Europe to devote themselves to the American missions. He also founded a seminary at Barrens, from which there went forth earnest, zealous priests to all parts of the new land. St. Louis gained much by the loss sustained by New Orleans, for Bishop Dubourg's zeal continued active, and its suggestions were broad and generous. A college was soon erected in connection with the seminary; both institutions still flourish at Cape Girardeau.

The Jesuits founded a novitiate at Florissant, erected a church at St. Charles and a university at St. Louis. Sometime later, the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, the Ursuline Nuns and the Sisters of Loretto were established in the diocese.

When Bishop Dubourg returned to New Orleans, Father Rosati, who had come from France several years previous to devote himself to the American missions, was appointed co-adjutor and was consecrated Bishop of Tenagre, *in partibus*, etc., in March, 1824. He then took up his abode in the city of St. Louis which was not an episcopal See, however, until March 24, 1827, when the prelate of Tenagre became its first Bishop. His diocese was of wide extent, giving him episcopal jurisdiction over Missouri, Arkansas, Western Illinois and the Western Territory, as it was called, which reached to the Pacific.

The Ladies of the Sacred Heart were enabled, by the liberal donations of a generous layman, to open an academy. The same benevolent individual gave to the Sisters of Charity a house and the grounds surrounding it, for hospital purposes. The Sisters of St. Joseph were then introduced into the diocese by Bishop Rosati. This zealous self-sacrificing prelate was indefatigable in his sacred labors and had the satisfaction of seeing his sixty thousand dollar cathedral finished and dedicated. The dedication services, which were rendered as impressive as possible, took place on Oct. 28, 1834.

The next important event in this history was the separation, in 1837, of the Territory of Iowa from the vast tract of country called Missouri, and the erection of the See of Dubuque, making the Diocese of St. Louis less difficult to serve and to govern.

At this time, the Church was suffering in Hayti, one of the West Indies, from want of proper discipline. Bishop Rosati was chosen to go thither and put matters in good condition for the comfort of the clergy and the edification of the people. Anticipating a prolonged absence from his diocese, the earnest prelate solicited the appointment of a co-adjutor who would, in the meantime, attend to the affairs of the Diocese of St. Louis. His request resulted in the selection of one who became most illustrious among the great churchmen of America, Right Rev. (later Most Rev.) Peter R. Kenrick.

Bishop Rosati did not return to St. Louis. After a successful mission at Hayti, he went to Europe, revisiting Rome and Paris; when about to depart from the latter city, to return to America, he felt that his last illness had stricken him, so he hastened back to Rome, where he died, on September 25, 1843. During his administration the Diocese of St. Louis had steadily advanced; at the time of his death, there were sixty-five churches and seventy-three priests, the Catholic population being one hundred thousand.

Just after Bishop Kenrick took charge of the diocese, its extent was greatly diminished by the erection of the Sees of Chicago and Little Rock. Thus the Diocese of St. Louis was confined to the State of Missouri and the Territories west of it; this meant a great increase in Catholic population, and no decrease in the labor and responsibility of the Bishop. It was said of Bishop Kenrick that he anticipated settlements, by having churches erected in localities where no houses existed, and then waiting, with assured confidence, for the town to be built around the church. Nor was he ever disappointed; a church was a lodestone, sure to attract the magnetic Catholic heart, so around his churches towns grew rapidly and prospered well. Each year presented a record of advancement in the number of priests, of churches, and of institutions, both benevolent and educational.

Pope Pius IX., of sainted and beloved memory, by his apostolic brief of July 20, 1847, raised the See of St. Louis to the rank and dignity of an Archbishopric, and its zealous Bishop became Archbishop Kenrick.

The meeting of provincial councils and the assembling of the clergy in synods resulted in the just and edifying arrangement of many matters of church discipline, so that the Archdiocese of St. Louis and its suffragan Sees were truly an honor to Mother Church and their regulations were as a beacon light to souls.

The Christian Brothers had begun their labors for the diocese in 1851, and had gradually built up many excellent institutions, thriving colleges, academies, reformatories and parochial schools.

At the beginning of the Civil War, the diocese comprised seventy churches and one hundred and twenty priests. The principal towns had institutions for education and for works of mercy. Religion suffered greatly in Missouri during those dreadful years of strife, and

bigotry did not spare either the ministry or the children of the Church. Though another See, that of St. Joseph, had been cut from the Diocese of St. Louis, yet the zealous Archbishop Kenrick found his labors increasing so rapidly as to make apparent the need of a co-adjutor. Having requested this assistance from the Holy See, he received, as his co-laborer, a man after his own heart, the learned and eloquent Rev. Patrick J. Ryan, now Archbishop of Philadelphia.

Various religious Orders were admitted to the Diocese to aid in the many good works that contribute to the welfare of mankind; among these were the Sisters of St. Mary, the Alexian Brothers and the Little Sisters of the Poor. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul flourished, with a membership of a thousand active, zealous laymen, distributing yearly among the poor, almost twenty-five thousand dollars.

In 1884, Archbishop Ryan was transferred to Philadelphia, and Archbishop Kenrick continued to administer the affairs of the Diocese without assistance, until 1893, when Bishop Kain of Wheeling, W. Va., was appointed his co-adjutor,—*cum jure successionis*.

The Archdiocese has now three hundred and twenty priests, two hundred and thirty-one churches, six seminaries (for the education of



MOST REV. JOHN JOSEPH KAIN, D.D.

priests), three colleges, fourteen academies and one hundred and twenty-eight parochial schools. Like Baltimore, already presented to our readers, St. Louis was so well represented by the collective exhibits of her prosperous religious communities, as to render a Diocesan exhibit not only unnecessary but impossible. The communities representing St. Louis were the Christian Brothers, Sisters of St. Joseph, Sisters of the Precious Blood, the Ursuline Sisters, the Sisters of St. Francis, the School Sisters of Notre Dame and Sisters of Loretto.

A rich and varied collegiate display was contributed by the Christian Brothers of St. Louis. Their under-graduate department presented class exercises and examination papers, bound in separate volumes, one for each branch of study; the following subjects were treated of, *viz.*:—Integral calculus, astronomical geometry, differential calculus, philosophy of literature, political economy, and rhetoric, also essays, literary criticisms, and notes on current topics. In addition to these volumes there were four containing work from the classics and in intellectual philosophy.

The mental discipline that resulted from so profound a study of mathematics was visible in the papers, whatever the subject of which they treated. "Criticism and the philosophy of literature had been most

carefully taught and the students who wrote the papers on these subjects, making in themselves an almost priceless volume, were evidently well prepared to meet some of the most profound questions of this age of books. Next to a knowledge of Christian Doctrine must now rank, in utility, an acquaintance with the philosophy of literature, and an ability to criticize literary productions in their two-fold relation as to culture and to morals.

The essays mentioned in the list were such as one might expect from students thus carefully taught and trained. The classics, we were gratified to see, had not been banished from the course of study, but, as the examination papers showed, had been read with pleasure and profit. The Sophomore Class of this institution contributed two volumes of

designs from casts; its forty-five charcoal studies from objects; its five excellent crayon drawings of various familiar objects; its one hundred architectural and mechanical drawings, which were revelations of the power of straight lines in the creation of beauty. To complete this most pleasing exhibit from the drawing class, there were thirty-six sketches in oil and in water colors, adding the charm of color to that of form. Our illustration of alcove 96 shows the exhibits just described.

At Glencoe, Mo., the Christian Brothers have "A Preparatory Normal School," from which came the following highly appreciated exhibit: - The detailed plans of the Normal School property and buildings; "Life and Voyage of Columbus," beautifully written, both as to penmanship and expression of sentiment, and illustrated with maps of the voyages, of



ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. LOUIS. ALCOVE NO. 96. LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND ART WORK, CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' COLLEGE, ST. LOUIS.

classics and of mathematics; the Sub-Freshman, one volume of classics; the Freshman, one volume of each of the following:—Christian Doctrine, algebra, geometry and trigonometry; rhetoric, compositions, studies in English and English classics; the First Commercial, one volume of very excellent phonography; Superior Commercial, nine volumes of book-keeping, beautifully written and showing the perfection of orderly work, also two volumes each of correspondence, arithmetic, mensuration and balance sheets; in addition to these was an album containing specimens of penmanship and samples of programs. The collection of photographs gave views of the exterior and interior of the college.

The display presented by the drawing class was particularly attractive, with its forty-four bold, strong charcoal studies of the human head and human figure from casts; its sixty charcoal drawings of ornamental

the points from which his departure took place in the old world and of the points where he arrived in the new world; "A Lecture on United States History," accompanying a collection of very pleasing stereopticon views, views of noted localities, of battle-fields and of cities and towns; an album of "French Exercises"; "Language Exercises," showing a co-ordination of reading and composition; three albums of papers on arithmetic, grammar and specimens of penmanship. From the Preparatory Normal Institute, a higher department than the above, came an exhibit of five albums containing work in algebra and plane geometry; spherical and solid geometry; plane trigonometry; crayon and free-hand drawing, also specimens of map drawing and of penmanship.

All that has been stated regarding the work from the college in St. Louis, might be repeated here, with entire justice. The Christian

Brothers' parochial schools of this Diocese that contributed to the exhibit were the Annunciation School, St. Bridget's School, St. Lawrence's, St. Malachy's and St. Vincent's, all located in the city of St. Louis.

The Annunciation School presented six volumes of papers on Christian Doctrine, spelling, history, mensuration, compositions and specimens of penmanship; St. Bridget's School, in St. Louis, had the written work classified as Commercial, First, Second and Third Classes. The Commercial Department contributed nineteen volumes, that is, two volumes for each branch of the commercial course, one volume of maps and five volumes of mensuration. The subjects treated of in the other thirteen volumes were Catechism, Bible History, mathematics, book-keeping, composition, language lessons, geography, history, notes and telegrams, typewriting, shorthand, penmanship and letter-writing. The first class sent one volume of penmanship and four volumes of papers on catechism, arithmetic, grammar and letter-writing. The second class sent two volumes each of papers on catechism, arithmetic, grammar, geography and penmanship. The third class sent three volumes of miscellaneous exercises and one volume of arithmetic. St. Lawrence O'Toole's contributed one volume of papers on each of the following subjects:—Christian Doctrine, Bible History, arithmetic (elements), arithmetic (higher), algebra, mensuration (illustrated) and book-keeping. These papers were all skillful in execution and finished in appearance. The geography, history and dictation were each excellent. St. Malachy's School sent nine volumes containing papers on Christian Doctrine; arithmetic, mensuration, algebra, business forms, stenography, typewriting, free-hand and map drawing; St. Vincent's added sixteen volumes containing Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, algebra, mensuration, penmanship, grammar, history, phonography and typewriting. These papers were all carefully prepared; all worthy of the teachers who aided in their preparation, and that is saying for them all that can be said in favor of work of that kind. Students are not infallible, but in the papers presented in the Catholic Education Exhibit their errors were surprisingly few.

The displays from St. Elizabeth's Institute, St. Louis; St. Mary's Institute, O'Fallon; St. Agatha's School, St. Louis; St. Augustine's School, St. Louis; Sacred Heart School, Florissant; St. Joseph's School, Joseph-

ville; Immaculate Conception School, Old Monroe; St. Philip and St. James' Schools, Riviere aux Vases; All Saints' School, St. Peter; St. Andrew's School, Tipton; and St. Joseph's School, Zell, will be found described under the heading "The Collective Exhibit of the Sisters of the Precious Blood," in Part III.

The Sisters of St. Joseph were exceedingly well represented in the Educational Exhibit, by work displayed in various diocesan exhibits.



EXTERIOR VIEW OF ALCOVE NO. 63. ART WORK FROM ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, SOUTH ST. LOUIS.

In the Diocese of St. Louis is located their Mother House and their most important academy, St. Joseph's (Corondelet). From the latter came a rich and varied display. The written work was bound in thirteen volumes, and comprised papers on Christian Doctrine and Church History; arithmetic, algebra, geometry, book-keeping, grammar, rhetoric, composition, geography, map-drawing, astronomy, physiology, geology, zoology, history, mythology, and moral philosophy. One volume, con-

taining literature only, was a treasure of information, of correct expression and of dainty illustration in pen-work and pencil drawing. The wall display comprised ten handsome, mounted maps, four of them may be seen in our illustration, three very fine railroad maps, nine oil paintings (one of St. Anne with our Blessed Lady as a child), four pretty flower pieces in pastel, two large crayon pictures ("Pharaoh's Horses," and a St. Bernard dog), three water color studies (an infant's head), six pieces of exquisite illuminated work, and ten small drawings on tinted paper, very pretty indeed. A study in oil of three Indian babies asleep attracted much notice. The fancy work department contributed a lace rochet alb, a table cloth finished with drawn work, five table scarfs of wash silk embroidered with floss, twelve doilies prettily ornamented with

Superior, contained beautiful literary selections elegantly written and exquisitely illustrated, with pen and pencil sketches suggested by the selections. The work in botany was illustrated with water color paintings from nature.

At the right of the entrance to alcove 63, were two beautiful and unique pieces of framed art work of which our illustration gives a fair idea. The frames were white and gold. The flowers and other decorative designs were in raised or embossed work, and most beautifully tinted. The pictures illustrating, in one piece, "The Promises of the Sacred Heart of Jesus," and, in the other "The Eight Beatitudes," were photographs inserted, with exquisite taste, in the midst of the various lovely decorations. The ornamental printing in which the promises and



INTERIOR VIEW OF ALCOVE NO. 63. EXHIBITS FROM ACADEMIES AND PARISH SCHOOLS OF SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

a simple pattern in embroidery, two doilies of lace, one silk handkerchief tastily embroidered, eight tray covers of silk and three picture scarfs of silk,—all embroidered with silk; two photograph holders, three plaques and one tambourine of bolted cloth, all hand-painted; sofa cushions, a table mat, a ciborium cover, a watch pocket, a lace needle-book, three embroidered panels and three embroidered pictures, also several china plaques, hand-painted, and an album of flowers painted from nature, and intended to accompany the study of botany. The class in botany contributed also a beautiful album of skillfully dried and pressed flowers. In addition to this was a volume containing "An Illustrated History of the Early California Missions," the penmanship was excellent, the pen-drawings were most beautiful. "The Festal Offering," an album prepared by the pupils as a gift for the Reverend Mother

the Beatitudes were expressed was, in itself, a work of art. Within alcove 63, were the other exhibits from institutions in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph in the Archdiocese of St. Louis. Looking at our illustration of the interior of this alcove, the reader sees, in the back-ground, the portrait of the venerable Archbishop Kenrick; at the right is a picture of the *Mater Dolorosa*; at the left, the portrait of a child; below this, is a picture that attracted much attention and many favorable comments. It represents a Sister of St. Joseph presenting a child, one of her dear pupils, for special consecration to the Blessed Virgin, before whose statue they both stand. In the glass covered cases was every variety of beautiful fancy needle-work.

The Holy Name parish school of St. Louis, in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, sent three volumes: Christian Doctrine, practical arithmetic

tic, mental arithmetic, language, United States history, orthography, geography, essays and letter writing.

St. John's School, in the same city and taught by the same Sisters, sent one volume: Catechism, arithmetic, algebra, spelling, dictation, grammar, literature, essays, letters, notes on general information, geography, physiology, philosophy, history and civil government, also a paper naming and explaining the vestments used in the celebration of the holy sacrifice of the Mass. St. Lawrence O'Toole's School sent three volumes on the same subjects as those taught to grammar grades, also Christian Doctrine and Bible History.

St. Patrick's, another St. Louis school in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, presented three volumes of papers on Christian Doctrine, geo-

civil government, physics, Latin, algebra, penmanship, physiology, etiquette, physical geography, zoology, orthography, English Literature and book-keeping.

In the same alcove, No. 63, were the exhibits of the Academy of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Peoria, Ill., of St. Joseph's Academy, St. Augustine, Fla., and of St. Theresa's Academy, Kansas City, Mo., all in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. St. Theresa's contributed three volumes of class exercises treating of Christian Doctrine, chemistry, geometry, logic, botany, book-keeping, geology, physiology and "original drafts of quarterly examinations." These papers were very praiseworthy; the penmanship correct and pretty, the language well chosen, the ideas clearly expressed. The three volumes from Peoria were



ALCOVES NOS. 98 AND 100. EXHIBITS OF CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS, DIOCESES OF ST. LOUIS, NEW ORLEANS, ST. PAUL, KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH AND CHICAGO.

graphy, grammar, book-keeping, spelling, definitions, United States history, physical geography, physiology and German exercises.

St. Aloysius' School sent three volumes, St. Francis' School sent one, St. Anthony's one, St. Vincent's (female department) two, each set contained papers on the same subjects, viz.:—Christian Doctrine, Bible History, arithmetic, algebra, grammar, spelling, geography, book-keeping, United States history, civil government, physiology and the rules of etiquette.

The Sisters of St. Joseph in charge of St. Bridget's Girls' School, in St. Louis, exhibited seven neatly bound volumes of class work fully up to the standard in all respects and including Christian Doctrine, languages, Bible History, numbers, geography, United States history, grammar, spelling, practical and mental arithmetic, philosophy, rhetoric,

equally deserving of kindly comment. These volumes were handsomely bound, but their contents merited that, and surpassed the binding in excellence. The subjects treated of were Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, grammar, history and geography; algebra, rhetoric, literature and mythology; philosophy, geology, zoology, astronomy and botany; book-keeping, stenography and music.

The work from St. Augustine, St. Joseph's Academy, was particularly attractive and much noticed, both for its merit and because of the locality whence it came; many were curious to see what sort of educational ideas prevail in the far south. Their excellence was proved by the following exhibit:—Ten albums, grammar; ten albums, arithmetic; two albums, algebra; eight albums, book-keeping; one album, original poems; thirteen albums, maps; six volumes, biographies; one volume,

compositions; ten sets of junior examination papers; thirty-six sets of senior examination papers; ten sets of examination papers by colored pupils. These were very interesting and very well written and expressed. Two books of pen-drawings presented some very beautiful work. Forty-three books which showed the various kinds of kindergarten work admirably done, and fifty-four books filled with specimens of primary needle-work were very popular with visitors. The needle-work of the larger pupils comprised many beautiful specimens, but the lace excelled everything else. There were two yards of black lace, three yards of Alencon, five yards of Guipure, three yards of Duchesse, three yards of Torchon, seven yards of insertion and one yard of white Guipure. Three small crayon pictures constituted the wall display. Among the bound volumes were two herbariums, "Pascua Florida." Copies of the school journal, edited by the pupils, were displayed, and a literary tribute, from one of the Sisters to the great Discoverer, "The Glorification of Columbus."

St. Mary's Academy, Los Angeles, Cal., in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, contributed five mounted maps. St. Mary's Parish School, Peoria, Ill., taught by the same Sisters, sent two volumes of papers on Christian Doctrine, language lessons, arithmetic, grammar, geography, dictation and history. St. Mary's Parochial School, Lee, Mass., in the Diocese of Springfield, represented the Sisters of St. Joseph with a pleasing exhibit of fourteen volumes of papers on Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, composition, sacred history, practical science, map drawing and linear drawing.

This same community was honored by an exhibit of class exercises from St. Mary's School, Lonaconing, Md. The examination papers treated of Christian Doctrine, Bible History, Church History, literature, science, rhetoric, civil government, United States history, geography, book-keeping, geometry, algebra, arithmetic and composition. The Cathedral School, Wheeling, West Va., contributed one volume of beautiful maps, and St. Francis de Sales' School, St. Joseph, Mo., presented one volume containing drawings, maps and papers on physiology, philosophy, rhetoric, grammar, algebra and book keeping. The Maria Consilia Deaf Mute School, St. Louis, Mo., sent a volume of papers on Christian Doctrine, history, grammar and geography. Besides these exhibits which were collected in one alcove, the Sisters of St. Joseph exhibited displays with seventeen other dioceses, where they have schools and academies located. These will be and have been described in connection with the diocesan displays of which they form a part.

The Ursuline Nuns sent work from Ursuline Academy, St. Louis,

Arcadia College, Arcadia, Mo., and from the Ursuline Day School, St. Louis, Mo. The exhibit from the Ursuline Academy comprised six volumes of tastefully arranged and beautifully written papers on Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, algebra, orthography, definitions, history, language, grammar, civil government, literature, mythology, classical mythology, biography, ethics, familiar science, physiology, physics, chemistry and astronomy.

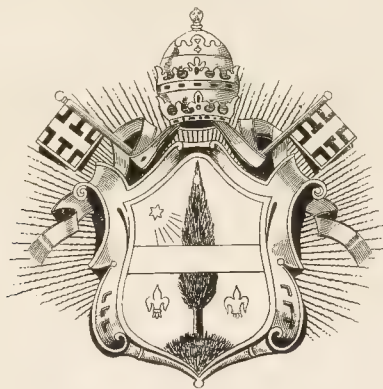
Arcadia College presented four volumes of excellently expressed and beautifully written papers on Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, algebra, geometry and trigonometry; United States history, ancient and modern history, biography and civil government; geography, grammar, composition and spelling; rhetoric, literature and logic; physical geography, physiology and botany; astronomy, chemistry and mythology; stenography, etiquette and music. The essays were admirable; the map drawing, pen-work and colored drawing were skillful, tasteful and almost perfect in every detail. The science papers were particularly meritorious.

The Ursuline Day School contributed four volumes of papers worthy in subject and in treatment of academy pupils. The compositions showed extreme care on the part of the teachers and an enthusiastic originality on the part of the pupils. The subjects treated of in the bound volumes, were Christian Doctrine, arithmetic and higher mathematics; grammar, rhetoric, literature and mythology; United States history, civil government and general history; physiology, botany, physics, chemistry and astronomy. Four pretty oil paintings aided to brighten the walls of the alcove and an ornamental display included embroidered handkerchiefs, embroidered stand cover, a missal cover, a ciborium cover and a cravat.

The exhibits of the Sisters of the Precious Blood, from two academic and seven parish schools, in the St. Louis Diocese, have been described under the heading "Collective Exhibit of the Sisters of the Precious Blood." In regard to the work from three academies and two parish schools of this Diocese, and in charge of the Sisters of Loretto, the same statement is to be made.

The displays from the forty-one institutions belonging to the St. Louis Diocese certainly reflected high honor on the entire Archdiocese, and must have made the hearts of both Archbishops glad and hopeful, glad that the past had so excellent a record, hopeful that the future may find that record equaled, if not excelled.

We will now return to Chicago, from which we departed some time since.



## Archdiocese of Chicago.

(Resumed from Page 15.)

THE parochial school work presented to public judgment in the Catholic Educational Exhibit had, without the exception of a single paper, the features that an exacting and experienced teacher would wish to see in such work and yet would be surprised to see presented in such perfection. These features were neat, correct and beautiful penmanship, exact and original expression of ideas and facts, orderly methods of arrangement, and the manifest reserve power of a thorough information, which knows more than it tells; also a decided, unmistak-

Did they not see that the penmanship presented in the various volumes was, almost without exception, perfect, that the papers on history and geography were accompanied by beautiful maps, and other appropriate drawings, that the sciences were exactly and exquisitely illustrated, that very few words were misspelled, and that very few sentences were ungrammatical? Did they not read the correctly worded, beautifully expressed, deeply thoughtful compositions and essays? Were they not impressed by the noble sentiments of religion and true patriotism that



GENERAL VIEW OF THE EXHIBITS FROM THE ARCHDIOCESE OF CHICAGO.

able and admirable mingling of love for God and for country. The cross and the flag, religion and patriotism, the Church and fatherland; these emblems, standing for these lofty sentiments, were on every map and in every volume; the inspirations awakened by them breathed in every paragraph; and reverence for the sacred realities of faith and patriotism stamped every object in the exhibit with the united characteristics of their holy partnership.

It is hoped that the carping, discontented, critical Catholic and the more honest, more just, if more prejudiced, non-Catholic examined the parish school work presented in the general department and the Chicago department of the Catholic Exhibit, and will forever hold their peace, as to "priest-ridden people," "ignorant, incompetent teachers," and "mistaught, misguided, unpatriotic pupils."

animated the young minds that conceived them and made them appear so strongly and clearly in their literary efforts?

The flag, the beloved "stars and stripes," greeted the eye on every side; it adorned title pages, it graced maps and charts, it ornamented pictures, and waved from every architectural vantage-ground. It formed the ground-work of innumerable decorations; it was the fore-ground of one picture and the back-ground of another; on its stripes and among its stars, some ingenious pupils traced specimens of penmanship; while others, making it the support of a white scroll, printed thereon, in ornamental letters, patriotic verses, or prose expressions of the noblest sentiments of the human heart, love of religion and of country. Several of the displays had the growth of the flag shown in beautifully designed and exquisitely colored charts; there was nothing

like them in any other educational exhibit. In fact, the writer was greatly disappointed in the public school displays occupying space all around and about the Catholic exhibit. Being a reasoning creature of mature years, and some degree of good sense, said writer considered carefully the benefits arising from expenditure of public money, the advantages arising from a special and ever improving, universal system, the happy results accruing from a common method pursued by teachers specially trained for their work, teachers with the aid of mutual intercourse making the acquirements and mental possessions of one the property of many; considering these and many similar blessings strewn on the public school highways to knowledge, your humble servant went forth many days, from the crowded alcoves of the Catholic Exhibit, to visit the spacious compartments assigned the displays from the state schools; went forth expecting to be favorably impressed, to be instructed in educational methods and to gather up helpful ideas,—to be impressed, instructed and helped—not to be surprised, sincerely no; for no degree of perfection in public school work could surprise one intelligently aware of the advantages enjoyed by public school teachers and pupils. However, surprise was the uppermost emotion, when earnest, unprejudiced examination of volume after volume, revealed the fact that the "rough, ignorant Catholic children," offspring of hated foreigners, or of their descendants, pupils of "incompetent, untrained, overly pious," religious teachers, not only equaled the public school pupils in the ordinary acquirements suited to age and grade, but excelled them in the dainty use of pen, pencil and brush; excelled them in composition; excelled them in patriotism; excelled them in—oh, surely! in knowledge of Christian Doctrine, not merely of dogmas peculiar to Catholicism, but of the facts of Bible History, with which every child of Christian parents should be familiar.

The Catholic Exhibit had not as much paper work on its walls as its sister exhibits had; however, there was an abundance of it in large portfolios; the wall space was needed for the display of work of a much higher character, not only of crayon, charcoal and pastel drawings, but of charts of wonderful beauty, teeming with condensed information, as the historical charts from St. Paul's, St. Michael's, St. Pius's, St. James', St. Elizabeth's schools in Chicago; and of maps, handsomely decorated, exquisitely colored and perfectly correct in the information given. How pretty and how pleasing a way to show patriotism was the preparation and the displaying of accurate charts of the principal battle-fields of the Revolution, of the War of 1812, of the Mexican War and of the Civil War. The Catholic teachers had something, also, besides photographs, with which to grace their wall space. Though there were thousands of photographs in albums, the walls were given to the pen portraits, rivaling etchings, of Lincoln, Sherman, Sheridan and Grant; Washington, Harrison, Cleveland and a host of others.

In fact, every argument against parochial schools, every belittling assertion regarding them, every fault found with the methods pursued in them, every adverse criticism of their relation to the nation, found a refutation, a contradiction, a correction and a denial in the Educational Exhibit presented under the supervision of the incomparable Brother Maurelian. The Catholic Exhibit was a more eloquent justification of the Church's action regarding education, than any words could express, though they were uttered by the golden-mouthed Demosthenes.

It is always better to do than to say; Catholic educators and Catholic pupils did their task nobly for the World's Fair; may the results never be forgotten, nor the fact that they were accomplished without wealth, without public patronage, without governmental encouragement, but rather in the face of immense obstacles and stupendous difficulties. None but those whose hearts were warm with the enthusiasm of divine inspiration, and inflamed by a divine love for souls, could have produced such rich effects from causes so poor.

We have commented upon the displays from several Dioceses and are about to treat of those from the Chicago parochial schools. Long ere this, some reader has exclaimed, "That writer praises everything!" Certainly! And wherefore not? In each display there were a hundred perfections to one imperfection. The setting of your diamond ring is but eighteen parts pure, shall any one dare to say to you that it is not gold?

As for seeming to favor one teaching order more than another, ah, no! true to God and higher self, the shadow of partiality shall not fall on this report; all workers in God's harvest fields are sacred, consecrated, beyond comment and above criticism; their work and its results, too closely bound by earthly circumstances and human contrivances to be judged

by ordinary standards; their success too much a matter of happy circumstances, not granted to others, just as capable and just as worthy of success. The writer has endeavored to have a single eye to God's glory, let the readers do likewise, and there will be little room for thoughts of preference or partiality.

The Chicago schools will be noticed in the order of the alcoves in which their displays appeared, beginning with the lowest number 68, which designated the first alcove on the left of the principal entrance to the Chicago space.

In the year 1875, on the 16th of August, ground was broken for what is now All Saints' School. For several years it was used for both church and school, but in 1881 became a school only.

Four scholarships in the De La Salle Institute are at the disposal of All Saints' School. One of these is awarded to the pupil of the eighth grade who has the highest annual average. The scholarships are the gift of His Grace, Archbishop Feehan, Mr. Michael Cudahy, Mr. Daniel Corkery and Mr. John Cudahy.

The school opened for the first time, Dec. 18, 1875, with an attendance of one hundred and eighty pupils; now the attendance is six hundred daily. It is in charge of the Sisters of Mercy from St. Xavier's Academy; and was built by Reverend E. J. Dunne, now Bishop of Dallas, Texas.

The exhibit presented by this school was extensive and particularly attractive. It was displayed in alcove 68, the No. 1 of the Chicago Department. The banneret bearing the inscription "Sisters of Mercy" can be distinguished in our illustration. On entering this alcove, one found on both sides of it, displays from the parochial schools in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. These displays were continued on the wall space and on the long shelf bordering the inside aisle at the left, as one faced His Grace's statue. Some of them can be distinguished in the background of our illustration of alcove 70. The work from academies was arranged around the statue, at one side of which was placed the exhibit from the principal institution of the Sisters of Mercy; at present, we are considering their parish school work. Parochial school displays are treated of first, because they were considered the most important. Academies in charge of the various Sisterhoods had not met with the criticism and opposition that had threatened the very existence of parochial schools. The Educational Exhibit was designed particularly to defend the parish schools, and to prove their true character, hence we give them precedence.

The exhibit from "All Saints'" did its part valiantly; its forty-six volumes were strong factors in the defence, and its maps and pictures constituted a worthy part of the favorable proofs presented. Christian Doctrine and Bible History in the eighth grade, and catechism in the lower grades, had been made so familiar to the young minds that it was evident they could scarcely have made a mistake, if they had tried. The two volumes of first grade and the four of second grade work, were a delight to any one who loves the little ones; their earnest efforts to do well were manifest in every turn of the letters and figures; their pleasure in their own work was impressed on every page. It was thus with the primary work of every parochial school taking part in the exhibit; the dear wee ones had magnificent ideas of what it meant to help prepare displays for the great Fair, and each of their little exercises had its own peculiar perfection to characterize it, among the many.

It is there, in the primary work, that every experienced teacher delights to meet with perfection. Whatever betides, let us have good primary teachers, they place the foundation stones, they are the builders of those strong walls upon which the superstructure of education and culture are to rest. In them we should have knowledge, wisdom and strength. Ah, but we kept eager outlook for the primary work in our glorious Catholic display, and few things about the exhibit rejoiced us more than the general excellence manifested by primary work.

The fourth and fifth grades of "All Saints'" could not have presented such pretty language lessons, nor had them so prettily written, had they not been carefully trained when they were in the primary grades. They could not have shown such correct methods in working their problems in arithmetic, had not the foundation of their knowledge been sound. Their geography, even, owed much of its perfection to the careful drilling which had trained eye and hand to judge of and to master distances and other measurements, from the first hour in the school room. With properly trained primary and carefully drilled grammar grades, we might expect just such excellent work as the seventh and

eighth grades of All Saints' School presented in every branch. When the fifth grade pupils were able to produce the volume of beautiful geographical maps that were accredited to them, it was perfectly reasonable that the seventh grade should be able to present the elegant historical maps that delighted the visitor's sight and awakened his high appreciation. These maps, both the geographical and the historical, were worthy of high commendation, particularly a collection in green celluloid covers, presenting, in fine pen work and colored ink, Acadia, Bunker Hill, Yorktown, Savannah, Charlestown and Long Island, with forts and battle-fields carefully drawn.

The eighth grade arithmetic was especially worthy of notice; the methods of stating the problems and of performing the operations were

from each of twenty-four pupils, intended to illustrate their history lessons; an admirable plan on the part of the teachers, one that should be universally adopted. Three portfolios containing a miscellaneous collection of maps, and four, containing a variety of drawings, presented many admirable pieces of work executed with pen and pencil. "Pen Sketches of Our Navy" was a collection of pictures of ships and of officers that attracted much attention and praise. They came from the hand of one P. O'Brien, an industrious and talented member of the eighth grade, who merits this special mention of his name, we judge, because his industry must have equaled his talent, since there were so many pretty pieces of pen-work, fanciful pictures and portraits bearing his name. Among the portraits were those of His Grace and the other



ARCHDIOCESE OF CHICAGO. (ALCOVE NO. 68.) EXHIBITS OF ALL SAINTS' SCHOOL; ST. JAMES' AND ST. STEPHEN'S SCHOOLS.

excellent. The illustrations accompanying each problem were particularly suitable and attractive.

The Christian Doctrine volume of this grade was dedicated as follows:—"In grateful remembrance and in thankfulness for his exceptional favor in bestowing upon our school the De La Salle Institute Scholarship, this book is respectfully dedicated to our Most Reverend Archbishop, P. A. Feehan." It is needless to dwell on the contents and general style of a volume thus dedicated, needless to state that it was, in all particulars, as near perfection as possible.

Another volume of school work was dedicated to the lay donors of the scholarships, gentlemen mentioned at the beginning of these comments on the exhibit from All Saints' School. In addition to the volumes already commented upon, there were twenty-four books of maps, one

donors of scholarships, also of Reverend E. J. Dunne and Honorable Thos. Brennan. The wall display included eighteen maps, framed, some in oak, some in gilt and some in white and gold. Some were painted in light tints with water colors, others drawn with colored crayons; some were pen-work in black on white ground and several were pen-work in white lines on black ground of enameled paper. The last mentioned is always a very pretty way to present a map. Some of these maps were of medium size; several were large and elaborately finished. There were two maps of Scotland, one of Europe, two of Italy, one of Africa, three of South America, one of North America, three of the United States and one of Bunker Hill, drawn by members of the fourth, fifth, seventh and eighth grades.

It is pleasing to notice the interest taken by the boys, who are sup-

posed to be opposed, as a general thing, to ornamental work of any kind. Four of the nine framed maps were drawn and colored by boys; fifteen of the thirty-four pictures were the work of boys, and of the pretty things in the cases mentioned above, a fair proportion were by the boys. Besides the beautiful maps, there were on the wall several remarkable pen-sketches:—"St. Peter Walking on the Water," "Our Lady of the Rosary," "The Annunciation" and "The Agony in the Garden." There were multitudes of pen, pencil and crayon sketches and other ornamental pieces, that could not find room on the walls. The question of space for an extensive wall display was solved by an artifice that afforded ample room and was itself ornamental. This was a case, about  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  ft., and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. deep, with a door which, on being opened, disclosed the fact that the space within the case was filled with leaves, like a huge book; on each page of these thin wooden leaves, were such of the pictures referred to above as did not find room on the walls of the alcove, also exercises in music, in arithmetic and book-keeping, besides pen and pencil drawings of historical and literary personages; scenes from nature in sepia; portraits in crayon; illustrations of lessons in natural and in physical science, painted in colors. Eighteen leaves in each of two cases and eight pictures to each leaf, made a display that spoke well, not only for the skill, but the industry and earnest application of the young students.

Under glass and framed, as it well deserved to be, was a letter from a member of the Chicago Board of Public School Education, informing Father E. J. Dunne, now Bishop of Dallas, Texas, that thirty-one, in a class of thirty-four from All Saints' eighth grade, had passed the examination and were admitted to the city high school. Besides giving this gratifying information, the writer expressed his opinion of the class, in several laudatory remarks, highly creditable to the subjects of them. The letter was dated June 18, 1893. Comments are unnecessary.

"St. James' School" is a name honored whenever or wherever heard, even before the Columbian Exposition added to its fame. Much more has it been respected since its beautiful and very extensive exhibit appeared, on that occasion, showing what mere school children can be taught to do when they are in earnest and their teachers are competent.

This excellent school was established in 1884, by Rev. Hugh McGuire, with the Sisters of Mercy from St. Xavier's Convent in charge. At that time, eight rooms accommodated four hundred children; now there are eighteen rooms, twenty-two teachers and one thousand one hundred children. Primary, grammar and academic departments, in which a carefully planned course of study is followed, afford the pupils equal advantages with those attending the public schools. Indeed, having compared the two exhibits, we conclude that St. James' and other schools like it, in the great western metropolis, afford many an advantage not met with in the state schools, and that the training given by teachers working for God, for souls and for personal sanctification, must be superior to that given by persons, however well educated, whose aims, motives and inspirations are utterly inferior.

Three well filled libraries (nearly 3,000 volumes) afford the pupils of St. James' Parochial School a literary advantage superior to that of many academies. Music and drawing are taught and, as the exhibit showed, the principles learned are applied.

In our illustrations of alcoves 68 and 70, will be seen a banner, bearing the name of the school under consideration, below which are arranged the one hundred large, thick, handsomely bound volumes of written work prepared by the pupils, some of it especially for this occasion and some of it the ordinary daily efforts of the various classes. These exercises and examination papers were on the oft-repeated branches of the primary, grammar and academic departments, but there was a style about them that marked them as worthy of special attention; the examination of one volume did not suffice for the formation of a judgment of all, each one had pleasing peculiarities not found in the others. Does the reader ask "Did the writer examine the hundred volumes?" The writer can answer, with hearty approval of personal honesty of purpose, "Yes." "Not only St. James' hundred volumes and its hundred and fifteen other contributions, but all the volumes and all the other contributions of the entire Catholic Educational Exhibit." Remember, dear reader, that it was June, July and August of an unusually warm summer, also that in the space occupied by the Catholic Exhibit, the thermometer always marked a temperature several degrees higher than elsewhere, and you will not be disedified at "the hearty self approval" expressed above, more particularly as the labor

was one of love for the Church's glory, self imposed and undertaken voluntarily, with no thought of this publication.

To return to St. James' exhibit, eighteen volumes of drawing books, bound together, showed what St. James' pupils, comprising all the grades from second to eighth, inclusive, had accomplished with the pencil. The display accounted for the beautiful pen-work the high school pupils of this institution were enabled to present to the pleased eyes of visitors. There were also five portfolios of large pictures drawn by members of fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades, inclusive, the members of which were truly honored by their own work.

It is hoped that many who read these lines saw the pen sketches, some in black ink, others in blue, in green and in the soft, pretty brown of sepia ink. All were so charming that it is not possible to do them justice in a written description. Does the reader remember those pleasant retreats, the alcoves each side of His Grace's statue? On the left there were two, the walls of which were literally covered with art work from St. James' School. A sketch from the statue of St. James and one from the picture of St. Paul, the severe dignity of the subjects making them a peculiar test of skill, were placed near "We have it," a laughable little piece, near which appeared the martial form of Gen. Lew Wallace and the impressive presence of Grover Cleveland, with the lovely face of "The First Lady," sweet "Fannie," not far distant. "A Public Writer in Seville," his wrinkled brow in a pucker of honest endeavor, and "A Hunter of the Mexican Plains," his betinted garb a fine contrast to his fierce, dark face, were neighbors of Hon. Thomas Brennan, a noble epitome of all benevolence, and "Columbus in Chains," a lesson for the benevolent to learn regarding human gratitude. A materialized "Reverie," "A Spanish Girl," an "Apple Seller," "The Three Graces" and "The Old Oak Bucket" were old friends in the new garb of blue, black, green and brown inks, instantly recognized, so well were they reproduced by these young artists, with their charmed pens; "magic pens," in a new sense. Here, too, was Joan of Arc, in martial array; Marquette, in prayerful attitude; and, sweet and sad, sacred but familiar, "The Ecce Homo" and "The Mater Dolorosa." A little apart from these, by reverent forethought, were several pieces to make one smile:—"Oh, ain't I in Luck," "This one's mine," "Gossip under Difficulties," "First Notes," "A Lesson in Churning," "The Doll's Doctor," "The First English Settlement" and "His First Smoke." It is needless to describe these pictures, as the originals are familiar to all lovers of art, but perhaps not all the readers of these lines are aware of how beautifully it is possible to reproduce oil, crayon or water color pictures with the pen. In addition to pen sketches mentioned above, the wall was graced by several pieces in pastel and in water color, among them appeared the familiar pictures:—"Good Morning," "A Carcanean Peasant," "Up the Nile," "The Coast," "Little Nurse," "Mozart" and "The Madonna." There were also several fine pastel studies from casts. Next to the pictures ranked the beautiful charts: Three for "Modern History," chronologically and contemporaneously arranged; four for the "History of England," similarly arranged; three for "English Literature," one with all the periods, one with the earlier periods, one with the recent periods illustrated; an astronomical chart, showing comparative size of the planets; several battle charts, among them, "The Battle of Bunker Hill" and "The Siege of Yorktown." The last named showed the position of troops, of fieldpieces, of embankments and all other objects pertaining to a conflict on the field or to the siege of a town. Even the churches, houses, trees, streams and other objects in the environment were represented in the proper colors. These charts teemed with information at the same time that they delighted the eye with their artistic features.

Of equal merit were the large maps, such as the political and physical maps of the United States, both in water colors; a set of relief maps made from paper pulp, including one of North America and one of the United States. Very handsome were "Italy," "Mexico," and "The Original Thirteen Colonies," in pen work, also "Bunker Hill" and "Yorktown," in crayon. A pretty and instructive piece was an outline, in white on black enamelled paper, showing the drainage of the rivers of the United States. In addition to the above wall pieces there were specimens of art, equal in merit, collected in portfolios, or displayed on the leaves of two large cases, similar to those minutely described in the notice of the exhibit from the "All Saints' School." These collections of pictures included twelve small pen sketches by one boy, and twelve, the same size but differing in subjects, by another boy, both belonging to the eighth grade; a number of still-life studies by the high

school pupils; a number of pencil drawings from the eighth grade pupils, and a portfolio of studies in sepia. These last mentioned pieces were very pleasing to the eye and the artistic taste.

Each grade, from the primary to the eighth inclusive, contributed a portfolio of drawings showing the course followed and illustrating the gradual development of taste and acquirement of skill. Two interesting bits of work were "daisies" embroidered by a little tot six years of age, and "pansies" embroidered by another mite five and one-half years old. A volume of zoology and botany, illustrated in sepia and India ink, by pupils in the first year of high school, displayed beautiful pen work. Three small manikins and one large one were the work of the physiology classes, and showed a thorough knowledge of anatomy. "The Star of Dis-

Almost as beautiful as the pictures were the contents of four portfolios, 22x28 in size; these were one hundred and thirty-six maps drawn with the pen and colored ink. Six pretty covered pamphlets contained the beautifully written and well expressed "Individual Work in History and Latin" by pupils in the third year of the high school; five similar books contained—one of them physiology; two, United States history; one, Bible History and one geography and history,—the individual work, each of them, of a seventh or an eighth grade pupil. To this kind of work belonged a beautiful album of "Scientific Studies," including physics, botany and geometry as presented by the pupils of St. James' High School. Accompanying this, was a portfolio of delightful "Essays, Historic and Scientific," illustrated profusely and elegantly, with truly



ARCHDIOCESE OF CHICAGO. (ALCOVE NO. 70.) EXHIBITS OF THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL; HOLY ANGELS' SCHOOL; HOLY FAMILY SCHOOL AND ST. JAMES' SCHOOL.

covery" was a pretty scheme for showing one's knowledge of the American discoverers and their explorations, and was well developed by a girl of the seventh grade. This piece can be seen in our illustration of alcove 68. Among the pieces that required a marked degree of skill and of care was a relief map made of salt, the successful work of an ingenious girl.

Among the attractive features of the wall display were "A Fire Engine" drawn in white and gold on black enameled paper, by a boy in the natural philosophy class; "Theorem XVII." of geometry, the figure and the demonstration in blue and gold on white enameled paper; a map of "The Battle of Chancellorsville," with a handsome pen portrait of General Lee in one corner; "The Expedition Against Mobile," mapped out with the pen and having in one corner of the page a pen portrait of Admiral Farragut, and in the other corners the drawings of boats.

artistic pictures, the work, both essays and drawings, of the high school pupils. Equally as charming as the above, was a collection of "Book Reviews, Poems and Themes" by the same pupils. The volume of "Doctrinal Essays" was magnificent and conclusive evidence in favor of uniting secular learning with religious training. We have been examining an exhibit with sixty bound volumes of almost perfect grade work, with twenty or more volumes on academic branches, containing papers that many a high school or academy teacher might be proud to have written. We have reviewed the superior work in art and have found its beautiful principles adapted to the illustrative needs of every branch of study. Yet this exhibit was prepared by pupils who study Christian Doctrine every day, pupils able to write these remarkable "Doctrinal Essays," in definition and in defence of their faith. Able, not only to write them in

faultless English and with correct theology, but to decorate and illustrate them with charming pen sketches of holy personages and pencil drawings of sacred symbols. The beautiful title pages of the volumes of Christian Doctrine papers were as delightful to behold as any of the pictures in the handsome wall display.

We must not neglect the little people; they had their share in this great exhibit. "Work from Babyland" was a volume showing the efforts of the "wee ones" to write, to print, to make figures. Even the first primary grade had a volume of "Number Work" and a volume of "Language Exercises." From the Kindergarten, was displayed mounted "Sewing," the pretty sewing on perforated card-board with bright colored silks and after a great variety of patterns, also mounted "Paper Folding" and mounted "Paper Cutting," after fruit patterns. These specimens showed careful preparation and were in thorough harmony with the perfection of the work from the higher grades.

A part of St. James' display may be judged of by a careful consideration of our illustrations of alcoves 68 and 70. There may be seen the framed maps and charts, the "Star of Progress," the kindergarten work and the cases with leaves. Two of these cases are represented open and one of them closed. The pen sketches that did not appear in these cases, that is, the larger and handsomer specimens of artistic pen work, were exhibited on the walls of the alcoves at the left of His Grace's statue and will appear in the illustrations accompanying the description of the work from Chicago's Catholic academies.

St. Elizabeth's School was first opened in September, 1885, with an average attendance of four hundred and fifty children, in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. The building affords for school purposes ten class rooms, with an office, a recreation room and music rooms. The pastor of St. Elizabeth's Church is the universally esteemed Father D. J. Riondan, brother to the illustrious Archbishop of San Francisco. That the exhibit from St. Elizabeth's School presented many specially fine features will surprise no one who has read the description of the exhibits from All Saints' and St. James' Schools.

Thirty-one volumes of bound papers included, from the second grade, three volumes of daily work in numbers, language, spelling and busy-work, also drawing; three volumes of fourth grade work in Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, language, geography, composition and spelling; six volumes of papers, from the fifth and sixth grades, on grammar grade studies; seven volumes of papers on the branches pursued by seventh and eighth grades; three volumes of high school work, and ten volumes of combination work in drawing, map drawing and spelling. These volumes were remarkable for excellent penmanship, correct expression, good spelling, fine language and thorough knowledge. The title pages printed, with colored pencil, were beautiful and the decorative work in the volumes, those particularly of the seventh grade, were pleasing and effective. A volume of essays, in fancy covers, contained compositions on such subjects as "What Should Constitute the Perfect Type of an American Girl?" "The Silent Part the Best"; "This too Shall Pass Away." A moment's reflection will convince any one that the moral benefit the child derives from treating of such subjects is great and permanent. A particularly interesting object, that deserves minute description, was a volume of maps of battle-fields. It was very pretty, so bright with colors, so attractive by reason of its beautiful drawing, executed so well with that inflexible implement, the pen.

The wall display was rich and elaborate. Here we will pause for "an aside"; parties, not particularly interested either, who were looking at the exhibit from St. Elizabeth's, took occasion to remark to the writer, that there had been but little talk of this institution in times past. "Well, if the silent eloquence of its educational exhibit makes the impression that it should," was the reply, "it will be heard from in the future." With correctly drawn outlines, in dark colors, filled in with beautiful light tints, the maps made a very pretty appearance on the wall and in the portfolios; the display included "Palestine," "Spain," "United States," "Africa," "Illinois and its Counties," "Alaska," "Spain and Portugal," "Central America and West Indies," "South America," "North America" and "Michigan."

The mottoes "Knowledge is Power," "Liberty Knows Nothing but Victories" and "Education is the Chief Defence of Nations," were beautifully printed in ornamental lettering and surrounded by prettily drawn designs, such as flags, crosses, flowers and vines. "A Product Map of Asia" was drawn with dark lines, the countries in tints, and the real products of certain regions attached to it.

The most remarkable feature of this exhibit was its charts of battle-fields; these were very explicit in details and elaborate in decoration. "The Siege of Yorktown" showed the York River, represented by wavy blue lines, running diagonally across the chart; a group of fifteen tents in one place, heavy breastworks in another and regiments of soldiers in various positions; a Union flag in the center of the field was painted in its proper colors; near it was printed "Field where the British laid down their Arms." In one corner were two flags and the American Eagle, in colors; around the whole was a beautiful border which set off the exquisite design. A frame of white and gold added to the tasty appearance of the whole. "The Battle of Bunker Hill" presented a still greater number of natural objects and arrangements for war; there were the several hills of historic fame, "Breed's," "Burial," "Morton," "Brick," "Town" and "Bunker," with their crowns of green trees; there were the Mystic River and the exceedingly crooked Charles River; there, too, was the city of Charlestown, with its breastworks, in a prominent place. The Atlantic Ocean, with the ships, "Falcon," "Lively" and "Somerset," presented a fine appearance, the ships were so well drawn. A beautifully ornamental border and a handsome white and gold frame were the adjuncts of each of these very elegant charts. "The Surrender of Burgoyne":—This comprehensive chart showed the Hudson in blue, with green groves on its banks, and beyond these, the home of Gen. Schuyler, also the ruins of Forts Hardy and Edward, with the remains of the church on Bemis Heights and of the bridge over which the army crossed from Fort Edward to Stillwater,—all these were colored in shades of brown. In the distance, was Saratoga, and at the bottom of the sheet, on which all these objects were drawn, were two large flags in their proper red, white and blue, while at the top, in fancy printing, was our American motto, "In God we Trust." "The Battle of Brandywine" presented the Brandywine River and its branches in blue; ten or more roads intersecting each other were drawn in brown; two groups of trees in green and brown, three groups of houses and churches in brown, surrounded by green trees; an encampment of many tents with "Washington's Headquarters" in the midst of them and several large guns in position. At the top of the chart was an elaborate scroll containing "Union and Liberty," printed in colors. At the foot of the page were a drum, a sword and a large gun. At each side of the pictured battle-field, was a large flag in bright colors. "The Battle of Gettysburg" presented three streams of water, crossing the page at various angles; here and there were groves of green trees; at several points were groups of guns; and, in the center, was "Mead's Headquarters." The page was decorated with colored flags at the top, with a gold star on a blue ground in each corner, and across one corner, was the inscription, in fancy printing, "Give me the imperialism of equal rights."

Each of these charts was about 22x24 inches in size and bore many a finishing touch, adding much to its beauty, but difficult to describe. It were well did every class room have such pieces of practical work to decorate its walls, pleasing the eye and giving information more easily remembered for being thus presented.

St. Stephen's School, attached to St. Stephen's Church, was erected in 1871, by the revered and departed Father Barrett. The building contains six rooms giving place to three hundred pupils, taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph who had such beautiful displays from St. Louis, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Philadelphia and other points.

This exhibit was small, presenting only one volume from each grade, besides a volume of maps and two of drawings, but it was in all respects worthy of the celebrated teachers under whose care it was prepared. The grammar grades only were represented, but their methods showed that they were, at one time, well trained primary pupils and were advancing on right principles. The map drawing was good and the collection of pictures in pencil and charcoal drawing were very pleasing. Drawings of hands and feet, in various positions; two pencil sketches of scenes from nature; seven, of trees, and one of a little girl; also twelve or more cards, on which were displayed specimens of ornamental penmanship, adorned a part of the wall on the left-hand side of alcove 68, as our illustration shows.

In 1880, at the time Holy Angels' Church was erected, the region bordering on Oakwood Boulevard was a vast wilderness. Seven years later, it was sufficiently settled to render a parochial school necessary, and it is the exhibit from this school that we are now to consider.

Under the direction of Rev. D. A. Tighe, and in charge of the Sisters

of Mercy, from St. Xavier's Convent, the Holy Angels' School has flourished with great success and produced the admirable results shown in this exhibit. Besides the seven school rooms, in which three hundred children assemble, there is a two-story brick building, in which only music and art are taught. The thirty-one bound volumes, contributed by the Holy Angels' School, were a delight to the experienced teacher's eye; from cover to cover, each of them was a model of excellent work. Six volumes contained arithmetic, and very thoroughly must it have been taught in class to give the pupils such perfect confidence when performing their written work. We may state the same regarding the five volumes of catechism and Bible History, the four volumes of United States history and geography, also the four of language and spelling.

will give the well-informed reader an idea of the advancement of the art students of the Holy Angels' School, for instance: "Dashing Waves," "Vision of Angels," "Italian Boy," "A Hunting Scene," "A Marine Scene," "A Church in England," "The Old Barn," "A Boat Scene," "A Study of the Human Head," "A Study of Dogs," "Italian Boy and Girl," "A Study of Birds" and "A Fancy, Faith," these were painted by members of the seventh and the eighth grades. "A Study of Roses," "An Autumn Scene," "Two Pets," "A Landscape," "A Study of Horses," "The Quiet Hour," "A Still-life Study," "The Day's Work Is Done," "A Group of Warblers," "A Study of the Human Head," "The Madonna," "A Study of Cats," "A Shepherd Boy," "The Spring Time Idyl" and "A Study of Fruit," these were painted by members of the fifth and sixth



ARCHDIOCESE OF CHICAGO. (ALCOVE NO. 56.) EXHIBITS OF HOLY ANGELS' ACADEMY; ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Four volumes showed the gradual improvement in penmanship, until ability had been acquired to do the beautiful ornamental work shown on title pages or in headings, and the exquisitely artistic pen work shown in the three volumes of pen and ink sketches. The pupils' really admirable work in drawing was displayed in three volumes of "Drawings from the Flat" and three of "Drawings from Casts." The volume of maps contained work of various degrees of excellence, all of it giving evidence of the benefit gained by "drawing from flats." A volume of miscellaneous eighth grade work was the best test of the general knowledge of that grade, and the members stood it well.

The wall display comprised nine large maps:—Two of Europe, one of Italy, one of Africa, two of Illinois and three of South America, also thirty-four pieces from the art department. The names of these pieces

grades. Some of these pictures were executed in oil, some in pastel, others in black crayon and charcoal; many in pencil and pen-work. The reader will find these pictures represented in our illustration of alcove 56, where the greater part of the exhibits from Holy Angels' School appeared.

At the right in our illustration of alcove 70, is the banneret bearing the name of the school and indicating the location of a few of its exhibits. Each institution, exhibiting in the Chicago department, had one of these bright bits of painted or embroidered silk, ornamented with golden fringe and cords and tassels, as a sign or emblem of its rank and to indicate its position.

St. Patrick's School, South Chicago, under the direction of Reverend M. Van de Laar, is taught by the Sisters of Mercy, from St. Xavier's

Convent and has an enrollment of three hundred and thirty pupils. The grammar school department contributed to the exhibit fourteen volumes and the high school seven volumes; the former contained excellent papers on Christian Doctrine, spelling, language, number work, grammar, physiology, arithmetic, geography and composition, also history and drawing. A volume of eighth grade work showed its compilers to be well worthy of promotion to the high school, which presented three volumes of beautiful class work, a volume of drawing, a volume of historical sketches, a volume of delightful physiological illustrations, in colors and a volume of almost faultless map drawing.

The wall display consisted of a tinted map of Illinois, a tinted map of North America and seven product maps, the outlines of the countries being drawn on thin silk cushions of various colors, to each of which were attached small white silk bags containing certain products of the country represented. These pieces were neat, pretty and unique. The wall was still further decorated with pen sketches: "The Flower Girl," "A Child at Prayer," "His Last Friends" and "The Patriarch," also with maps of Ireland and of Bunker Hill.

The pen sketches were a feature of the various exhibits from the schools of the Sisters of Mercy; a very handsome feature, since the work was invariably well executed and the subjects chosen with rare taste and with good judgment as to appropriateness.

The entire exhibit from St. Patrick's was praiseworthy, the eighth grade work and the high school papers being especially meritorious. Besides the solid attainments that they evinced, they displayed exquisite taste in the decorations of the title pages and in the illustrations that accompanied the compositions. The ornamental pen-printing and the pretty pen and ink designs were much admired.

St. Gabriel's School, in charge of the Sisters of Mercy and under the supervision of Rev. M. J. Dorney, was established in September, 1881. It comprises a primary and a grammar department and has an attendance of six hundred pupils, who are accommodated in ten rooms.

The exhibit from St. Gabriel's included thirty-two volumes of class exercises, bearing the unmistakable characteristics of work accomplished by pupils instructed and trained by the Sisters of Mercy from St. Xavier's Academy. Beautiful penmanship and correct expression were common to all papers found in the Catholic exhibit; appropriate illustrations, too, were found in the greater number of the volumes; a certain artistic style of designing, coloring and arranging the illustrations and decorations of the various papers characterized the productions of the pupils of the Sisters of Mercy, making many of their parish school papers worthy of an academic origin.

One of the volumes contributed by St. Gabriel's contained the work of the first grade, and, though grave doubts were entertained, at the various meetings of Chicago's religious teachers, as to the advisability of exhibiting first grade work, these tots of St. Gabriel's manfully held their own in making a display of number work, language and spelling. The second grade and third grade pupils had filled five volumes, with excellent papers on the branches suitable to those grades, but there was visible in them many a pretty touch, dictated by a trained taste that is not often found in such work. The fourth, fifth and sixth grades showed, in five well filled volumes, that they were not inferior, in application, to their little companions; the fruits of their diligence were clearly visible in the prettily written and correctly expressed papers on arithmetic, grammar, geography and all the other useful subjects that came within the capacity of those grades. The seventh and eighth grades, as becometh their dignity as highest in the school, had filled twelve volumes with daily exercises and monthly examinations that honored them and their school. The usual grammar grade subjects were treated of in the usual "Catholic Exhibit" style of accuracy and thoroughness. An eighth grade volume of physiology was one of the gems of this display; the others were the five volumes of drawings from all the grades, even the first, and the volume of prettily drawn maps, the work of the fourth and fifth grades. Two large folios contained the beautiful specimens of map drawing contributed by the higher grades. These classes presented, also, a number of framed maps:—Two of Europe, one of Africa, one of North America, one of South America and one of the Hemispheres. Much larger and much more handsomely framed were the following, also much prettier, as they were tinted:—Illinois, United States, North America, British Isles and Italy. The various "War Campaigns" were presented as a handsome piece of eighth grade work. Besides the maps, the wall display comprised a landscape

in oil, a landscape in crayon, a portrait in crayon and two scenes from nature in pencil drawing. The pen-work included four portraits and three fancy pictures.

St. Agnes is the patroness of two of Chicago's schools, one in the Holy Family parish and one attached to the Church of St. Agnes. It is of the latter that we are about to write. It is taught by Sisters of Mercy under the supervision of Rev. J. A. Hemlock. The late Rev. M. J. Horgan established it in 1884. The average attendance is three hundred and fifty pupils.

The exhibit presented the excellent features common to works from "Mercy Schools." Two volumes of seventh and eighth grade work were found to be filled with well written and interesting papers, wherein grammar, history and geography were intelligently treated of the problems of arithmetic carefully solved and written out, with due regard to good methods, and physiology was prettily illustrated. The Christian Doctrine, including catechism and Bible History, was presented, as though the writing and arranging of it had been a labor of love. A volume of large maps showed the usual skill and good taste, while the volume of "ornamental penmanship and maps" surpassed all the others, in attractive features. Framed in white and gold for the ornamentation of the alcove walls, were beautifully tinted maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, two of South America, two of Middle Atlantic States and one of Mexico, also one of Illinois.

An interesting and unique volume comprised class work accomplished by a girl born without hands. How much more wisdom and patience went to the training of this good child than the greater number of us possess! All honor to those who were able to assist her.

The Cathedral Schools of the Holy Name are under the spiritual direction of the Reverend Rector of the Cathedral, or of one of his assistants, if appointed by him. The boys' school of the Holy Name, established in 1884, is taught by the Brothers of St. Viator; the girls' school, also dedicated to the Holy Name, was established in 1880, and is taught by Religious of the Sacred Heart. Both buildings are in the immediate vicinity of the Cathedral, hence their location is most desirable, and as the structures are commodious, with good-sized playgrounds, the pupils are not crowded, as might be expected in a school so well located in a large city like Chicago.

A glance at our illustration of alcove 70, will show how the exhibits from these schools were placed. Banners indicated the part of the alcove occupied by the bound volumes from the primary and the grammar departments of the boys' school and from the eight grades of the girls' school. The papers from the boys' school were well written; the penmanship was good; the expression of the answers to the written questions was correct, grammatical and satisfactory. The subjects were Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, grammar, geography, United States history, spelling, dictation and composition.

The selections made in framing questions were such as to draw out the pupil's best information, but giving him no chance to be mechanical. The questions in catechism were very carefully expressed; in grammar such subjects as irregular verbs and their conjugation, infinitive phrases and their uses were assigned. In United States history, the field was wide but well surveyed. The geography was arranged in columns, for name of country or state, and its features, natural, physical and political. The task in arithmetic required the solution of problems in interest, in balancing accounts and in simple and compound proportion. Physiology, begun in the seventh grade, was illustrated with some simple drawings in purple ink. The volumes from the girls' school were ornamented with some pretty pen work; each title page and the headings of pages, essays and chapters were inscribed in black and silver pen-printing. The compositions, also the essays on religious subjects were, in many exhibits, beautifully decorated, with pen and pencil drawings of crosses, hearts, chalices, crowns, tiaras, mitres and crosses. The papers from the Holy Name Schools were not wanting in these devotional and suggestive ornamentations. The girls' school contributed several wall pieces as follows:—A map of Spain and Portugal, plain, but neat and correct; a map of Illinois had painted for its background an imitation curtain of white and brown, looped with cord and tassels of crimson and gold. A drawing framed in gilt, represented the skull, the brain and the medulla oblongata, and was pretty and correct. An outline map of Palestine, showing in pencil drawing the journeys of our Lord, also a prettily decorated map of Spain, added to the decoration of the walls of the alcove.

Here it may be well to make some general remarks on features common to the various displays in the Chicago department.

Christian Doctrine was almost invariably illustrated with drawings of the sacred symbols mentioned above, or with pen and ink sketches of pictures from Bible History, also with pen portraits of our Lord and His Blessed Mother. Arithmetic and algebra had, in all the volumes, the orderly arrangement:—"Statement, operation, explanation," or "problem, solution, analysis." The grading in arithmetic was as follows:—Easy practical and mental examples under the fundamental rules and in parts of numbers for first and second primary grades; fractions and difficult problems under the fundamental rules for third and fourth grades; percentage, interest and mensuration for the grammar grades; mensuration was always beautifully illustrated with drawings in colors. The high school grades presented algebra and geometry, and the work was in all cases most beautiful in appearance. In fact, the methods of teaching mathematics were, without exception, the latest and best, yet the teachers, under whose direction these papers were prepared, belong to at least twelve different religious orders. What is stated regarding mathematics may be stated of all branches of common school and academic study. In grammar, analysis and parsing by diagram, definitions of grammatical terms and discussion of grammatical difficulties proved that this important branch was universally well taught. Still better proof of the fact was to be found in the compositions and essays. Not only did these show excellence in grammar and in sentiment, but they were, invariably, ornamented with pretty borders and headings, besides being illustrated with pen sketches and pencil drawings; some were beautifully written, others were pen-printed. Throughout the entire Catholic Educational Exhibit, it was evident that original composition had received very special and effective attention. The spelling exercises presented columns of words of varied difficulty, according to the grade, but always with the word syllabized, the accent marked and the diacritical marks placed over the vowels. Dictation exercises likewise showed good spelling. History was always illustrated with maps, with pen portraits of notable personages and with plans of battle-fields, also with drawings of gun-boats, of ships of war and of forts, with flags flying. The greater part of this pen-work was done with colored inks which added greatly to its fine appearance. The natural and physical sciences were profusely illustrated with colored drawings. The penmanship was universally good, often beautiful and sometimes exquisite.

To resume our comments on the Holy Name exhibits, in the fancy work display was a large album containing specimens of a great variety of needle-work; many different patterns and stitches were shown from the simplest to the most elaborate. Besides these small specimens of work, there were several large pieces that showed much skill and taste, such as a white linen table cover embroidered, a white flannel shawl embroidered with white, a blue flannel sacque embroidered with white and a similar sacque embroidered after a daisy pattern. Besides these large pieces, there was a pin-cushion, a toilet set, a table center-piece and a photograph case. The crochet work comprised a silk hood, a zephyr sacque, zephyr shirts, slippers and cinchure and a scrim apron.

The Holy Family Schools, five of them in number, are "The Holy Family School," "The Sacred Heart School," "St. Aloysius' School," "St. Agnes' School," "St. Joseph's School" and "Guardian Angel School." All are attached to the Jesuit Church, the Church of "The Holy Family," and are most efficiently superintended by the Jesuit Fathers.

The Sacred Heart School has been in existence the longest, having been established on Wabash Avenue, in 1858; soon after, it was transferred to another location, and, finally, was opened, as the "Seminary of the Sacred Heart," in its present position on West Taylor St. On the first Monday in September, 1860, it began its loving mission to the little ones of the church, by receiving three hundred pupils. In 1878, nine hundred and fifty pupils were enrolled, and so many others applied for admission that it was resolved to erect additional schools for girls in the parish. Such was the origin of some of the above named schools.

The present Sacred Heart building contains a sodality hall, eleven class rooms, two libraries, a large play-room, an office and a spacious concert hall. An attendance of seven or eight hundred children is certainly encouraging, when we consider that there are other schools in the same parish. This institution is in charge of the Religious of the Sacred Heart, under whose supervision the pupils prepared for the great Fair a very admirable exhibit, comprising thirty-one volumes of bound

papers on the studies of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades. Above the exhibit were two banners of celluloid with a border of red plush; on the celluloid of one was inscribed the name of the parish, and on that of the other the name of the school. One of these banners can be seen in our illustration. Besides the thirty-one volumes of grade work, there were, from the Sacred Heart School, three volumes of map-drawing, two volumes of drawing, one portfolio of drawing from objects, two volumes of kindergarten work and two containing specimens of sewing. A volume of maps showed specimens that were rendered very attractive, by being drawn on paper of various colors. On each sheet of paper was traced an elaborate scroll, and on this was drawn the map in pen-work, with ink of various colors. The corners of each page were decorated with pen-drawings of flowers. In addition to this beautiful work, each map was accompanied by a written description of the locality represented, each description was ornamented with pen-drawings of specimens of the vegetable and animal life of the region under consideration. In a grade volume on geography were several small maps, each drawn on a scroll, the scrolls differing in shape, color and ornamentation. They were charmingly decorated.

The eighth grade work was particularly attractive, because of its accuracy and its ornamentation. The United States history papers had wide margins ruled off with double lines of red and of green, and each subject was illustrated with pen sketches in colored ink. The names of our great generals were arranged on a prettily drawn ladder, each name placed according to rank and fame. Every page of the eighth grade work had its peculiar decorations of corners and margins; in this one volume there were not fewer than a hundred different designs for ornamenting the pages on which the grade work was written.

The volume titled "Language," and containing eighth grade composition work, in grammar, rhetoric and literature, was as artistic as an album from the art department. The Christian Doctrine papers were objects of beauty, "a joy forever," with their dainty symbols and sacred pictures, pen work of the most delicate and skillful kind; the lessons were written on scrolls of every conceivable shape; these were drawn and shaded in colors. All the grade work, including that of the third grade, was similarly prepared, only in that from the younger pupils, the decorations were not quite so elaborate. In addition to the charming ornamental work, there was a very extensive use made of illustrations, in all the branches that required or admitted them. The wall display included a large, handsomely framed picture of the school building, the work of one of the pupils, (this can be quite clearly seen in our illustration) and a chart of the "Oceanic Currents," in colors: the land, brown; the coast lines, black; the ocean, green; the currents, blue. Another chart showed "Drainage Basins" and "Winds"; besides the pretty colored lines, illustrating these two subjects, there were, on the margins of the piece, pretty drawings of garlands of leaves and sheaves of wheat, while on the ocean was a ship with the United States colors flying. A charcoal drawing of the "Sacred Heart School in 1860 and in 1893" gave an excellent idea of the progress of said school in seven short years. A fancy piece contained, in the upper right hand corner, a rustic cross in shades of brown, and a small Spanish flag, with its staff resting on a broken crescent, symbolic of Spain's victory over the Moors; in the upper left hand corner was a pen-sketch of the "Bridge of Alcantara," wreathed with flowers; on the margin, below this picture of the bridge, was a pen sketch of the "Golden Tower of Seville"; the principal part of the piece was a map of Spain and Portugal, in pale tints; this map was surrounded by garlands of flowers and wreaths of grape-vine in pen work. Another fancy piece was a boat on the sea; the sails were spread, and the pennant floating in the wind bore the inscription, "Genoese Navigators"; the boat was represented in shades of red and brown; on the sail was a map of Italy, a spray of flowers at one side and a guitar at the other to signify, no doubt, "The Land of Flowers and Song." The aim of the piece was to honor Columbus, the Prince of "Genoese Navigators."

A very pretty contribution, valued for its practical lesson and for its dainty symbolism, was a map of "The British Isles," in which Ireland, represented in green, rested on a large golden harp; Scotland (in blue) rested on a banner decorated with blue-bells and England (in red) rested on a spray of red and white roses. In the corners of this pretty piece were pen sketches of "Dryburgh Abbey," emblematic of Scotch history and literature, "Kenilworth Abbey," emblematic of English history, and

the "Giant's Causeway," emblematic of Irish history; drawings of towers and mills, in token of the life and industry of the inhabitants, graced the margins of this interesting specimen of pen work and of geographical information. What a graceful interest and powerful attraction is given to an education imparted in such a manner, ever combining, as God does, the useful and the beautiful. The frame of this map was made by the pupil, or at least decorated by her; it was constructed of unpainted wood; this had been covered with green plush, and at various places on the plush were fastened small pieces of white celluloid, on each of these was a tiny pen-sketch of flowers and other objects of nature and of art. Another pupil had made a similar frame of red plush; it enclosed an outline map of Illinois, surrounded by pen sketches of Fort Dearborn, of the monuments in Lincoln Park and of the Chicago grain-elevators, also by drawings of wheat, oats and oak trees. In one corner of this piece was a plan of the city of Chicago, drawn in black and silver; an Egyptian border in black and gold surrounded the whole.

The needle-work display presented a handsome counterpane, made by the Aquinas Class, a handsome rug made by one pupil, and by another, an elegant lace bed-spread; a third contributed a pair of lace pillow shams, worthy to grace the same bed as the spread, and several busy workers gave many yards of narrow lace intended for trimming. Two linen cinctures, such as are used by the priests in celebrating Mass, were a credit to the young fingers that twined the cords together so skillfully; a burse, a rabato and a stole are objects seldom made by any but religious, the little ladies, who were permitted to manufacture them, were proud, we have no doubt, of the privilege, as well as of the neat work. Eight card-board and four celluloid boxes, made and ornamented by little juniors, were very pretty and displayed neat work and good taste. The cultivation of the latter is not the least benefit arising from the performance of such work. Two photograph cases and a whisk-broom holder were also pretty, tasteful pieces. The crochet work comprised three pairs of slippers, three skirts, two shawls, one pair of mittens, one hood and three ties. It is needless to state that the needle-work was worthy of its place in this very satisfactory exhibit.

Certainly the Religious of the Sacred Heart were honored by the successful efforts of their parochial school children.

The school ranking next in age is the one bearing the same name as the church, the "Holy Family School." This was built in 1864. It contains sixteen large class rooms and a large exhibition hall, frescoed in oil colors and supplied with excellent scenery for the stage. The playgrounds are spacious,—statuary and flowers render them beautiful and attractive. There is an average attendance at this school of one thousand boys. The grammar grades and commercial classes are supplemented by classes in typewriting and printing. The pupils are taught by lay teachers, under the direction of a Jesuit Brother. At the time of the great Exposition, the school was in charge of the well known, much lamented, late Brother O'Neil, S. J.

The exhibit comprised eighty-seven volumes of superior papers on Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, mensuration, grammar, geography, history, civil government, typewriting, book-keeping, orthography, penmanship, language, current topics, commercial law, map-drawing, natural philosophy, physiology, phonography, type-setting, printing and composition.

"St. Aloysius' School for Girls," one of this group, was established in 1869 and thus ranks third in age. It is the residence of the Sisters of Charity, B. V. M., who teach this and the remaining three schools of the Holy Family parish. Its course of study admits of primary, grammar and academic or high school grades and opportunities for learning vocal and instrumental music.

The exhibit consisted of eleven volumes of bound grade work: a volume for each of the eight grades, one of special academic work, one of special work from the graduates and one of special work from the eighth grade, also three volumes of music, a folio of studies in form and color and an album of special selections. The primary work of this school was remarkably excellent. It is not intended to depreciate, by this remark, the work of the higher grades, which were, in all particulars, up to the standard established by the Catholic Educational Exhibit, as a whole, a high standard and one we were proud to find reached by so many of the twelve hundred schools represented in it. Some of the pretty features of the various bound papers were as follows:—In the

fourth grade volume was a "Chart of Chicago as a Commercial Center,"—red lines indicated the routes from New York, St. Louis, San Francisco and a large number of other important cities, terminating in Chicago, which was well represented by a map or plan of its streets. In the seventh grade volume was a description of the school, pen-printed in red and black, also a paper on "The Knights of Malta," decorated with a Maltese cross in silver and another paper on "The Land of the Crescent," ornamented with a golden crescent. In this same volume was a list of "The Battles of the Revolutionary War," the name of one battle and its date had been written by each member of the grade, until all had been mentioned. The several names having been inscribed with ink of various colors, the list assumed a very pretty appearance, that attracted to it the gaze of every one who opened the book. The eighth grade volume presented many very pretty features; first a composition on "Hope," pen-printed, alternate lines in black and in gold and ornamented with a gold cross and a gold anchor, symbols of hope, religious and natural. The Christian Doctrine papers in this volume had beautiful headings,—the names of the Sacraments, for example, were inscribed in purple and gold. A map of "The Mexican War" was remarkably well conceived and carefully executed. "From Chicago to the Sea" was a very fine piece of pen work. An interesting and very pretty paper presented the principal events of the Civil War and the names of the Confederate generals printed in gold; these were accompanied by pen-portraits and brief biographical sketches of each. The literature papers were illustrated by a scheme in which a number of circles, concentric, intersecting and tangent bore the names and showed by their positions the rank of American authors. There were also photographs and written or pen-printed biographical sketches of Longfellow, Bryant, Holmes, Whittier, Hawthorne, Emerson, E. A. Poe and others, accompanied by quotations from their works, pen-printed in red and gold.

The physiology papers were beautifully printed and daintily illustrated; the eye in purple, the heart red and blue, the lungs red and black, with the descriptions printed in red, green, blue, gold and silver. Several of the papers were ornamented with pictures of sacred subjects, these were surrounded by decorations in pen work and brush work of many colors. The description of each of these pictures was pen-printed, in colors and in gold, with fancy lettering. Botany was illustrated with a profusion of pictures in green. Colored pen pictures illustrated the natural philosophy and the physical geography; the latter having the papers on such subjects as tides, currents and winds accompanied by pictures and maps. The ancient history papers presented exquisite pen-drawn maps. All the natural and physical sciences were illustrated with a profusion of beautiful colored pictures, natural philosophy having water wheels, mirrors, lenses and various other objects, difficult to explain, made clear in this way, while the teaching of astronomy, which is far more difficult, because the understanding of it depends more on the imagination than on the judgment, was greatly promoted by the drawings that illustrated eclipses, phases of the moon, change of seasons, succession of day and night and many other important facts of the science. The thick volume of "Academic Work" had beautiful title pages, headings and index in fancy printing, in colors. The natural and physical sciences were illustrated with pen sketches. The history had maps, and one volume of it contained "Sherman's March Through North Carolina," "Through South Carolina," "Through Georgia," each subject had been written on by a different pupil who had also given a pen picture or drawing of the scene. A volume of maps of "Battle-fields of the Civil War," was very interesting. An exercise headed "The Maxims of St. Francis," and pertaining to both religion and literature, was rendered beautiful, aside from its pious and its literary interest, by the exquisite style of its decorations and of its pen-printed, ornamental lettering.

The three large volumes of musical exercises contained reproductions, transpositions, copies and originals, also an essay on "The Origin and Development of Music." This was subdivided, by headings or topics, printed in red and bearing the following titles:—"Origin," "Two Periods," "Church Influence on Music," "The Written Language of Music," "St. Ambrose and Music," "St. Gregory and Music," "A Hymn to St. John," "Time, Decision and Harmony." A volume on "Classical Music" contained a collection of quotations regarding music, written from memory, under the borrowed title, "Musical Mosaics," also a photograph of Von Weber, which was decorated with beautiful designs, in purple and gold and accompanied by a sketch of his life, paragraphed, each topic indicated in red ink as follows: "Born in 1786," "Conductor and

and Chapel Master," "Brilliant Career," "Romantic School," "Weber's Style of Composition," "Death in 1826." A photograph of Bach was accompanied by a biographical sketch under the heading, written in ornamental letters, "King of the Orchestra." Decorating this title, was painted a golden ribbon prettily looped, with its tasseled ends hanging gracefully at each side of the inscription. Various questions and answers, relating to music, illustrations and motives from a number of the famous musical composers, also discussions regarding oratorios, operas and masses fill the other two volumes. Two particularly beautiful pieces in the musical collection were the "Ave Maria," transcribed in golden notes, and the life of St. Cecilia, beautifully illustrated. The several papers in these volumes were ornamented with drawings of the various stringed instruments, also of pianos and organs.

The album named "Miscellaneous Selections" was dedicated, in a few well chosen words, to His Grace of Chicago; it contained photographs of distinguished clergymen connected with the history and the working of the school. Ten poems, each in a different style of pen printing, were decorated very prettily with water-colors and made a handsome addition to the volume, as did, also, the three large astronomical charts of the constellations—drawn in gold on a blue ground.

The wall display of St. Aloysius' School presented a large crayon portrait of Queen Isabella, which may be seen represented in our illustration of alcove 70. A map of "The Voyages of Columbus," in shades of brown, rich and elegant, also a map of "The Territorial Developments," a very pretty piece in tints, added to the impressiveness of the wall exhibit. The needle-work included an embroidered work-bag of silk, very elegant in design; a picture drape, rich and handsome; a pretty sewing bag and two dainty sofa pillows, richly embroidered. An extensive collection of "The Wild Flowers of California" was a friend's offering to the botanical display.

Further comment is not called for; the exhibit from St. Aloysius' speaks for itself, and we may pass on to the institution next in rank, the "School of the Guardian Angel," also one of the Holy Family group. This, like the school whose work we have just finished commenting upon, is in charge of the Sisters of Charity, B. V. M. It was built in 1874, and is a primary school for girls and boys, having an attendance of two hundred and forty. The grade work deserves the same comments that have been made on the primary work of St. Aloysius' School. The exhibit consisted of one volume of exercises from first, second and third grade boys, one volume from the girls of the same grades and one volume of studies in form and color. Primary work, all of it, but first-class work of its kind.

Now we turn to St. Joseph's School, erected in 1878, a primary and grammar school for boys and girls and conducted by the Sisters of Charity, B. V. M. Three hundred and fifty pupils attend, in seven rooms. The exhibit presented one volume from the first and second grades of boys, one volume from third grade of boys, one volume from fourth grade of boys; one volume from first grade of girls, one volume from second and third grades of girls, one volume from fourth, fifth and sixth grades of girls; one volume of studies of form and color. The primary arithmetic was objective in its applications; flags, crosses, baskets and other objects easy for little ones to draw, were used in illustrating addition and subtraction. Very pretty work it was too,—a page filled with columns of tiny drawings, placed there by such tiny artists, such youthful mathematicians, would certainly have been a pleasing sight, even if the number of objects, cats or dogs, had not been correctly added.

"Parts of Numbers," in the second and third grade work, were illustrated with colored disks, the drawing and the coloring as well as the arithmetical operations were done by the pupils. These lessons had been learned with the aid of pasteboard disks of various colors and they were the models from which these little folks pictured the units with red disks, half units with blue, quarter units with yellow, etc. With the aid of picture, pasted or drawn at the top of his page, a colored picture, by preference, of course, each little student in the third grade wrote his composition "for the Fair," and a number of such compositions, describing the chief beauties of the pictures, made an exceedingly pretty volume and an edifying one, for it is not often that children of such tender years can apply their language lessons so exactly.

In all the volumes from the Holy Family Schools, the questions were written in red and the answers in black, the contrast making it easier for the hurried visitor to grasp the ideas and the information pre-

sented. All the papers were illustrated with pictures, particularly the "Object Lessons," which were decorated with the children's drawings of the rice-plant, the cotton-plant, the tea and the coffee shrubs, also the fruits and the flowers of these. Work in mensuration and in compound numbers had illustrations of surfaces, lines and solids drawn in red, blue and green. Each geography and history paper was adorned and made clear, by dainty little maps drawn with colored inks.

The work described above was prepared by the boys of St. Joseph's School. The girls were not deficient, we may be sure, in the art of making their work not only correct but pretty in appearance. They displayed much taste and piety in the preparation of the Christian Doctrine papers. The Gifts of the Holy Ghost, the Precepts of the Church, the Beatitudes and the Commandments were enumerated in ornamental penmanship, each capital letter a bit of fine art in construction and in coloring. The names of the books of the Bible were treated in the same manner. The rosary was presented in a picture, drawn with colored ink and with the various prayers prettily written near the bead or beads upon which they are usually recited.

One of the papers was ornamented with a picture of Queen Isabella in pen work with purple ink; she was represented in the act of offering her jewels to Columbus, and her robes, as well as the drapery in the background, were very gracefully drawn, considering that the pen was the young artist's implement. An essay on the great queen followed the picture. Another paper presented a pen portrait of President Cleveland, followed by a sketch of his life, in which occurred the list of his cabinet officers, each name pen printed in ornamental letters. A pen portrait of Adelaide Proctor and biographical sketches of her, also quotations from her poems, were contributed by the sixth grade, as their literature work.

The United States history papers gave the names of the presidents and dates of American wars. The physiology exercises presented drawings of the heart and of the lungs. The arithmetic work had brick laying and cubic measure illustrated with pretty drawings in red. Geography was written out according to the brace system and illustrated with maps. The studies in color and form were correct, neat and pretty. St. Joseph's certainly proved its right to belong to this group of excellent schools.

So, too, did St. Agnes' which we will now consider. Erected in 1887, it is the youngest of the group, and like the others, is in charge of the Sisters of Charity, B. V. M. It has an attendance of three hundred and fifty pupils.

The exhibit consisted of a volume of third grade work, a volume of fourth, a volume of fifth and sixth combined, and a volume of seventh grade work, also a volume of studies in form and color. The bound work began with the third grade papers, the title page giving information, very prettily, as to the name of the school, the teacher of the third grade and as to the contents and purpose of the volume. The catechism papers were supplemented by a biographical sketch of St. Agnes, patroness of the school. The arithmetic work was very systematic. Spelling comprised exercises in the marking of accents, in the proper placing of diacritical marks and in the correct forms of homonyms. The compositions were neat, correct and interesting; one paper on "Time" was ornamented with a blue picture of a clock, drawn by the author of the composition, who went on to say in childish style, "how to tell time." "Memory Gems" and "The Right Use of Words" made excellent language exercises; one of the latter was a list of such words as "bad" and "bade." These were used in original sentences, which were almost invariably correct. Geography had the land and the water divisions defined and then pictured in colors.

The lower grades had compositions written about the picture that accompanied each pupil's work; this had been cut from some paper or periodical. Very nice little letters were presented, each one accompanied by the drawing of an envelope, showing where the stamp should be placed and how the superscription should be written. In the fourth grade volume, the Christian Doctrine papers had pretty religious designs at the top of each page. A musical, as well as reverent religious exercise was "The Alphabet of the Saints." In one of the papers, the "Cardinal Points" were prettily illustrated by a skillful diagram, drawn by one of the pupils. All the papers were very satisfactory.

Thanks to the intelligent zeal of the Reverend clergy and religious teachers in charge, the Holy Family parish had reason to be gratified that their schools made such an excellent display. Their banneret can be distinctly seen in our illustration of the main aisle.

The Sacred Heart School fronting on West Eighteenth street is a handsome four-story brick structure 50x100 feet. The departments, male and female, are separated by spacious corridors running north and south, bisecting the three upper floors. These divisions are in turn trisected, thus making in each department nine large rooms. The ground floor is used for concert purposes, to which it is well adapted, and is called St. Stanislaus' Hall, the former name of the whole school.

The school originated in 1865, was given to the charge of the Sisters of Charity of the B. V. M., in 1867, and transferred to its present position in 1879. With an average attendance of nine hundred and seventy-five pupils graded in grammar, high school and commercial departments and with such efficient teachers, it is not surprising that

Pen Sketches," by the minims; and "Work in Colors," by the juniors. The male department presented their grade work in eight volumes of grammar school studies and two volumes of the academic branches. The framed work from the boys' classes was similar in kind and in subject to that from the girls' department, whether they were similar in skillful treatment, it would not be prudent to say. A basket of clay modeling, principally of fruit, was the work of the minims and reflected great credit upon the wee ones, even if modeling be a "fad!"

The Annunciation School is a frame building containing thirteen class rooms and an assembly hall. Both boys and girls attend, to the number of six hundred, and are taught by the Sisters of Charity of the B. V. M., under the supervision of Rev. H. O'Gara McShane. The



ARCHDIOCESE OF CHICAGO. (ALCOVE NO. 72.) CLASS AND ART WORK OF PARISH SCHOOLS.

the school did honor to its Rev. Director, Father M. J. Corbett, S. J., in the great educational exhibit.

The female department displayed its excellent grade work in eleven volumes. It was a pleasure to turn the leaves of these books, to note the countless commendable features that spoke so well for the methods of the teachers and the co-operation of the pupils.

The description given of the written work from St. Aloysius' and St. Agnes' schools would apply perfectly to the work from this institution. The teachers of the three being members of the same religious order. The academic department of girls contributed three volumes of grade work, one of music and one of maps. The framed pieces from the girls' school were maps of the "Grand Divisions," "The Hemispheres," by the seniors; "Juvenile Pen Sketches," by the juniors; "Juvenile

course embraces three departments, common school, commercial and academic. Music is taught to those who desire it. Five volumes of the boys' class work, and ten of the girls', besides a volume of musical exercises and seven volumes of examination papers, constituted the exhibit from this institution. The volume of first grade work contained that of both boys and girls, and showed some interesting contrasts. The babes of the school did their simple tasks exceedingly well. Two volumes of second grade papers, two of third grade and two of fourth grade, gave evidence in favor of the methods of the primary teachers of the school, and promised well for the future grammar grades. In fact, the grammar grades of the time must have been doing very desirable work in class, to present such excellent papers in the seven volumes which they contributed. The one volume of academic work was founded

on the excellent methods visible in the others, and was worthy of that basis. The volume of maps and charts was filled with specimens of carefully trained skill, of a practical nature, while the volume of musical exercises manifested equal skill of another sort, and of an artistic nature. It is the constant union of the practical and the artistic that renders our parochial school training so refining in its influence. Large, handsomely framed maps of Spain, Italy and South America, the outlines black, and the political divisions tinted, graced the wall of the alcove where this exhibit appeared. Each map was decorated with corner pieces and borders of pretty pen-work, representing flowers, fruits, vines, palm branches and clusters of leaves and nuts. Two large frames enclosed a dozen, or more, each, of cards on which were mounted carefully preserved botanical specimens. The seven volumes of examination, or test papers, were worthy of the pupils who prepared them, and who were also the authors of the excellent class work already mentioned.

St. Bridget's is the next school to claim our attention; we were gratified to find, in progressive Chicago, a school bearing a name so distinctively Catholic and Irish, that the wonder is, so few institutions of the kind receive it. Perhaps excessive reverence is the cause of the apparent slight; surely, prejudice or scorn has nothing to do with causing it to be disregarded, when a title is in demand.

St. Bridget's School is attached to St. Bridget's Church (all honor to him who named it), and is the dearest object of Rev. D. M. J. Dowling's solicitude, not excepting the diocese of which he is vicar-general. Here the Sisters of Charity of the B. V. M. have taught boys and girls, in twelve class rooms, since 1877, and here they aided in the preparation of the pleasing exhibit of fifteen volumes of grade work, seven from the boys and eight from the girls. The grade volume presented delightfully illustrated papers on arithmetic and reproduced object lessons. The fifth grade collection contained, among many other good papers, a particularly admirable one on the zones. The colored illustration of the subject was very well executed. The papers of the seventh and eighth grades were profusely, but not excessively illustrated, and were in every way worthy of the trouble taken to make them clear, agreeable reading matter. In the glass covered case were many samples of needle-work displaying varied skill. The great patroness of Ireland was honored by the exhibit made in her name.

St. Charles' School has six rooms in which the Sisters of Charity of the B. V. M. teach three hundred children. The school was established in 1876, by the present pastor, Rev. P. D. Gill. The complete work, class exercises and examination papers, of eight grades was exhibited in seven volumes, the work of first and second grades being bound together in one volume. Each collection of papers was marked by the same praiseworthy features that we have found distinguishing all the work prepared under the supervision of this excellent body of educators. A volume of map drawing contained many very pleasing specimens of that kind of work. A map of the world, a difficult subject, was clearly drawn, as was the map in colors of "The Routes Taken by Columbus" in his voyages, and a chart in blue and white of "The River Systems of the United States." A number of small maps, pretty and correct, were drawn in white on a blue ground, and in blue on a white ground. From this pretty little exhibit, we now turn to one far more extensive.

St. Pius' Schools, one for boys and one for girls, were the next to claim our pleased attention, which had been repeatedly attracted in the direction of their exhibits by the unique wall display.

St. Pius' School for boys was established in 1875, by Rev. H. McGuire. At one time, the school included the girls, but, in 1877, Rev. F. S. Henneberry erected a separate structure for the girls. The buildings, of red pressed brick, are four stories high, and are fitted out with everything conducive to physical comfort and intellectual advancement. Besides the usual grammar grades, there is a high school department and the course includes vocal and instrumental music for those having talent and a desire to develop it. Both schools are taught by the Sisters of Charity of the B. V. M., under the supervision of Rev. F. S. Henneberry, with an attendance of four hundred and fifty boys and five hundred and fifty girls. The boys contributed to the exhibit fifteen volumes of grammar grade work only, and the girls presented forty volumes, including high school work, as well as that of the grammar grades. The girls had prepared four volumes of musical exercises, of a varied character, which were given an honored place among the sober-minded volumes on Christian Doctrine, mathematics, language, history and composition. The multitudes of papers contained in fifty-five vol-

umes were worthy of the close examination given them and well repaid the trouble, for each presented the characteristics so desirable in such work, prepared for such an occasion. The specimens of daily class exercises, however, showed that the excellence of the various papers was usual, not merely peculiar to work for the occasion. Practical illustrations were common to the work of both boys and girls, and were especially profuse in the primary papers of both schools.

The forty volumes of papers from the girls included two of the first grade work, four of the second grade, three of the third, three of the fourth, three of the fifth, four of the sixth, four of the seventh, six of the eighth, three of the high school (1st and 2d years), two of essays, one of book-keeping, one of miscellaneous exercises, one of geographical maps from each of the grammar school grades above the third, and one of historical maps by the eighth grade. Besides these, there were four volumes of music, three of drawing, one of kindergarten and one of color work.

From the girls' school there were twenty-nine pieces of framed work. One drawing of the school building, fourteen maps and fourteen explanations of maps. The beautifully drawn and tastefully colored geographical maps were: "North America," "South America," "Africa," "Illinois," "Cuba," "Ireland," and "Italy"; the historical were:—"The Mexican War," "The Peninsular Campaign," "The Vicinity of Vicksburg," "The Vicinity of Gettysburg," "Grant's Campaign around Richmond," "The Battle of Mobile Bay," and "The Territorial Development of the United States." Each of these maps was beautified with decorative borders and corners, and each of them was daintily tinted with water colors. Even more beautiful were the descriptions. Each of these was pen-printed in beautiful style in a rectangular space, in the middle of a sheet equal in size to the map described; the wide margin left around the space was filled with lovely designs in colors. These designs were principally of a patriotic character, and chosen with a view to suitability, in regard to the map explained, hence the decoration of an historical map differed from that of a geographical map when the subject was foreign, so that the entire set of fourteen maps, and their explanations, presented a most admirable variety. Some of these pieces may be seen represented in our illustration of alcove 72, and of the main aisle of the Chicago department, as several of them were attached to a pillar that occupied a position in that aisle. These wall pieces would have attracted less attention had their ornamentation been the work of the brush; being the work of the pen, it awakened wonder, as well as admiration. Two very tastefully decorated papers on musical subjects were arranged in pamphlet form; one titled "A Story of Famous Musical Composers" was ornamented with musical designs in gold and various colors. The other, treating of a similar subject, was decorated with pictures of the various stringed, and some of the wind instruments, drawn with the pen, in green and gold, purple and gold, and brown and gold.

It was pleasing to find that the boys had contributed fourteen pieces of art and of decorative work to the wall display, for the boy who spends a part of his time in producing such things will be refined and ennobled by the pleasant employment. St. Pius' boys presented the following drawings in charcoal, some of them small and others quite large:—"St. Pius V.," "Columbus," "Isabella," "Washington," "La Salle," "De Soto," "The Home of Columbus' Childhood," "A Scene near Hispaniola," "The Convent of La Rabida," "The Ruins of Columbus' Home near Hispaniola," "Columbus Appealing to Isabella," "Genoa," "The Burning Mountain," and "The Room in which Columbus died."

This display, both the written work and the wall pieces, must have been highly gratifying to parents and friends having personal interest in St. Pius' boys and girls.

The School of the Nativity, in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, made a display of class exercises and examination papers that must have been a faithful portrayal of the ordinary, every-day methods followed by the pupils, under the directions of their well-known efficient teachers, because the work was dated "1892" and "1893." Each grade was represented by a volume for each of those years; these volumes, with two of drawing, one of penmanship and two of map-drawing, constituted the exhibit from this school. The music class presented eighteen dainty volumes of musical exercises, "theoretical and practical." The various papers, the maps and the drawings, all conferred honor on the school, and must have afforded great satisfaction to the Rev. Pastor, Father J. Cartan, and his devoted band of teachers.

"St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum for Boys," in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, is a large four-story brick building, situated on spacious grounds and owned by the Chicago Diocese, being supported partly by a monthly allowance from "The Diocesan Orphan Fund," and partly by contributions from the charitable public. Two hundred happy children are here rendered the services and the affectionate training of religious women, who by their gentle ministrations cause the little ones to forget their sad deprivation of a parent's care and love. That they shall not also forget the parent is the sweet and earnest endeavor of the Sisters, who keep the beloved faces and forms clear in the youthful memory, by causing the little ones to pray daily for the dear departed father and mother, that "perpetual light may shine upon them," and that they "may rest in peace."

was founded in 1864, and incorporated in 1872, under the title already mentioned. Five bound volumes contained the excellent grade work of these little orphaned pupils, arranged as follows:—Vol. I., "Catechism"; Vol. II., "Arithmetic"; Vol. III., "Grammar"; Vol. IV., "Geography and United States History"; Vol. V., "Bible History and Physics." Three albums and one folio contained drawings, kindergarten work, samples of lace and crochet, also of map-drawing. The fancy work was rich and the articles numerous; the plain sewing excellent; a conclusive evidence that these little girls had been trained to take care of themselves, when the flight of years should have brought them to the proper age for departure from the loving care of the Sisters.

The needle-work was divided into classes, each class being a distinct variety. They were named and portrayed as follows: Class A—



NORTH AISLE RUNNING EAST AND WEST FROM ALCOVE 40 TO ALCOVE 73.

The boys of this institution presented neat, practical and well-expressed papers on catechism, arithmetic, grammar, geography, United States history, Bible History and natural philosophy, also albums of map-drawing, of crayon drawings and of kindergarten work. The papers referred to above were bound, forming five large, handsome volumes.

"St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum for Girls" is also in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, under the direction of the diocesan authorities. It is a large structure of red brick, with brown stone trimmings, containing forty-six rooms which accommodate two hundred and twenty-five little girls. The spacious grounds are on the lake shore and are enclosed by a brick wall of ornamental as well as solid construction. The institution

Art Needle Work: a pin cushion, embroidered with violets; a fire screen, with Scotch thistles; a stand cover, with forget-me-nots, daisies and violets; two center pieces, with pansies and with roses; three tray cloths, with violets, wild roses, daisies and forget-me-nots; a bench cloth, roses, buds and leaves; a doily, a wreath of roses and buds. Class B—Spanish drawn lace: a set of doilies; Class C—Roman lace: a toilet cushion; Class D—Mexican drawn lace: a child's dress and apron, pillow shams, a doily, handkerchiefs and an infant's robe; Class E—Painting on cloth in oil: handkerchiefs and a cushion; Class F—Rope work: a stand, a basket and a broom case; Class G—Embroidery: a table scarf and an infant's skirt; Class H—Crochet: a child's skirt, a piece of lace and a doily; Class I—Knitting: a piece of

lace, infant's underwear, a shoulder cape and stockings; Class J—Plain sewing: a needle-book, an infant's outfit, dresses, underwear, aprons and silk quilt (log cabin design). Two dolls were clothed, one in the daily uniform and the other in the Sunday uniform of the orphans.

Admirable industry and patient skill are represented by this extensive exhibit, all the more edifying because they were exerted in behalf of homeless, friendless orphans.

The Notre Dame de Chicago School, in the parish of the French church of Notre Dame, was founded in 1882, by Rev. Father Cote. It was removed to its present location, next to the church, Vernon Park Place, by Rev. A. L. Bergeron, in 1885.

The school, which is in charge of the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame from Montreal, has a daily attendance of four hundred and fifty pupils. Two courses of study are followed, the French and the English. The exhibit of written work comprised volumes of each; namely, Vol. I., Superior and Intermediate French Course; Vol. II., Elementary French Course; Vol. III., Superior English Course; Vol. IV., Intermediate English Course; Vol. V., First English Course; Vol. VI., Elementary English Course; Vol. VII., French and English Course, boys' work; Vol. VIII., French Grammar, French composition and papers on music; Vol. IX., Arithmetic; Vol. X., Grammar and Spelling; Vol. XI., Geography and History; Vol. XII., Bible History and Composition; Vol. XIII., Catechism. These volumes were remarkable for neatness and order; the papers they contained were most commendable, as to penmanship and as to grammatical and rhetorical expression. The decorations and illustrations, in pen work and in pencil work, were tastefully executed, and placed with good judgment. Maps of Europe, Africa, England, United States, Ireland and South America, correctly and tastefully drawn with colored crayon on heavy paper, were appropriately framed for wall decoration. A large portfolio contained many similar maps, specimens of the pupils' skill and of their knowledge of geography, which were certainly very satisfactory. A series of neat, tasty drawing books, and a similar series of penmanship, gave evidence as to the manner in which the skill in map drawing had been acquired. Seven astronomical charts shown in this exhibit attracted much attention, both by the beauty of the work and by the methods it displayed. The ground work was black Bristol board, on which were drawn, in white ink, the various lines, arcs, circles and ellipses, also the representation of nebulae and of star clusters. Stars of the first magnitude were represented on the charts in gold, those of the second and third in silver. A handsome and very useful "Chronological Chart for Music," gave a list of composers, performers and teachers of note in that sphere from the beginning of pianoforte music, in 1600, to the present time. On a large easel, standing in the space immediately surrounding the Archbishop's statue, was a large, handsome piece of musical manuscript, really imposing in appearance, with its heavy black lines and broad spaces, whereon and wherein were placed, with skillful accuracy of both head and hand, the notes, in red and in black, of "A Mass in Honor of St. Joseph," composed and written by a Sister of the Congregation of Notre Dame.

The pupils of Notre Dame de Chicago presented specimens of neat and pretty plain sewing, in the form of various articles of underwear, and of tasteful fancy work, such as embroidered cushions, embroidered underwear for ladies, two dresses for children, a toilet set, a head-rest and a set of pillow shams, also of knitting, such as silk stockings and silk mittens. The samples of darning and of mending promised well for the care-takers of future homes.

This exhibit was worthy of teachers coming originally from a Canadian institution that made one of the handsomest exhibits presented in any educational department of the great exposition.

On the corner of Van Buren street and Albany avenue is a fine appearing four-story brick building which is devoted to school purposes under the title of "Our Lady of Sorrow's School." It is in charge of the Sisters of Providence, directed by the Servite Fathers. Five hundred pupils occupy the eleven rooms, and are graded for common school and academic departments, the former having eight grades, and the latter four. Vocal music is a feature of the daily program in all the rooms. The pupils have an opportunity to learn music and painting without leaving the school building, a large hall having been assigned to that purpose.

The exhibit from this school, though small, was choice. Vol. I. comprised work from first and second grades, and excellent primary work it was. Vols. II. and III., containing work from the lively inter-

mediate grades, showed the possibility of securing good results from even such restless, little beings. Vols. IV. and V., presenting work from seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth grades, were truly commendable for the teachers' methods and the pupils' success in following them. Vols. VI. and VII. contained the praiseworthy display of neat copy books and the tasty drawing books, thus completing this small, but commendable exhibit.

St. Philip's School was established in 1886, by Rev. P. J. McDonald. There is an average attendance of three hundred and fifty pupils, in charge of the Sisters of Providence. Two volumes of corrected reviews of grammar school studies and one of miscellaneous exercises constituted the written work exhibited. Three of the girls contributed several pretty pieces of needle-work. Twelve maps drawn by the pupils displayed much skill and, with three "framed exercises," made beautiful wall pieces; one of the latter, "The Growth of Our Flag," was particularly attractive, the representations of six flags and of the American eagle being given in colors. In the wall display were also twelve "Outlines of Literature," poems in ornamental penmanship, with exquisite pen sketches at the top of each; and several framed specimens of penmanship and of drawing. This exhibit, though small, was carefully prepared and gave numerous evidences of the excellent training given to these young students, who were the objects of as much solicitude as members of the boarding school, at the Mother House.

St. Aloysius Girls' School is a two-story brick structure, which was dedicated to school purposes January 1st, 1885, by Rev. A. J. Thiele. There are ten rooms in the building, in which two hundred and twenty children, on an average, assemble daily to be instructed by the devoted Sisters of Christian Charity. Christian Doctrine and Bible History are taught in German, all the other branches in English.

The exhibit comprised one volume of intermediate work, very good, for those grades; of grammar and of German, one volume each; of map-drawing, excellent work, two volumes; and two folios of specimens of needle-work. The following display of articles, from nimble little fingers, was pleasing in its variety, its tastefulness and its usefulness:—a buggy-robe, shopping-bag, stand covers, aprons, stockings, six tidies (the silk ring, the scrip, the star, the wheel, the fan, and the crocheted), crocheted baby shoes, crocheted skirt, flannel skirt, a doily, a thermometer and an air-castle.

Day scholars deserve much praise for accomplishing so many tasks with their needles. Their small exhibit did its part towards making the perfect whole.

St. Theresa's School is a three-story brick building trimmed with red pressed brick. The school was established in April, 1880, by Rev. Wm. M. Barth. For a time, the upper stories were used as a church, two rooms in the Sisters' house helping to accommodate the three hundred and fifty pupils who are taught by the Sisters of Christian Charity. The exterior of the school building is impressive, the style of architecture being quite pretty and pleasing.

That the pupils were well and carefully taught, was proved as many times over as there were papers in the five bound volumes of German and English class exercises of the primary and the grammar grades, in the studies peculiar to them. The compositions were thoughtful and well written; the various branches were presented in a most satisfactory manner.

Thanks to the industrious little hands, there were on exhibition a folio of specimens of darning and mending, a folio of knitting and crocheting, a folio of specimens of plain sewing and outlining and a number of fancy articles embroidered. One of the severest tests of the children's skill was perhaps the "articles cut, fit, basted and made ready for the sewing machine." They stood the test well, too, and gave satisfaction throughout their exhibit.

Mount Carmel Academy, a three-story red brick structure, situated on Belmont avenue, is a branch of St. Patrick's Academy, on Park avenue and has an attendance of three hundred children, who are in charge of the Sisters of Mercy from Nashville, Tenn.

The exhibit of this institution comprised bound work only. Vols. I. and II. contained the second grade number work, drawing, composition, catechism and spelling. Very nicely prepared primary exercises they were, showing promise of excellent work in the higher grades. Vols. III. to VIII. contained the papers of the intermediate and grammar school grades, including the following studies:—catechism, Bible History, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, geography, United States

history, physical geography and physiology. Vols. IX. and X. presented the work of the academic grades, including the following:—Church History, algebra, modern history, civil government, rhetoric, zoology, literature, composition and English history. A volume of Latin, French and German exercises, two volumes of thorough bass, one of drawing and one of maps completed the exhibit. The various papers were carefully prepared, correct and thoughtful.

St. Vincent's Academy, a massive structure of brick and stone, three stories high, with a frontage of one hundred feet, is situated on Osgood street, and is in charge of the Sisters of Charity of B. V. M., under the direction of the Lazarist Fathers.

Three departments, the common school, the academic and the commercial, contributed to the exhibit; the first giving thirteen volumes, boys' and girls' work bound separately; the second one volume, from girls only, and the third one volume of book-keeping. The papers were all well written, the facts well expressed, and the various subjects carefully illustrated.

The wall display comprised "A Map of the United States," "A Map of the Western Hemisphere," and "An Historical Map of the Voyages of the Explorers." The last mentioned was a very pretty piece, having dainty drawings of eight ships at various points on the Atlantic Ocean. Two war maps illustrated the battles of Chattanooga and Gettysburg, each about 4x2½ ft., the mountains and rivers were in black, the outlines of the battle-field and the routes to it were drawn in red; one half of each chart, or map, was occupied by a large Union flag in colors and a scroll on which was a pen-printed account of the battle. The volumes of music, of drawing and of color work were all interesting and worthy of commendation.

On August 20th, 1884, Rev. P. Hodnett, pastor of St. Malachy's church, established in his parish a school of the same name, and gave it in charge of the Sisters of Mercy from Nashville, Tenn. It is a grammar school containing six rooms and a concert hall, in which are accommodated three hundred children. Work from eight grades filled the prettily bound volumes, one for each grade, and seven additional volumes of drawing and of maps. The framed work comprised "A Map of the Territorial Development of Our Country," from the eighth grade room; "A Map of Illinois," "A Map of the United States," "A Product Map of Illinois," "A Product Map of Ireland," and a drawing, from the seventh grade room; "A Sketch of the Caravel of Columbus," and "A Sketch from Nature" from the eighth grade room.

The Rev. Pastor, an active member of the Diocesan School Board, must have been greatly pleased with the success of the exhibit from his school. The neat primary papers showing such earnest efforts on the part of the little ones; the intermediate exercises presenting a marked improvement, which continued to be more and more evident as we progressed in our examination of the papers from fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades. The careful, dainty drawings, the pretty maps and the specimens of penmanship, all showed conscientious effort to stand well on the great occasion of the Catholic exhibit. Not only that, but the class exercises taken from daily work gave evidence that to do one's best was the unvarying rule of the school, though an exhibit had never been heard of.

St. Stanislaus Kostka's School occupies two buildings, on Bradley and Noble streets. One is a four-story frame structure, 100x40; the other is a four-story brick, 212x80, and contains a hall next in size to the Chicago Auditorium.

The forty school-rooms are occupied by three thousand pupils, from six to thirteen years of age, who are classed according to grade and sex. The boys, from ten to thirteen years, are in charge of eight secular teachers; the girls, and the smaller boys, are in care of thirty-two Sisters of the Congregation of School Sisters of Notre Dame, who teach the English and the Polish languages.

This school was established by the Polish Fathers of the Congregation of the Resurrection of our Lord, in 1874, when it had but eighty-nine pupils.

The exhibit from the Sisters' division of this school comprised twenty volumes of school work in English and twenty-seven in the Polish language. The English volumes contained papers on arithmetic, which were most creditable, and language lessons, dictation, grammar, composition, physiology, history, translations and penmanship that were most praiseworthy. The Polish volumes treated of Christian Doctrine, penmanship, arithmetic, grammar, dictation, language lessons,

geography and history. The history and geography were carefully illustrated with neatly drawn maps; the dictation exercises were beautifully written and the arithmetic was presented with such excellent order as to make the problems and their solutions look like pictures.

The lay teachers presented, in English, eight volumes of spelling, grammar, composition, business forms, geography, United States history and penmanship, all worthy of commendation; in the Polish language were given twelve volumes of Christian Doctrine, grammar, geography, history, penmanship and drawing. Admirable work, if we may judge from the work of the same pupils in the English language.

The kindergarten display, excellent in every particular, comprised two volumes of paper cutting, two of stick and tablet laying, and, in addition to these, was the following in drawing: two of pattern and model drawing, two of designing, three of object and model drawing, and one of copy drawing.

There were also some very pretty contributions from the needle-work department. The various kinds of stitches and styles of patterns were illustrated by small samples. The taste and industry of the pupils were shown in more pretentious pieces, such as bouquets and baskets of worsted flowers, also plush work, embroidery and crocheting. Samples of knitting, of plain sewing and of darning were also displayed, and were a credit to pupils and to teachers. Art was represented by four landscapes in pastel, by a fine picture in pen-work of St. John the Baptist, by a cross and flowers in pencil drawing and by three scenes: the ocean, a grove and a mill. Four large maps, correctly drawn and tastefully colored, with the names of places in beautiful rustic pen-printing, were a great attraction to many an eager teacher seeking for valuable hints.

In addition to the above pieces, was a 30x24 frame, white and gold, enclosing a sheet on which was an eagle, drawn with the pen; a long ribbon, in its beak, bearing the sentiment, "Hail Columbia, our flag and our country"; under the scroll, was a large Union flag, in brilliant colors; below that, partly resting on it, was a product map of the United States, the outlines crimson and gold, the products indicated by names printed in ornamental letters. This beautiful map was the work of Notre Dame "Aspirants," i. e., candidates for the religious life.

A handsome chart was made of two circles of obliquely placed parallelograms, with a wide space between them, a corner of each outer figure joining a corner of each inner one; the lines and the figures of various colors. Each line bore the name of a president, each parallelogram the dates and other brief facts connected with the name on the line. In the upper corners of the page, were pen portraits of Washington and Cleveland; in the lower corners, were scrolls bearing the dates "1789," "1893,"—the whole was executed with red, green, gold and brown ink by the "Aspirants."

The wall display can be very clearly seen in our illustration of alcove 69. Excellent penmanship was found in every volume, and the papers of the advanced grades displayed fine specimens of ornamental penmanship. The title page of each volume was beautifully decorated with pen-work. Great care must have been taken and extreme patience practiced by the teachers to make the grade work so satisfactory to all who examined it. The large folios of drawings were filled with beautiful pieces, such as might be expected of pupils whose penmanship was so near perfection.

St. Paul's School, situated on Ambrose street and Hoyne avenue, was organized in 1877, by Rev. E. Weber.

Rev. G. D. Heldmann was appointed to the parish in 1888. The school has been in care of the School Sisters of Notre Dame since 1889, when the daily attendance of pupils was three hundred and twenty; it has since increased to six hundred. In 1892, a kindergarten was organized in connection with the school and in it are taught children under six years of age.

The cornerstone of the present handsome building of buff-colored brick and blue Bedford stone trimmings was laid in 1892, by Most Rev. P. A. Feehan.

An edifice, 62x90, of three stories and a basement, affords room for every school exercise, whether for study, for training in drills or for recreation. Seventeen very large, heavy bound volumes of class work, English and German, presented the papers of this school on the following subjects:—Christian Doctrine and arithmetic; grammar (literary selections parsed and analyzed); composition and letter writing; spelling (diacritical marks, accents, definitions); geography (political,

physical, astronomical), also the Great Divisions and their products; United States history:—"The Great Triumvirate:—Grant, Sherman, Sheridan," also "A Century's Growth in Wealth, Population, Invention and Literature."

The admirable features of these papers were many and prominent. The arrangement was logical; the subjects chosen from each branch of study were important and interesting; the clear, concise, yet complete treatment of each subject was all that could be desired from such youthful students.

The primary work was particularly delightful; a manifestation of the best methods was to be found in each paper. The contents of the nine volumes, or folios, contributed by the drawing classes were a

stick and tablet laying, and from paper folding. This course was arranged according to "Augsburg's and Krone's Methods," with "Prang's Models." A special volume, containing maps, was without a rival in the exhibits of either the Catholic or the public schools, or, indeed, in the displays of colleges and academies. There were twenty maps in this volume, each 17x25 inches in size; each most beautifully drawn and most exquisitely colored. Their practical nature may be gathered from their names:—"Principal Railway Routes to the World's Fair," "Principal Oceanic Routes," "Provinces of the Catholic Church in America," "Map of Discoveries in the New World," "Map of Settlements in the New World," "Map, Showing the Growth of Our Union," "Map of the Ocean Currents," "Map of the Intercolonial Wars," "Geo-



ARCHDIOCESE OF CHICAGO. (ALCOVE NO. 69.) EXHIBITS OF ST. MICHAEL'S, ST. PAUL'S, ST. STANISLAUS', AND OTHER SCHOOLS.

pleasure to the eye and a satisfaction to the artistic judgment. Vol. I. contained maps:—Political, physical, astronomical, commercial and historical. The last two kinds were particularly pleasing, being beautifully drawn and decorated, also thoroughly original in design and in the arrangement and the expression of facts. In Vol. II. was a collection of mechanical drawings for geometrical demonstrations and for the application of theorems. It contained also examples of linear perspective, besides drawings from objects, and freehand drawings from nature and from patterns. Vol. III. contained, besides specimens of linear perspective, patterns and original designs for wall paper. The other six volumes were collections of the work of lower grades, from first to seventh. They included drawings from patterns, free-hand drawings from models and samples of designing, with paper and tablets, from

graphical Distribution of Botanical Specimens, Useful and Ornamental," "Map of the Revolutionary War," "Pennsylvania, Portrayed as 'The Great Historic State,'" "Map of the Battle-Ground of the Civil War, a Tract of Country Where not a Day Passed in Four Years Without a Battle Being Fought There," "A Map Showing Evaporation, Condensation and Drainage of the United States," "Map Showing Admission of States to the Union up to Date," "Map of Physical Features and Principal Products of the United States," "Map of the Counties of Illinois," "H. M. Stanley's Routes through Africa, 1874-1877," "Map Showing the Distribution on the Earth of Mankind," "Map Showing Comparative Height of Mountains and Length of Rivers of the Western Continent," "Map of Standard Time in the United States." The titles give one a faint idea of what these maps were like, but no name nor description

can do them justice. The original ideas, so beautifully carried out by original designs, and all in such exquisite taste as to arrangement and coloring, cannot be conveyed by a mere description, however eloquent. Four elegant diagrams, or charts, excelled even the above maps; these illustrated "The Change of Seasons," "The Phases of the Moon," "The Eclipses and the Tides," and "Chicago Receiving its Supply of Water from Lake Michigan."

If the reader will examine our illustration of alcove 69, he will see in the background of the space, the exhibits of St. Paul's School, and, on each side, the exhibits of St. Stanislaus' School; near the entrance of the alcove, at the left, he will see the exhibits of the Dominican Schools of St. Jarlath's, St. Thomas' and Immaculate Conception. These last named displays will be described in connection with St. Paul's and St. Stanislaus' only because they were in the same alcove with the exhibits from those schools.

St. Paul's wall display merits special attention, such as it daily received during the great Fair. A unique piece was a map, 49x35, showing "The Growth of Our Union," by means of small pieces of colored silks, put together with silk embroidery stitches after the manner of making the "crazy quilts." This unique, but very pretty and serviceable map was the work of the girls of the eighth grade. A Bible History chart, 34x27½ inches, in colors, showed "The Pathways of Our Lord," from His Infancy to His Ascension. It was, in a sense, a map of Palestine; marginal numbers and copious foot-notes indicating the journeys taken by our Lord, in the course of His public life. It was drawn with colored inks and was very beautiful indeed. An exceedingly handsome piece was "An Historical Chart," 34x25 inches, showing: (a) Pen and ink portraits of "The Committee Called upon to Draw up the Declaration of Independence"; (b) a drawing in colors, of a very strong wall bearing the inscription, "Our Constitution"; (c) a ladder, drawn in colors, showing "Our Presidential Succession," each rung bearing a president's name, printed in red on white; the upper rungs bore no names, but had printed across them "Always Room at the Top." At the foot of the ladder, forming a support to it, were the names of certain colonial statesmen and generals. It was indicated by inscriptions near their names, which of the presidents were statesmen, which military leaders, which commanders-in-chief; (d) "The Political Parties," shown on the wide margins, in colored letters; (e) "Three Principal Wars Since the Adoption of the Constitution, their Causes, Leaders, and Results"; (f) "One Century of Literary Growth," giving the names and dates of the principal American authors. The reader perceives, even from our very inadequate description, that this was a remarkable chart. The idea so original, the design so unique, the execution so charming in arrangement, in coloring and in pen-work that words fail us in referring to it. A picture, 24x18 inches, showing "The Growth of Our Flag," presented "the stars and stripes" in colors, also the various flags used previously to the acceptance by the government of our present flag, as the permanent emblem of our national existence and character. It was a beautiful subject and it was beautifully handled. An amusing bit of pen-work, remarkably well executed, was "Little Miss X, Bound for the World's Fair," copied from a familiar picture. A map of the Archdiocese of Chicago and a diagram of St. Paul's Parish were interesting and were skillfully drawn. A much more interesting and a far more difficult, yet an equally well executed piece was a diagram showing the difference of time between Washington, D. C., and fifty of the most important cities of the world. Twelve drawings in pencil, in black crayon, in colored crayon and in charcoal added brilliant variety to the other excellent features of St. Paul's large and rich display.

The kindergarten work was in three glass-covered cases; one contained collections of pictures contributed by the children; another contained pea and cork work, and embroidery on cards; the third displayed drawing, perforating and weaving. These cases were ornamented with morning glories, paper-links, and straw stringing made by the boys and girls of the kindergarten department.

St. Paul's exhibit was assuredly a high honor to Catholic parochial school education. The exceptionally beautiful maps and charts described above, were the work of boys and girls only fourteen years of age. These same pupils presented most excellent class work, in the bound volumes, hence their proficiency was not confined to a skillful use of the fingers, but extended to each of the branches of the course of study.

St. Michael's School for Boys, situated on North and Hudson Aves., is a massive brick structure of four stories and a basement which replaces the one destroyed by the great fire. It was erected by the Redemptorist Fathers, and has eleven rooms which accommodate eight hundred boys who are taught by the Brothers of Mary from Dayton, Ohio.

St. Michael's School for Girls is a three-story brick building on Hudson Ave., having ten rooms in which seven hundred and fifty girls are taught by the School Sisters of Notre Dame, in whose charge it has been since 1862.

The male department contributed to the exhibit twenty-nine volumes of German and English exercises in catechism and Church History, German grammar and German composition, German dictation and German penmanship, English grammar and English composition, English dictation and English penmanship, history, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, general class work and home work. A volume of pen-work, civics, commercial law and music, and seven volumes of free-hand drawing, also a volume of geometrical and crayon drawings completed the display from the boys' classes. The solutions of problems from arithmetic were presented in charming order, and the compositions, both German and English, were exceedingly well illustrated with pen and pencil drawings.

The work from the commercial department proved that these lads were in good hands, if it was desirable to make efficient business men of them. Music and drawing, interspersed with graver, duller and more practical subjects and labors, has the tendency to elevate the taste and desires of students, to brighten their lives, and to give them an element of culture as well as to surround them with refining influences. Such studies lead to a love for the beautiful and a desire to attain it; a desire which will animate an earnest effort in seeking, and in obtaining the nobler things of life. These desires and these attainments have been common among girls; it was one of the most pleasing and laudable features of our Catholic exhibit that everywhere there was evidence of the efforts that are being made to introduce refining influences into the education and the home life of the boys.

The exhibits from St. Michael's School for Boys are reproduced, in part, in our illustration of alcove 73.

The exhibit from the girl's department comprised twenty volumes of class work, fourteen volumes of drawing, several handsome pictures and many pieces of very beautiful needle-work, also some rich tapestry embroidery. Ten of the bound volumes were devoted to studies in English; the other ten to studies in German; each set portrayed the excellence of the methods that had been used in teaching St. Michael's ambitious little girl pupils, none of them older than fourteen, yet winning honorable fame at the great Columbian Exposition. Each problem in arithmetic was stated with such accuracy and presented in such order as to delight both the mind and the eye; each question, on any subject, was answered with well-chosen and nicely placed words; each exercise was presented in beautiful penmanship. The drawing, which had been taught according to "Krone's Progressive Art Studies" and "Prang's Models," was displayed in fourteen volumes containing pictures of leaves, flowers and fruits, from nature; drawings from models and from objects; patterns for paper designing; freehand drawings from patterns enlarged; map drawing; copies of pictures; drawings representing kindergarten tablet laying, paper folding and paper cutting. The wall display, which can be seen in our illustration of alcove 71, comprised four framed pieces, two pictures of fruit and flowers in crayon, one landscape in pastel; one oil painting on celluloid. The needle-work department contributed specimens of the various branches of ornamental and plain needle-work:—knitting, crocheting, plain sewing, mending, darning, art embroidery, tapestry, satin stitch and arrasene embroidery.

The most complete and elegant feature of this display was a child's outfit, including, in plain and fancy knitting, its shoes, stockings, vests, skirts, gloves, mittens and wristlets; in plain sewing, its underclothing dresses and aprons; in crocheting, two fancy lace dresses, skirts, gloves and bonnet, also samples of silk and of linen laces.

In addition to the above beautiful and varied outfit, there were the following rich and elegant pieces of fancy work:—One cashmere dress and cloak, heavily embroidered with silk; two flannel skirts embroidered with silk; one plush table scarf embroidered with silk, and arrasene; one table cover of plush and of silk, embroidered with

chenille and decorated with hand painting; one silk sofa cushion embroidered with satin stitch; one picture scarf of bolting-cloth, hand painted; one embroidered cover for an album stand, material, artist velvet; two fancy articles in drawn work and in Danish work.

The tapestry work consisted of two large pictures:—"Our Savior Blessing Little Children," and "The Guardian Angel"; there was also a picture in which the figures and ornamental designs were embroidered with silk and with aramsene. In addition to the above, there were ten small articles:—jewel, postage, and toilet boxes, made of celluloid and decorated with water color or oil paintings.

When we reflect on the fact that these charming specimens of fancy needle-work came from the same hands as did the unsurpassed grade work, and that these pupils were girls under fifteen years of age, we are deeply impressed in favor of the educational methods of their teachers. This double training of both mind and fingers gives variety to a woman's life-work, and, therefore, a double chance of contentment.

In alcove 69, as presented in our illustration, will be seen, on the left, near the entrance, the exhibits from the Dominican schools of the Immaculate Conception, of St. Jarlath and of St. Thomas, in Chicago, and of St. James in Rockford. These displays were small, but correct, tasty, and in every way creditable, showing perfect harmony between teachers and pupils, the efforts of the latter to fulfil the desire of the former being manifest in each paper. The orderly arrangement of the problems in arithmetic and of their solutions, the prettily written and tastefully arranged exercises in dictation, spelling and language, the diagramming in grammar, the outlines in history and geography, with correctly drawn and tastefully colored maps, to make them clear,—all gave evidence of careful training in accordance with approved methods and recent educational ideas.

The Immaculate Conception School is a three-story red brick building with trimmings of New Bedford stone, erected by Rev. P. T. Butler, on North Park avenue, in 1885, to replace the one destroyed by the great fire. The school was established first in 1867, and placed in charge of the Dominican Sisters from Sinsinawa, Wis., who taught a select day school in their convent during the years the parish was without a school, after the fire.

This school presented five volumes of bound grade work, thirteen framed maps, two large folios of unframed maps, and twenty-two specimens of needle-work. The wall display of thirteen maps was as follows:—Europe, in blue and white; Europe, in blue and black; South America, in black and red; the Western States, in various tints; the New England States, in tints; the British Isles, in black and white. There were three charcoal drawings that were very good for pupils in sixth grade; a picture of two flags and an eagle, drawn in colors; a fancy scroll in pen-work, bearing on it, in tints, the counties of Illinois; a horseshoe, in pen-work, supporting a scroll, on which was drawn, in green and black, a map of Ireland; "The Growth of Our Flag," a piece presented by a sixth grade boy, showed six flags of different designs, drawn in the required colors; four pictures of fruit and flowers, drawn with the lead pencil; a map of Cook County, in blue and white; several physiological drawings in colors; one drawing represented an easel on which rested a blackboard and on that was drawn a map of Minnesota. For decoration this last piece had, at the top, the Spanish and the American flags (in colors), mingling their folds, and around on the margins were drawn, in colors, the various vegetable products of Minnesota. A map of Ireland was decorated around the margins with quaint Chinese designs. Italy, drawn in black and white, was wreathed with wild roses, in colors, and had an Italian flag in each corner, also in colors; a product map of Maryland had the products drawn in colors in the proper locations; a map of the Lake States was given in blue and red; North America, in blue and black; a map of Ireland, in blue; a map of Italy, in blue; South America in tints; such was the wall display presented by the busy little men and little women of our Lady's school.

The needle-work included samples of plain sewing and basting; of fine sewing and of patch-work, also the following pieces:—three handkerchiefs, hemstitched; a pair of pillow shams, a picture throw and two neck-ties fringed; two splashes, an apron, and a blouse waist; a pair of slippers embroidered; three tidies crocheted and a piece of lace. The boys constructed a handsome ship; some visitors wondered if they did the sewing on the sails, or if they were obliged to call on their sisters for help. Whether it was a boy or a girl who

did the work, the stitches were very neatly placed and the sails were very prettily arranged.

St. Jarlath's School, on Hermitage avenue, is a three-story pressed brick structure containing six large class rooms and a large hall for entertainments. The school was established in 1873, by Rev. T. F. Cashman, the present pastor, and placed in charge of the Dominican Sisters from Mount Sinsinawa, Wis. There is an attendance of three hundred pupils. A kindergarten has been opened recently in connection with St. Jarlath's, and is said to be one of the best equipped in Chicago.

St. Jarlath's pupils contributed eight volumes of interesting, neatly written and well expressed papers on the following subjects:—In Vol. I., catechism, language, numbers and orthography; in Vol. II., arithmetic, catechism, language, orthography, geography and penmanship; in Vols. III. and IV., the same branches as in Vol. II., but treated of by more advanced pupils. The answers in catechism, particularly those relating to duty, were given in a manner to prove the spiritual benefit of parochial schools, while, as to secular learning, the clearly presented problems in arithmetic, the well-expressed exercises in language, the correct maps, and the clear answers in geography prove the equality of these schools to the best in the land.

There were as many proofs of this as there were school exhibits in the Catholic Educational Department at the Fair, and St. Jarlath's pretty volumes were but a part of a grand testimonial. Vol. V. contained maps of South America, of the Western Hemisphere, of several of the states given separately and of the United States; each map was repeated as many times as there were pupils in the grade, thus showing comparative merit. In this volume there was also a collection of free-hand drawings. Vol. VI. contained papers on catechism, Bible History, geography, grammar, orthography and composition; Vol. VII. contained, in addition to the above, United States history and physiology; and Vol. VIII. added to these subjects American literature. The physiology and the United States history were illustrated, the former with pictures, in colors, and the latter with tinted maps, both the work of the pupils who wrote the papers. Each volume was decorated with pretty designs, in colors, on title pages and margins.

The wall display comprised the following framed maps:—One of North America (prettily tinted), several of the States, one of South America, three of Michigan, three of Ireland, two of Wisconsin and three of Asia; a rustic cross, twined with flowers, a pencil drawing; the Spanish escutcheon, enlarged in colors; Columbus and his caravel, each painted on celluloid; and last but not least an original poem written by one of the school girls and placed in a frame of celluloid, on which she had painted garlands of flowers in natural colors.

St. Thomas' School, on Kimbark avenue, was established in 1885, by Rev. Wm. Horan. It is a two-story frame building, with four large class rooms where one hundred and fifty children are taught by the Dominican Sisters from Sinsinawa. Rev. J. J. Carroll is the present pastor of St. Thomas' Church, and was in charge at the time of the World's Fair.

This school presented five volumes of grade work, one volume of drawing, one folio of maps, one volume of primary and kindergarten combination work, and a volume of kindergarten paper work. The wall display comprised framed maps and framed drawings.

The volumes of grade work, in their very pretty bindings, had beauty within, as well as without, and, on being opened, displayed prettily decorated title pages, tastily ornamented margins, and neatly written text. The primary, intermediate and grammar school grades were represented, and the various branches were treated of in a manner that spoke well for the methods of the teachers. The map-drawing was particularly noteworthy, and the volume of primary work was not surpassed by any similar work in the exhibit. It was, in size and shape, much like a large scrap-book and was filled with pretty, bright colored specimens of paper-work, needle-work and color-work. The almost innumerable ways of putting paper to artistic uses was here well illustrated; the perforated cards, with the many brilliant pictures that a needle and a silken thread, in a child's properly trained hand, succeeds in bringing out upon them, decorated page after page, without the repetition of a single pattern, and the drawings accomplished by the wee ones with the aid of another sort of perforated card, were also in their proper place helping to make this volume a delight to lovers of children's work. Pretty little trifles made of celluloid, doll-house and

furniture, cut and shaped from pasteboard, filled a glass case and spoke well for the industry and handiness of the little ones. On the wall was a map of Central America, nicely drawn and very prettily colored; the British Isles and Western Asia were equally well represented, while the birds, flowers, animals, bees and butterflies of the kindergarten brightened up the more serious work, which comprised about twenty small maps, no two having the same arrangement of colors or tints.

St. James' School, of Rockford, was established in 1886, by Rev. J. J. Flaherty. The present handsome, solid building, with its four beautiful class rooms and its elegant exhibition hall, was erected in 1892. The school has been in charge of the Dominican Sisters from Sinsinawa, Wis., since 1886.

they told the true story of the pupils' acquirements,—a true story that happily, was a creditable one, doing honor to the young people concerned. There were two folios of map-drawing, one in pencil-work and the other in pen-work, a distinction seldom made, yet the difference is considerable. There were no copies among the drawings, all were drawn from objects. The illustration of alcove 69 shows all the exhibits from St. Stanislaus' schools and those from the Dominican schools, but only a portion of those from St. Paul's and St. Michael's schools.

If the reader will now examine our picture of alcove 71, he may enjoy a view of the pretty pencil drawings and beautiful specimens of pen-work contributed by the pupils of the last two schools mentioned above.



ARCHDIOCESE OF CHICAGO. (ALCOVE NO. 73.) PARISH SCHOOL EXHIBITS OF CLASS AND ART WORK.

St. James' School had its eleven handsomely bound volumes in the above group of exhibits, and very well did they compare with their Chicago companions, for we found their title pages to be just as tastily decorated, their margins just as prettily ornamented, their maps just as nicely drawn and tastefully tinted, their grade work as thoroughly acquired and as properly presented. It could scarcely be otherwise, since the work of these four schools was prepared under the supervision of teachers who have the same methods, as they have had the same normal training.

St. James' volumes contained general class work and miscellaneous exercises, on the branches studied by eight grades of the primary and grammar school departments. The two volumes of miscellaneous work contained papers that were "neither selected nor corrected," and hence

In this same illustration, we see represented the work from St. Patrick's Commercial Academy and St. Patrick's Female School, also the grade work, in bound volumes, from St. Mary's Training School, Feehanville. These books lie on the shelf near St. Michael's display because that location was just across the aisle (running north and south) from the alcove where St. Mary's industrial exhibit was located, as shown in an illustration in the earlier part of this book.

St. Patrick's Commercial Academy is one of the oldest Catholic schools in Chicago; it comprises nine school rooms where the Christian Brothers teach five hundred and twenty boys.

Founded in 1861, it has improved, year by year, in accommodations and in methods. In 1883, from being a mere day school for boys, it advanced to the dignity of a Commercial Academy equal, in the thor-

oughness of its training and the excellence of its methods, to the best business colleges of our large cities.

The history of the school is as follows:—It was founded in 1861, by Very Rev. Father Dunne, V. G., and for fifteen years found the original two-story frame building spacious enough for the purpose which called for its erection. In 1883, a commercial department was organized, and since then the four-story, \$40,000 brick structure has been none too large. In 1886, the institution celebrated its silver jubilee, about three hundred former students being present to honor the occasion. Many of them were priests, some were religious and others were successful business men. At present the school is in charge of Brother Baldwin and eleven other Christian Brothers, under the direction of the pastor, Rev. Father T. F. Galligan.

Twenty pupils, on an average, finish their commercial course each year, and receive a diploma which is regarded by the best business men of Chicago as a guarantee for the fitness of the recipient to do office work and to help perform other duties in departments of business, until experience shall have enabled him to become independent of his employer.

The exhibit comprised three volumes of reproductions of religious instructions given to the sixth, seventh and eighth grades; four volumes of the general class work of the second, third, fourth and fifth grades, each paper a model, and the whole stamped with the characteristics of good methods. The lower grades having been so carefully trained, we were not surprised to find arithmetic, book-keeping and commercial law treated of with unvarying correctness and perfect thoroughness. The elements of language having been so well acquired by the preparatory classes, it followed that the grammar papers and the compositions of the higher grades were all that could be desired by the most exacting of teachers. The shorthand, the type-writing, the penmanship were all admirable. Three volumes of monthly examination papers showed the gradual progress of the pupils. Eight volumes of copy books, bound together, and three volumes of specimen pages of penmanship not only spoke well for the improvement and final skill of the pupils, but gave information and suggestions to teachers. Four volumes of blanks bound together gave a clear idea of the pupils' excellent attainments in book-keeping. The volume of papers on natural philosophy, the work of the eighth grade pupils, was the most beautiful in the collection of books, because of the handsome illustrations drawn in red ink. The volumes of photographs gave a clear idea of the building and of the appearance of teachers and pupils. We can imagine the pleasure the exhibit from St. Patrick's must have afforded its former pupils who were, of course, among the visitors at the Fair.

St. Patrick's School for Girls, on West Adams street, is a three-story brick building, erected by Rev. Dr. Dunne, in 1853. It has ten rooms and an average attendance of four hundred and fifty children, in charge of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul. It has grammar, academic and commercial departments. Its graduates are to be found among some of the most successful teachers in the public school and many of them hold responsible positions in Chicago business houses.

The exhibit presented thirteen bound volumes remarkable for beautiful frontispieces, ornamental titles and elegant penmanship. The various papers were distinguished by a clear, concise, thorough presentation of the subjects, and beautified as well as illustrated with numerous drawings in pen-work and in pencil-work. Arithmetic and physiology were particularly well illustrated. The beautifully bound and decorated book with the golden title "Leaves from the Garden of Alma Mater" was filled with touching memorials of graduates and other beloved pupils. One of its pages tells in what communities former pupils are now serving God in the retirement of the religious life. The beautiful sentiments expressed in the essays and poems, and the lovely decorations that accompanied them, also the handsome pen-printing, made this volume a treasure of sentiment and of art. "Stray Leaflets Culled from the Class Room" was the title of another charming volume of school work. The eight volumes of grade work were an honor to the institution. The kindergarten display was small but choice. The wall display included five paintings, two drawings and seven framed maps. A collection of dainty pieces of fancy work and of plain sewing testified to the practical nature of the training received at St. Patrick's.

For reproduction of this exhibit consult our illustration of alcove

71. For a more detailed account of it consult the article on "The Maryland Sisters of Charity."

St. Columbkille's School for Girls, situated on Paulina street, near Indiana street, was established in 1866, by Rev. Thomas Burke. It is a three-story brick structure devoted to the education of girls, who are classed in the kindergarten, the primary, the grammar or the academic department, according to their attainments. There is a conservatory of music and of art attached to the school, and both it and the school are in charge of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul.

The exhibit comprised fifteen volumes of work from the kindergarten, from the eight grades of the common school department and from the academic department. The latter contributed five volumes of papers beautiful and practical, solid yet charming, particularly the illustrated "Science Volume." The map-drawing was excellent and the penmanship beautiful. Fifteen beautiful pictures from the art department of this institution adorned the wall back of his Grace's statue. When looking at our illustration of the space around the statue, note the pictures representing the Delsarte movements for Edgar Allen Poe's poem of "The Bells," these were the work of St. Columbkille's pupils.

For a more detailed account of this exhibit consult the article on "The Maryland Sisters of Charity."

In 1847, Rev. J. Jung established St. Joseph's German School, a small one-story structure which was replaced, in 1863, by a fine four-story brick building, on the corner of Cass St. and Chicago Ave., erected by the Benedictine Fathers who had been placed in charge of the parish. This structure having been destroyed in the great Chicago fire, a new one was built, in 1874, on the corner of Franklin and Hill Sts. This, too, is a four-story edifice, containing, besides eight spacious class rooms, a chapel on the first and a large hall on the fourth floors. Three hundred and twenty-five children attend, and pursue both the German and the English course of studies. The larger boys are in charge of a secular teacher; the other pupils, both girls and boys, are in charge of the Benedictine Sisters. The Benedictine Fathers have charge of the parish. Two volumes for each grade, German and English, from first to sixth, inclusive, constituted the written work, besides which there were two volumes of drawing, one from the boys and the other from the girls. The primary papers were delightful; such pretty writing for little ones to do; the cunning little illustrations in pencil work, were so well drawn and so suitable. Coins, clocks, flowers and animals were introduced to make addition and subtraction clear to stupid fair visitors. Compound numbers, too, were illustrated with drawings of pint, quart and gallon measures. "The Verbal Tree" was an ingenious way of aiding the pupil to remember the conjugation of the verb "to be," and was the work of a member of the sixth grade. In fact, the work of the grammar grades bore, all through, the impress of the excellent training these children had received in the primary grades. The outline and the product maps were admirable for their drawing, printing and coloring.

The needle-work included specimens of crocheting, plain sewing and drawn work from fifteen of the pupils, and, in addition to this, a pair of pillow shams, a tray cloth, a center piece, a splasher, several babies' bibs, an ornamental banner, a card basket and a card receiver embroidered. Dainty samples of knitting were presented in the form of babies' hoods, sacques, shoes and mittens, also in the shape of stockings, shawls and purses for grown people. Two sets of hemstitched handkerchiefs, four tidies, and a shopping bag added to the value of the display.

On the wall of the alcove, were five crayon and two pastel pictures, the work of both boys and girls; some of these pictures were landscapes, others were fruit pieces.

St. Francis of Assisi's School for Boys has been in charge of the Brothers of Mary from Dayton, Ohio, since 1882. Previous to that date, the boys and girls attended the same school, the former being taught by lay teachers and the latter by Sisters. Rev. F. Kalvelage took charge of the parish in 1857, from that time the school increased in numbers so rapidly as to necessitate the separation of the boys' school from that of the girls. A three-story building was erected, on Newberry Ave. and Twelfth St., containing sixteen rooms, eight of which are occupied by four hundred and fifty boys and the other eight by the girls.

Having stated that the boys were taught by the Brothers of Mary, it is needless to say that the exhibit was above criticism. Twenty-

seven volumes of grade work, each paper, yes, each page of which, whether English or German, was a model of excellence, constituted the best evidence of scholarship, but in addition to this there were almost numberless evidences given in the artistic pen and pencil displays. These comprised samples of pen-work, specimens of drawing, pictures and maps; and various illustrations of mathematics. Among the specimens of penmanship were several pictures or sketches drawn with the pen, a bird and two large quill pens, two birds and a nest on a leafy branch, a rustic alphabet of large letters, the geometrical blocks, and six large architectural drawings, showing plans for a dwelling and for a school house; last but not least, there were nine small maps, about 8x12, framed in gilt, that were exquisitely drawn.

grades, exercises copied from the charts, compositions and arithmetic work from the wee ones. Composition, spelling, penmanship, language and arithmetic from little ones a few inches taller, filled Vol. II. Vols. III. to VII. contained compositions, letters, and dictation exercises, also grammar, history, geography and arithmetic papers of the intermediate grades, and Vols. VII. to X. the papers on similar subjects from the grammar grades. Vols. X. to XVII. contained papers in the German language, on all the common school branches including Christian Doctrine. Methods shown by this written work were among the best, and had been carefully followed by the pupils.

In addition to the above, there were three volumes of drawings in pencil and in crayon, a collection of pleasing pictures; two volumes of



ARCHDIOCESE OF CHICAGO. (ALCOVE NO. 71.) EXHIBITS OF CLASS AND ART WORK FROM ST. MICHAEL'S AND ST. PAUL'S SCHOOLS, ST. PATRICK'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ST. PATRICK'S FEMALE SCHOOL, ST. MARY'S TRAINING SCHOOL OF PEBHAMVILLE.

The subjects treated of in the bound work were, Christian Doctrine, sacred history, language, dictation, composition, history, geography, arithmetic, book-keeping, commercial law and letter-writing, all in English; translation, composition, dictation and penmanship in German. This was indeed an extensive and handsome exhibit.

St. Francis Assissi's School for Girls originated in 1853, but was reorganized in 1867, when it was placed in charge of the Franciscan Sisters from Joliet. In 1882, a spacious building of brick was erected for the accommodation of the eight hundred girls in attendance.

The exhibit presented twenty-two volumes of bound work, a small but pretty wall display and ten pieces of fancy work. Of the bound work, Vol. I. contained the samples of penmanship from the primary

map-drawing which showed much excellent work and a volume of fancy pen-work which was most attractive.

On the wall of alcove 73, were three pastel drawings, one pencil drawing and one crayon picture of St. Aloysius, the work of the girls of St. Francis' School, as also were the following articles of fancy work: a foot rest, a paper holder, a plaque, a tobacco pouch, a work basket, a head rest, a rope basket, a baby outfit, a catch-all parasol, a letter receiver, a card-holder and an egg-shell decorated.

We noticed among the articles from both divisions of St. Francis' School, specimens of fancy pen-work, white on black, white on blue, red on white and black on white, consisting of rustic lettering, old English, German, and other ornamental styles.

St. John Nepomucene's School (Bohemian) occupies a two-story, four-roomed building and numbers two hundred and twenty pupils. The school was established in 1878, by Rev. Francis Bobal; since 1890 it has been in charge of the Benedictine Sisters.

The exhibit comprised three volumes of English and three of Bohemian work from first to fifth grades inclusive. The order of the various papers was most admirable and the penmanship was marvelously good for children of those grades. Many an academy graduate might rejoice to write as exquisitely as the fifth grade children mentioned above.

St. Procopius' School (Bohemian) was planned in 1875, when three lots were purchased for the purpose of locating the building on the corner of Eighteenth and Allport Sts. At first, the school was under the care of lay teachers, but as soon as possible, religious teachers were secured and the Franciscan Sisters from Joliet took charge. The first building having become unequal to the requirements of the children, five lots were purchased on Allport St., not far from the former site, and on this newly acquired ground a massive structure of white brick was erected. There is an average attendance of thirteen hundred pupils. The parish is in charge of the Benedictine Fathers.

In looking at the various exhibits, the query often presented itself why the Germans and Bohemians are such superior penmen. There was beautiful penmanship to be seen in all the volumes displayed in the educational exhibit; poor penmanship was the exception, still the German pupils writing English exceedingly well were greatly in the majority over the other nationalities, particularly over English-speaking children. Here, for instance, were papers from a school having more than a thousand pupils and not a page of poor writing in the entire exhibit. These were Bohemian children but the same was true of schools entirely German. It is not a difference among the teachers, of that we are sure; where the difficulty lies we are not prepared to say.

The bound work of this exhibit comprised three volumes of special examination papers in English, the subjects were grammar, spelling, arithmetic and geography; three volumes of special examination papers in Bohemian, subjects: catechism, Bible History and grammar; English class work, six volumes, one for each grade, from first to sixth inclusive; Bohemian class work, two volumes, from second, third and fourth grades. The same beautiful penmanship and the same appearance of order and method graced the papers of both languages, hence we judge from the excellence of the work in English that the Bohemian work was also excellent. Four volumes of drawing from the first to the sixth grade inclusive, showed earnest effort and perfect neatness, also considerable skill for pupils so young. The wall pieces included six landscapes, three in pastel and three in water-colors, also an eagle in crayon, all were the work of boys. The girls had contributed several pieces of choice fancy work. The ornamental pen-work that decorated the wall comprised a scroll and birds in white on black; rustic alphabets in blue on white, and flowers in white on black.

St. Wenceslaus' School is a two-story brick building on De Koven street. It was organized September 1st, 1868, by the pastor, Rev. J. Molitor and placed in charge of the Franciscan Sisters from Joliet. There is in the four rooms an average attendance of two hundred and forty children. Their exhibit was remarkable for good writing and excellent methods, shown in six volumes of English work and three volumes of Bohemian work, prepared by six grades in the former and three grades in the latter. In addition to these volumes there were two containing the drawings of five grades and two filled with specimens of knitting, stitching and crocheting, also a volume of fancy penmanship.

Besides the samples in the book mentioned above, there were twenty-seven pieces of fancy work:—a doll's dress, a baby's skirt, a paper-holder, a chair throw, a baby's suit, a buggy robe, a fascinator, a knotted tidy, a silk hood, a blue silk hood, a white silk hood, a card basket, a pin-cushion, a ruff and tippet, two ribbon ties, a tobacco pouch, a neck-tie, a tidy, two lamp mats, a pair of slippers, a fan, a watch case, a basket, two wall pockets, a pair of socks, a school bag, a silk collar and baby's sacque.

This is the last of the city parochial schools to be noticed, but before proceeding to describe the exhibits of the academies that presented displays in the Chicago department, we will treat of the exhibits made by nine parochial schools out-side the city but belonging to the Diocese.

St. Nicholas' German School of Aurora, is a two-story brick build-

ing trimmed with limestone. In the eight rooms there is an attendance of five hundred children, six rooms being occupied by girls taught by Franciscan Sisters; and in the other two rooms the boys are instructed by lay teachers.

The exhibit was as follows:—Two volumes of written work, one of drawings, two banners tastily painted and embroidered, table-scarfs and a tidy ornamented with fancy stitching, a hearth rug, a cushion and an apron, also a basket of wool flowers. The wall display comprised specimens of kindergarten paper work, folding, cutting, coloring and stitching and two framed pictures.

The Sacred Heart School of Aurora, was established in 1884, by Rev. J. Cote and placed in charge of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame of Montreal, Canada. The average attendance is one hundred and twenty-five children.

The exhibit was a small but very neat and thoroughly correct collection of grammar school papers. General Exercises in English and in French, one volume from the grammar grades and one from the elementary classes. Two maps, one of the world and one of the United States, constituted the wall display and were a credit to the young students who drew them.

St. Joseph's School (German). Freeport, Ill., is a two-story brick building erected in 1883. There is an attendance, in six rooms, of two hundred and fifty pupils, taught by the Franciscan Sisters from Joliet, under the direction of Rev. C. Kalvelage.

The exhibit was eight volumes of written work, English and German exercises from eight grades and one volume of specimens of needle-work. The papers were really excellent.

St. John the Baptist's School (German) of Joliet, is a three-story limestone building affording pupils seven class rooms, a music hall and a spacious hall for entertainments.

The school is in charge of the Franciscan Sisters, but the fifth and sixth grade boys are taught by lay teachers. The attendance of both boys and girls is about four hundred. Two volumes of written work from each of the six grades constituted the exhibit of class exercises, besides which there was a volume of pencil drawings containing some very pleasing specimens of childish skill. A volume of miscellaneous examples of fancy pen-work and of map-drawing was an attractive and commendable collection.

The display of needle-work was quite extensive. Four pieces of tapestry embroidery presented the following subjects:—"The Old Oaken Bucket," "The Old Mill," "Little Red Riding-Hood," and a flower. Besides these there were seven tidies of various kinds, two splashes, six doilies, a head rest, two cushions, an infant's hood and bib, a handkerchief receiver, a photograph holder, a picture throw, a tray cloth, a crocheted collar and purse and five samples of patterns in crochet work. One little child had made a "Charm String" bearing twelve hundred buttons, and was permitted to place it in the exhibit, with what delight, we may readily imagine. Six maps:—"The Western States," "Wisconsin," "Michigan," "The World," "Utah" and "Arizona" appeared among the fancy articles and reflected much credit on the industry and skill of the little girls who drew them.

The Sacred Heart School of Lockport, established by Rev. J. J. McGovern, D.D., in 1881, and placed in charge of the Sisters of Providence, contributed one volume of bound papers titled "General Work." The building contains four school rooms and there is an attendance of one hundred and seventy-five children graded in two departments, grammar and academic.

The Immaculate Conception School of Morris, having an attendance of one hundred and twenty children, under the direction of Rev. M. L. Meehan, and taught by Sisters of the Holy Cross, contributed one volume containing maps and special examination papers.

St. Anne's in the village of St. Anne was founded in 1883, by Rev. M. Martel. Forty-five girls and twenty-five boys are taught by the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame of Montreal, Canada, in a neat brick structure having plenty of room for the school as it increases in the future.

The pretty little exhibit was as follows:—One volume from the intermediate department, one from the elementary department, thirteen books of penmanship and a neat collection of articles from the needle-work class. This collection comprised several articles of ladies' wear showing excellent plain sewing, embroidery on a child's dress, on two skirts, a pin-cushion, two bonnets for children and a child's cape; the

specimens of knitting were stockings, mittens, tidy, an afghan for a baby carriage and baby shoes. Many a good house-keeper for future homes will be found among the busy little ones who prepared this neat work.

St. Joseph's School of Wilmette, is a three-story building of red brick, having several class rooms and a large hall. The pupils, who number one hundred and fifty, are taught by the Franciscan Sisters from Milwaukee.

The exhibit presented very good written work in five volumes: Vol. I., "English Studies"; Vol. II., "German Studies"; Vol. III., "English Composition"; Vol. IV., "German Composition"; Vol. V., "Arithmetic." The other volumes contained maps, drawings and specimens of pen-

trunimed with Nauvoo stone, with a basement of the same excellent material for boiler room and play rooms. The school consists of ten well equipped class rooms and a hall which serves as a chapel for the pupils. There are in attendance at present over 600 pupils following the ordinary school grades. The school is taught by Brothers of the Holy Cross.

The exhibit consisted of seven volumes, containing language, arithmetic, catechism, geography, history, orthography, book-keeping. The penmanship was all clear and legible, some of it was very beautiful, and that in which the book-keeping was presented was a good business style. The work in arithmetic was excellent in methods and in results. History, grammar and geography were each treated of in a manner worthy of warm commendation.



ARCHDIOCESE OF CHICAGO. ELIZA ALLEN STARR'S ART EXHIBIT, ST. FRANCIS XAVIER ACADEMY, EPIPHANY SCHOOL, AND HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

manship. The fancy work was neat and pretty, speaking well for the taste and industry of the girls, and several handsome watch-guards gave credit to the boys who braided them so nicely, making them worthy of the gold mounting that finished each one. Honor to the teachers of the small village schools where there is so little to encourage, so little to inspire enthusiasm, and yet where there are priceless souls to be guided aright. The small exhibits from such schools were as worthy of consideration as the grandest from prosperous city schools, no doubt they cost more earnest endeavor, more unflinching effort.

St. Columbkille's School for boys, of Chicago, is situated on the northwest corner of Rumsey and Indiana Sts. It was built by the Rev. Thos. Burke, the present rector of the parish, in 1885, and has been maintained by him free to all pupils. It is a three-story brick building,

#### The Exhibits from Academies of Chicago.

Having enjoyed the many sincere pleasures arising from a minute consideration of the Chicago parochial school work, we will now devote our attention to the displays presented by the academies of the Diocese of Chicago, but first let us pause before the alcove containing Miss Starr's choice exhibit. After a brief history of her class, from its origin to the present hour of its honorable course, we will enter the alcove, in spirit, and feast our eyes on its dainty treasures.

Eliza Allen Starr is indeed a name dear not only to every Catholic, but respected by every non-Catholic in Chicago. Her place in the Catholic Educational Exhibit was unique, and could not have been too highly honored, for her life has been one of queenly devotedness to

the cause that her great soul and her cultivated taste espoused, when she became a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Miss Starr was Chicago's earliest teacher of art; the first to teach from still-life; the first to give pupils real flowers to paint; the first to take nature for a model; the first to use antique casts, also the first to paint from life. Her pupils are to be found in various parts of our country, everywhere reflecting honor on their instructor, and all remembering her with a tender respect due to her as a noble Christian woman even more than as a gifted and successful teacher. Miss Starr has spent the best years of her life in the western metropolis, where she opened her Art School in the spring of 1857, with four pupils:—Miss Annie Drummond, daughter of Judge Drummond, Miss Julia Brainard, daughter of Dr. Daniel Brainard, Miss Mary Newberry, whose father founded and endowed the Newberry Library, and Miss Mary Reed, daughter of Mr. John S. Reed.

From the opening of her school, in 1857, until the great fire in 1871, Miss Starr's popularity as a teacher was without precedent; the greater number of the old families of Chicago availed themselves of the opportunity to have their young people trained to wield skillfully the magic pencil and to have them taught a true appreciation of art, in its manifold forms and beautiful phases. The Kinzies, Ogdens, Joneses, Sheldons, Hubbards, Arnolds, Scudders, Prindivilles, Rumseys and Whitneys, these and others equally honorable before the world, were among her early pupils. In the great cities of both East and West, are to be found lovers of art and skillful artists, who owe their taste and training to Miss Starr, their instructor, their inspirer, their model and friend.

It is interesting to know, in the light of what we have since heard of his fame, that the Chief of Construction for the World's Columbian Exposition, Mr. Daniel Burnham, was, in his youth, a pupil of Miss Starr's, going from the instruction of her studio to the office of an architect, whence he came to win such glory for his share in the transformation of Jackson Park and in the creation of its wondrous beauties. Mr. Walter Larned and Mr. Edgar Stanton were also pupils of Miss Starr, the former, by his rapid advancement, securing his father's approval of a true artistic career, and the latter entering, directly from her studio, one of the best studios in Paris, without question as to grade.

Miss Starr's exhibit comprised selections made from the studies painted or penciled in her studio during the two years immediately preceding the Fair, and illustrated very clearly her course, from the first exercises in dictation to proportions of objects, followed by studies of light and shade, as relating to both flat and rounded objects and of linear perspective, advancing to charcoal studies from casts, and to flowers and landscapes in colors; also to studies from the human head and the draped human figure. Her Columbian display included twelve flower pieces in water color: lilies, pansies, wild violets, crocuses, tulips, sweet peas, daffodils, pinks and morning-glories; three fruit pieces; six studies from the still-life course; a picture of an Italian girl and of an infant's head; a collection of all the studies made by two pupils during the preparatory course; a fine array of more difficult attempts, such as reproductions of masks of Dante, a picture of St. Cecilia after Donatello; Thorwaldsen's Mercury and his Psyche, and Donatello's St. John the Baptist. "Studies in pencil and charcoal executed by a lad during the time from his ninth to his twelfth year" were interesting as showing a pupil's gradual progress from blocks to casts. The pieces displayed in this exhibit were selected for the occasion, with the view, evidently, of illustrating principles and methods, and not merely to "show off." It was *par excellence* an educational display, not an egotistical one.

In the illustration may be seen, at left of His Grace's statue, a part of Miss Starr's art display, as presented in two alcoves. Several of the flower pieces are quite clear; so also are several pieces from the antique and from still-life.

Some time after the great fire destroyed her home, Miss Starr enjoyed an extended European trip which added much to the rich stores of her intellectual acquirements as author and as artist, and from these she has given, generously and profusely, in the lectures it has been her custom to deliver to choice audiences, during one season of each year. These lectures have increased a love of true culture and true art, while removing much of the prejudice that some gifted minds entertained against the Church. Herself a convert to Catholicity, she has been its

enthusiastic defender and has found her chief delight in manifesting its glories of art and literature.

The illustration showing Miss Starr's exhibit presents a view of the display of needle-work from the House of the Good Shepherd. In the foreground of the picture is a long glass-covered case containing several sets of children's clothing; on the opposite side of the statue is a similar case in which may be seen the handsome bridal set that gained so much attention and admiration. These elegant pieces were the work of the inmates of an institution deserving more than a passing notice.

The House of the Good Shepherd had indeed a rich and very handsome display of fancy needle-work in the Chicago exhibit. This institution is on Hill and Market streets on the "North Side." The building now occupied, was erected after the great fire of 1871; it consists of a central building, 82x30, and two wings, 78x38, five stories and a basement, gothic style, of white brick, with Indiana pressed brick trimmings.

This institution, a retreat for alien women, who desire to reform, and a protectore for destitute girls, was established May 21st, 1859, by Rt. Rev. James Duggan, at that time Bishop of Chicago. He invited the Sisters of the Good Shepherd of St. Louis to send a colony of Religious to take charge of this great charity, under the patronage and with the aid of the clergymen and the Catholic citizens of Chicago. The institution is now mainly supported by the industry of the inmates who are engaged in laundry work and in sewing of all descriptions, plain and ornamental. The voluntary contributions of the public aid, to some extent, in supporting this grand charity.

The exhibit of this institution was as follows: "The Isabella Bridal Set" was made of white silk and embroidered in delicate patterns and elaborate designs, varying according to the nature of the article. There were four pieces to this set valued at \$1,000; the robe had three inches of embroidery each side of the buttons, and all around the bottom of the skirt and sleeves. The underskirt had embroidery six inches deep and was cut in deep points around the bottom, these were lined and filled in with flutings of lace. An infant's white silk robe was hand made, ornamented with embroidery, drawn-work and fancy stitching, and was valued at \$150.00.

An infant's white merino cloak, hand made, was richly embroidered in silk, and was said to be worth \$105.00.

A \$50 linen lawn robe, for an infant, was tucked, hemstitched and embroidered; a \$15 white merino skirt was heavily embroidered with silk, so also was a baby blanket valued at \$10.

"The Little Ruth Set," named for the Cleveland baby, consisted of three pieces, a white dress, a white muslin skirt and a white flannel skirt, heavily embroidered and sewed with fancy stitching, all hand work, and valued at \$175.

There were two linen lawn dresses in drawn work and fancy stitching, valued at \$45 each; one was for a child four years of age, and the other for an infant of two years.

A baby cap, a dainty thing of lace and embroidery, was valued at \$12, and was the last article in this elegant assortment.

The Chicago Industrial School for Girls, in charge of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, had an exhibit of needle-work worthy of both teachers and pupils. This school is a handsome three-story and basement brick with stone trimmings, and is situated on Forty-ninth street and Indiana avenue. It provides a home and proper training for such girls as may be committed to its charge, that they may become good and useful women.

All who visited the Catholic Educational Exhibit and paused in pleased admiration at the entrance to the Chicago Department, will remember that charming space, around the statue of His Grace of Chicago, where the exhibits from the academies of the Diocese were collected. Our illustrations reproduce the scene with as much vividness as pictures may, and we will revisit the spot in imagination.

At the Bishop's left hand, and next to the alcove devoted to the altar from the Papal Josephinum, Ohio, was the space which the Benedictine Sisters of Chicago adorned with their beautiful display from Srs. Benedict and Scholastica's Academy on North Market St.

This community was established in the Western Metropolis in 1860, and, after five years of energetic struggles, with the usual difficulties that beset the pathway of God's servants, a beautiful new convent graced the corner of Chicago Ave. and Cass St., where a school was opened for young ladies. The great fire in 1871 disposed of this edifice in fewer hours than it had taken months to erect it, or years to pay for it.

As soon as circumstances permitted, the Sisters rebuilt on the southeast corner of North Market and Hill streets, the school being incorporated in 1872. As the number of applications had greatly increased, it was found necessary to erect a new building in 1882. This structure fronts on Market street, and though not very extensive, has accommodation for 125 pupils. The first two floors are made use of as study halls, recreation and class rooms; above are the studio and dormitories. The

exhibit presented by the Chicago branch of it showed no sign of old age or decay, only the increased ability which experience gives. The wall display of the Benedictine Academy had above it a canopy of green Florence silk, looped with white daisies and lilies of the valley; its banneret was gold embroidery and illuminated work, on a white ground. The Sacred Heart of Jesus in bullion embroidery, on white watered silk, dedicated the exhibit, while the water color paintings,

studies from flowers, pansies, roses and narcissus, adorned it, and the drawings from the antique, "Apollo," "Antinous," and "Venus of Milo," gave it character. The oil paintings, twelve in all, were of varied merit; "The Hermit's Treasures" (skull, rosary and scourge), "Studies of Heads," "From the Market," also several fruit pieces and flower pieces, were worthy of special notice.

Twenty pieces of fancy work, toilet sets, scarfs, banners, toilet boxes, mats, splashes and center pieces embroidered in silk, on cloth and on linen made a very pretty display.

Only six volumes of grade work, but such volumes! The penmanship was like copper plate; the illustrations were works of art. These pupils had followed the advice of the motto that hung in the midst of their display, "*Ora et Labora*," and had, evidently, asked the help of the two saints whose pictures, in pastel, found a prominent place in the display.

The volume on Church History had a very significant frontispiece,—a church was pictured as on an elevation, from it flowed seven streams into the valley where a pilgrim, or a shepherd, was represented as drinking and giving water to his flock. There is no need to explain a meaning so evident. Papers on the "Heresy of Berengarius," on "Pelagianism," and on each mark of the true church, on the "Theban Legion," the "Downfall of Jerusalem," the "Martyrdom of St. Cyrillus," the "Day of Pentecost," — made up the volume on Christian Doctrine.

The figures in geometry were as pleasing to the eye as pictures, and the work in algebra was made attractive by its arrangement in squares and columns, statements on the left half and solutions or analyses on the right half of the page, with double lines between.

The title pages of all the volumes were decorated, and the work arranged in such a way as to produce a pleasing effect upon the eye.

The papers on science were illustrated with dainty pen sketches: Geology presented the various strata; astronomy, the moon and Saturn, the phases of the former, and the phases of the rings of the latter. Logic presented man as a tree, the branches his various powers and faculties; physiology showed the skull and the human hand; physics



ARCHDIOCESE OF CHICAGO. SIDE VIEW OF ALCOVES NOS. 84, 86, 88 AND 90, SHOWING THE BEAUTIFUL STATUE OF ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN IN CARARA MARBLE AND EXHIBITS FROM THE SISTERS' ACADEMIES.

plan of instruction embraces the courses of the primary and grammar, as well as that of the academic department. The academy is intended for both boarders and day scholars. Adjoining the building is a pleasant garden, a delightful recreation ground for the pupils. The exhibits from this institution comprised six bound volumes, also an art and a needle-work display.

The Benedictine is one of the oldest Orders in the Church, but the

gave very choice and difficult illustrations of compound levers, of the pressure of liquids and gases, etc.

Chemistry was arranged in columns, when an element was treated of, giving name, source, properties and use. The reactions in chemistry were beautifully written.

English and American literature were arranged in columns headed,—"Time, Poet, Selection." After giving names of several standard authors and selections from their works, each pupil presented special studies of Lowell and Longfellow.

The general history of England was given as a tree, the roots were the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, the branches were arranged as to the various royal families and the rulers belonging to them. In addition to this exercise were given arguments founded on events in English history,—for example, "Was Harold justified in breaking his oath?" Besides the work on English history, there were papers on various subjects from ancient history, such as—"Pyramid Building," "Phœnician Civilization," "The Rivals, Rome and Carthage," "The Rivals, Sparta and Athens," "The Struggles Between the Plebs and Patricians."

The volumes of German exercises were neat, correct and pretty,—flowers and ferns, ornamental headings and beautiful title pages making a fine effect.

The volume of "General Work" had for frontispiece, a photograph of nine bright, intelligent young girls; the border of hand-painted roses and ferns added much to the beautiful appearance of this picture.

The lists, in the index of the volumes, had each of them, a flower painted opposite the name, and the volume of compositions was decorated in a similar way, roses, lilies, violets, golden-rod and ferns bloomed on every page nearly, and added much to the appearance of the essays on "Science, the Handmaid of Religion," "Three Points of Controversy," "Example Stimulates to Action," etc.

The examination papers for '92 were a severe test of the scholarship of St. Benedict's pupils, and they stood it well. The questions in typewriting were bound with the written answers, adding greatly to the clearness and interest of the exercises.

The crowning glory of this exhibit was a volume of original poems written in exceedingly elegant penmanship on very heavy white paper, ruled near the margins with gold.

Each poem had an appropriate illustration, in colors; "Ave Maris Stella," a ship on the sea, an island in sight, and a large brilliant star in the firmament,—

"Thou to whom Columbus  
Called when on the sea  
'Ave Maris Stella'  
Listen to my plea.  
"Grant that fair Columbia  
May forever stand  
Blessed home of freedom,  
My dear native land."

"To the Sanctuary Lamp," (illustration, a golden lamp):

"Oh little lamp! Unfading light  
Before the altar day and night.  
Within the church, so still and dark,  
Thou keepest watch, thou tiny spark."

"The Angel's Message" was the most elaborately illustrated, being decorated with stars, with the crescent moon, and an angel bearing a child to heaven.

A long poem, "The Journey," was the most pretentious, and "A Mother's Love," was the sweetest.

There were, in this volume, a number of commencement-day greetings and valedictories, also poetical addresses to Rev. Mother Superior, on various great occasions in her religious life.

The Benedictine exhibit was characterized by an elegance in taste and by an exercise of good sense that we found nowhere surpassed, while the poetic compositions were not anywhere equaled.

The patronage of St. Joseph means much for a religious institution, whether its object be charity or education, so we will not be surprised to find the Josephinum Academy prosperous and successful.

This institution, a large, stately edifice, four stories high, is the property of the Sisters of Christian Charity, who established it, on the corner of Oakley avenue and La Moyné street, in 1890. Forty boarders and seventy day scholars were the select band that prepared the follow-

ing exhibit: Eight volumes of desk work, academic and grammar departments, presenting book-keeping, German, ornamental penmanship, map-drawing, object-drawing, and embroidery, twenty-seven pieces of fancy work, eight oil paintings, seven crayon pictures. Each history paper was introduced by an ornamental title page, and was illustrated with maps. Each composition had an ornamental heading; one on "The Death of Washington," presented a pen sketch of the "Father of His Country," and was very well and neatly written. "The Landing of Columbus," was treated of in a similar manner. The diagramming and parsing in grammar were presented in a style which made that dry subject interesting. The German volume was devoted to religion and contained compositions which served to illustrate special peculiarities and idioms of the language.

The volume of drawings was a collection of excellent pencil copies of various well-known pictures. The volume of maps, in Eureka colors and colored ink, presented some admirable work, so also did the volume of ornamental penmanship; the latter, besides specimens of writing, contained pictures, executed in colored ink. The writer overheard a gentleman, who seemed, from his conversation, to be possessed of immense information, comment very kindly on this small volume. He was under the impression that the designs were original, the children's own conceptions, and he dwelt, at some length, on the benefit of such exercises and the fact that there is a vast field of employment open to one who possesses the mental and the mechanical skill to produce small "catchy" drawings for papers and magazines.

The Josephinum wall display comprised several bird pieces in oil, "The Herons" and "The Golden Eagle," were good. "The Deer's Head," seemed to be a favorite with visitors, as they were frequently overheard commenting on it kindly. "The Swallows," "Fruit Piece," and "A Landscape," bore a promise of future success.

Of the crayon pieces, "The Family Favorites," a horse and a dog; "The Forest King," a stag; "My Noble Friend," a horse with a girl feeding him; "The Village Home," and a bunch of grapes were all promising, but "The Family Favorites," also the grapes, received the most notice, though the stag was very often mentioned.

The collection of fancy work consisted of one scrim tidy, several linen and five crocheted tidies, four silk scarfs, four embroidered and two painted sofa cushions, one purse, a jewel, a glove and a handkerchief case, a stand a side-board and a piano cover, all of which were handsomely embroidered. In addition to these articles, the display included a white, watered silk stole richly embroidered, by one of the Sisters, with crimson and purple silks and threads of gold, after an elaborate design representing a multitude of roses and many passion flowers. That the work was exquisitely accomplished, "goes without saying," as a French idiom expresses it, since the Sisters performed the beautiful task.

As early as 1846, five Sisters of Mercy arrived in Chicago, animated with the zeal that the occasion and the locality required. Memory will assure many of you that this is saying a good deal for their fervor and zeal. Some of us know, either from history or from experience, what Chicago was at that time, and can appreciate the difficulties of the devoted little band from Pittsburg which under the guidance of Mother M. Agatha, founded St. Xavier's Academy, in a small frame building on Madison Street and Michigan Avenue. Mother Vincent, a Golden Jubilarian of our own day, is the only surviving member of the little band.

From a day school of two departments, free and select, to a boarding school of small dimensions and a few boarders was the progress of a year, as well as the inauguration of a steady advancement, until the great fire of 1871 reduced the building to ashes. After the fire, the present spacious academy was erected on Wabash avenue and Twenty-ninth street. Here, between two and three hundred pupils enjoy the advantages zealously and efficiently afforded them by a community comprising two hundred members.

The exhibit from St. Xavier's Academy, in Chicago, was arranged next to that of the Benedictine Sisters, at the left of the statue.

A large picture of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, executed in oil, and a life-like portrait of Archbishop Feehan, were in prominent positions on the wall back of the statue of His Grace, giving to the display at once its religious and its diocesan significance. The portrait was the work of a pupil; certainly it honored her.

Eight, or more, portraits in oil and in pastel showed various degrees of skill in that most difficult department of art, where one must ignore his idealism, and keep rigidly true to nature. The technique being so

excellent, we took the fidelity to nature for granted in these pictures of persons utterly unknown to us. Fruit and flower pieces, at least ten in number, brightened the graver subjects, and gave honor to those who had executed them.

Six landscapes of unequal merit were the work of six different pupils. Several very beautiful and suggestive pictures were "Child of Mary," "Angel Heads," and "Innocent Vanity"; they were favorably noticed by many visitors. The last showed a canary bird admiring its own image in a mirror.

Eighteen other pictures in oil, crayon and pastel, representing various fancy subjects, completed this extensive display. In addition to the above pictures, which occupied space on the great wall back of the statue, the art department of St. Xavier's Academy presented on the walls of a booth, at the left of the statue, numerous charcoal, pen and pencil studies from still life; also nineteen large drawings from casts and from life.

In addition to these drawings, were twenty-seven sketches in oil, taken from nature by the sketch class; they were reproductions of scenes familiar to every Chicagoan who has had leisure to enjoy the suburbs of his great city, or to study the varied beauties of the lake and its shore. On the same wall, appeared two handsome specimens of illuminated work, one a poetical quotation, the other a part of the Lord's prayer.

On a table, in this booth, was a portfolio of penciled pictures from life and from still life, also a portfolio of charcoal reproductions of casts and two volumes of perspective drawings; besides these, there was a volume of copies of medallions, also a volume of Prang's Course from eighth grade down.

The drawings from medallions were very creditable for pupils of the eighth grade, but this work is not so interesting as that in the volumes illustrating the "Four Years' Course of Parallel Perspective Drawing." These volumes were gracefully dedicated to St. Luke, patron of Christian art, and contained the work of thirteen pupils in the first year of the course, nine in the second and seven in the third and fifteen in the fourth. Applications of the method were shown in drawings of long halls, of staircases, as seen from various points of view, and of ships at various distances from shore. A pupil in the fourth year of the course presented a gothic hexagonal figure, another a semi-elliptical arch and a third a set of ornamented concentric circles. All were exceedingly well executed.

A volume of "Studies in Sepia" was the collective work of several pupils, each one's part of the volume being indicated by a beautifully ornamented title page, telling, in fancy lettering, the pupil's name which was wreathed in flowers. In this volume some of the most pleasing pieces were "A Ship," "A Banjo," "A Moonlight Scene," "Easter Bells," "A Landscape," "A Moonlight Scene," "A Church by the Seaside," "A Shadow From the Cross" and "A Banjo and a Sheet of Music." The art display was evidently, as was right and proper, the work of pupils, but of pupils who reflected honor on their teacher.

St. Xavier's has always been equally well known for her music and for her art; she did not fail to make this manifest in her educational exhibit. A volume of "Exercises in Harmony" presented the daily work of the pupils in the music class, such exercises as, "Chord Connection," "Fundamental Falling a Third," "Same Rising a Third," "Falling a Fifth," "Cadences, Plagal, Authentic, and Complete"; "From Major to Parallel Minor and return"; "Modulations: To relative Third above, to Sub Dominant, to Dominant, from Tonic to Second, from Second to Tonic"; "Depression, four relative degrees, from C major to major keys with sharps and return, from keys with flats to those with sharps and *vice versa*"; "Harmonic Closes with florid base."

The volume closed with an arrangement of an accompaniment for the *Magnificat* and for the *Lauds Deo*, both of which were then given as transposed, the former to the "Key of F," and the latter to "Key of D."

From these exercises we turned to two large volumes of "Musical Theory," containing the papers of forty-five pupils; the work consisted of the usual questions and of an unusual number of correct answers. The decorations of these volumes were pretty and attractive; all titles were given in fancy lettering; corner pieces and scrolls were ornamented with drawings of birds and flowers; here and there appeared portraits of famous musicians executed with pen and ink. Another volume consisted of the exercises of twenty pupils in chords, embellishments and scales. The tasty appearance of the volumes on music would have made them a credit to the institution, even if their contents had not been perfectly correct.

The grade work in the academic and scientific courses was bound in morocco; there were six volumes, each containing the work of from six to ten pupils, the best, we suppose, in each class. Four of these volumes showed the proficiency of the pupils in the various requirements of the four years' graduating course. Each pupil's Christian Doctrine paper was preceded by a pen picture of some holy personage, and introduced by a page on which one of the beatitudes was inscribed in illuminated letters. These decorative features added much to the attractiveness of well-treated serious subjects. The various scientific papers were illustrated with the pen, in black ink; the cap-stand, compound pulleys and other compound levers making difficult and elegant specimens of drawing. The illustrations in astronomy executed in red ink were very attractive, so also were the figures accompanying demonstrations in geometry and trigonometry.

The papers on mental philosophy consisted of the usual technical questions, and a discussion on the difference between wisdom and knowledge, also the difference between abstract and intuitive knowledge.

The exercises in Latin were excellent and promised much for the young ladies who were to continue the study of this noble language. Each paper was introduced by a pen sketch of Cicero. The volume of English essays was particularly interesting, the subjects well chosen and well treated, the penmanship almost perfect. The following are some of the subjects:—"Papal Infallibility," "Spiritual Diamonds," "Woman's Influence," "Forsaking Principal for Interest," "Life's Kaleidoscope." The volumes of ornamental penmanship, for the four years' course, were elegant in every particular; those of the fourth year, as was just and reasonable, were the most beautiful, presenting specimens in various styles of writing and of printing, such as old English. The alphabet, brief sentences and elaborate quotations had interspersed among them pen and ink drawings of Columbus, Queen Isabella, Washington, Leo XIII., and the Sacred Heart of Jesus. One fun-loving girl had in her collection of beautiful pen-work, a drawing of a small room where appeared various domestic objects and animals and in the midst of them was standing a jolly-faced old gentleman, with his hat on the back of his head, with a newspaper in his hand, and with smiles illuminating his face and just breaking into a laugh, as he exclaims, "Chicago got it!" "Got what?" "The Columbian World's Fair, of course."

To recapitulate, let the (perhaps) indolent reader, be informed how many paintings, bound books and portfolios St. Xavier's exhibit comprised, asking him to reflect on the energy and patience required on the part of all concerned in the preparation of this most creditable display of school work. There were seventeen volumes of examination papers, for the years '92 and '93, showing the proficiency of the pupils in the branches of each of the four years' graduating course; fifteen volumes of ornamental penmanship; one of "Alumni Leaflets," one of "Alumni Essays," two of photographs of "Alumni"; one of the "Echo," the academy school paper; four of musical exercises, five of drawings, described in the course of this article, and one of catalogues of the institution, from '73 to '91. On the walls were fifty framed pictures, and, in a large glass covered case were twelve albums of choice works in water colors, also of pen-work, besides a number of fine specimens of the pupils' skill in china painting, including cups and saucers, cream pitchers and sugar dishes, plates and vases. There were several pieces of the china that ranked with the best and the richest, with the most elaborately painted and most skillfully burned specimens presented in the many displays.

We have not presumed to criticise this exhibit, nor to compare it with other displays, we have merely stated the facts; we leave the reader to draw conclusions.

St. Francis' Academy, Joliet, is under the direction of the Sisters of St. Francis, and has been a chartered institution of learning since 1874. The spacious building and extensive grounds afford all the conveniences and advantages desirable in a home as well as in a school.

The exhibit of class and desk work was divided into two series; the first included the ordinary written exercises of the primary and intermediate departments. The penmanship shown in the volumes contributed by these grades was really wonderful in its beauty and accuracy, yet volumes I. and II. comprised papers on language, spelling, composition, letter-writing, arithmetic, geography, catechism and Bible stories, United States and natural history, each set of papers in a different hand.

proving the work to have been the result of the pupils' unaided efforts. Each paper on sacred history was preceded by a picture, a print of some biblical event which the pupil commented upon or described.

All the title pages were executed in elegant printing, each in ink of a different color. The one for geography was particularly attractive, showing the terrestrial sphere, a blue ground with golden stars, and the word geography printed in ornamental letters; the United States history was introduced by a page on which were two flags, the Colonial and the Bunker Hill, the former red, with white corner crossed by two red stripes; the latter blue, with white corner crossed by blue stripes.

The second series presented two volumes of freehand drawings, the copies of pictures; two of exercises in object drawing and one of specimens of pen drawing. The last, which were commented upon very favorably, were in various colors and included all sorts of familiar household objects; near the end of the volume were several more difficult pieces, such as Aurora, and others requiring considerable skill. A volume on "Etiquette, Definitions, Rules and Quotations" had been compiled by the pupils from instructions that had been given on this subject during the year. It deserved and received special notice, for it gave an excellent idea to teachers.

In paper covers, were "Essays" and "Studies in Water Colors," by one of the graduates; in the former, the best production was a critique on "Pope's Essay on Man"; in the latter were ten or more pictures of flowers and vegetables, and three scenes from nature, all skillfully executed. The paper covers gave an opportunity for elaborate decoration which was not neglected. To this collection belonged the physical geography and the botany papers which were illustrated with drawings in blue ink.

The musical exhibit consisted of a "Review in Harmony"; each answer was illustrated with a pen sketch of the staff with the notes placed as required by the nature of the question. "The Review in Thorough Base" presented exercises to be analyzed, to exemplify figured base and to suggest original arrangements. The method and the pupils' response to its requirements were quite equal to the best, hence the institution is to be credited with a musical review, in every way commendable, so far as it extended in the studies of a complete musical course.

Of the three drawings in crayon, the portrait of Rev. F. Kalvelage attracted the most attention.

The wall display included three crayon pictures:—a portrait, a child, a horse's head; four water-color pieces:—a scene from nature, with a border of pansies; a child, "Little Rosebud"; another child, "Little Miss Mischief" and a very showy picture, "Birds of Paradise"; eleven oil paintings:—a portrait of Archbishop Feehan, four fruit pieces, two still-life, three flower pieces, and one autumn scene; two pencil drawings:—"Columbus" and "Chicago in 1883"; one pen-drawing:—"Map of the Hemispheres," with comparative areas, population, mountains and rivers traced. In the wall display there were also two framed pieces, one of needle-work, or tapestry embroidery, representing Washington on some state occasion, and the other a center piece for a counterpane, painted in oil colors on bolting silk.

The exhibit of decorative art and fancy needle-work was very extensive, including not only many pieces but a great variety of styles. Of lustra painting there were three specimens in form of banners, two with peacocks and one with birds of paradise for figures. Gold embroidery was displayed on a white silk banner and on a Benediction Veil. Some skillful brush work was shown on three jars decorated with paintings of flowers, hollyhocks, pond lilies and roses, also on a section of orange wood which bore a painting of orange leaves and blossoms and on a handsome piece of ligneous fungi which presented a pretty little scene from nature.

There were twenty-nine pieces of fancy needle-work:—a pin-cushion of bolting silk painted in oil colors; sets of dollies,—silk with violets painted on them and linen decorated with Roman embroidery; collar, cuff and glove boxes ornamented in many pretty styles; a toilet set, cushion and bottles, covered with silk crepe and point lace; two table scarfs embroidered with silk and arassene; handkerchiefs and cravats trimmed with point lace, former white, latter black; dresses, aprons and skirts of various materials embroidered; baby hoods, purses and lace patterns crocheted; several specimens of fancy knitting; a head rest, a fan receiver, a whisk-broom holder, a work basket, a fruit basket, a pen wiper and a blotter were prettily made and daintily decorated after various suitable patterns.

An ancient Bible, a sixteenth century edition, attracted much interested attention and fulfilled a mission of defence of the church in regard to the use of the Scriptures previous to the Reformation.

St. Joseph's Seminary, Kankakee, is under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, Montreal, Canada. It is a brick structure, 50x100 feet, four stories high, and is situated on Merchant street where it was established by Rev. M. Sanglois, in 1865.

The exhibit comprised nine volumes of desk work, two for each department, elementary, sub-senior, and senior; one of "Devoirs Francais"; one of United States history and one of music.

The ten volumes of drawing included a "Map of Kankakee," a "Zoological Chart" (mammalia), a "Natural History Chart" (birds), a "Botanical Chart," four volumes of "Linear Drawing," one "Album of Painting and Drawing," and two albums of studies in crayon.

The volume of "Senior Class" papers on mineralogy contained illustrations that were truly superb; the coloring and the shading of the correctly outlined precious stones and gems making the pictures bits of true art, instead of mere illustrations. The astronomy volume contained leaves of black and of blue, or light gray enameled paper on which were drawn, with white and gold ink, exquisite diagrams of the constellations of the zodiac, of the eclipses of the sun and of the moon, of the phases of the moon, of the tides, and of other phenomena difficult to explain. Each of the natural sciences was equally well illustrated, and the problems in the various branches of mathematics were presented with picture-like exactness.

"The Sub Senior" work represented physiology, illustrated with pencil drawings, showing the structure of the bones, of the heart, and of various other organs of the human body.

A review in geography was given in several different colored concentric circles, the many diameters making divisions for countries, capitals, rivers, principal cities, products and other important items; a number of these schemes made some handsome pages. The various subjects, in both history and geography, were explained with maps and with pen sketches, and these were executed with the same skill as was shown in the drawings for natural science. Among the elementary papers, the "Information Lessons" were particularly attractive; a drawing of an elephant, or a bee hive, or whatever the creature or object might be, preceded the lesson which was then given in the manner the child thought would best express the information he had gained from books.

One of the higher volumes contained papers on "Household Science"; one of these opened with a drawing of a book-case and of a table, with books resting on it, the author then proceeded to discuss the possession, arrangement, and care of a library. In this way, each apartment in a private house was treated of, and the pupil was taught how to be a good housekeeper, as far as it can be done theoretically.

It is surprising how frequently it happens that the gay, thoughtless, apparently care-free school girl settles down to be the sweetest, neatest, and most charming of housekeepers. Housekeeping is not so much a matter of muscles and gravity, as of tact and cheerfulness, after all, and it is well that boarding schools make instruction regarding it one of the features of their course.

The review of the History of Rome opened with a pen sketch of the Coliseum, the Forum, the Pantheon and other places of interest, connected with the subject.

The volume on Music had, on its title page, pen drawings of various musical instruments, and little pen sketches occurred in various places throughout the papers. These consisted of questions written in red ink, and answers given in black with various explanatory drawings in black.

The specimens of Kindergarten paper work were numerous and excellent. Among the fancy work pieces, the Honiton lace was the most beautiful. An extensive collection of photographs represented old pupils and various parts of the convent. The charts, four, 24x32 inches, framed, were very good indeed, though they were evidently copies, not drawings from nature, since the objects they presented were not peculiar, all of them, to our climate, but they were faithfully pictured, and used to add interest to the lessons. The zoological chart showed the principal mammalia in modified tints of the duller colors. The birds were drawn in black and white, and the botanical specimens in bright colors.

The wall display comprised nine oil paintings, landscapes, flower and fruit pieces, studies from nature and portraits; one study in pastel and one in water colors. There were very pretty specimens of painting

on china, on ivory and on glass. Two samples of hair work, one a harp and the other a wreath, were exceedingly well executed.

Specimens of darning and mending were prominent in the needle-work display, so also were samples of plain sewing, one being the work of a little miss only seven years of age. Specimens of embroidery included the outline and the satin stitch, the French and the Roman style; the crochet work comprised a shawl, a bib, a necktie, a child's skirt, a lady's skirt, a child's jacket and several tidies. An example of seed work, a bureau scarf, a pillow sham, a nightdress case, knitted socks, stockings, mittens, slippers, cape and bedspread, also three pieces of point and Honiton lace completed the display of ladies' handiwork. There were four kinds of specimens of pretty Kindergarten paper work.

St. Rose's School for Boys, Kankakee, Ill., is under the charge of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, Montreal, Canada. The exhibit comprised two volumes of elementary work, four of linear drawing, one of map drawing, one of Kindergarten work and one of photographs.

The papers, whose contents were well expressed and carefully written, treated of reading, spelling, language and geography, in both French and English, and were the work of boys averaging twelve years of age.

The geography was given by the brace system, and at the end of each outline the pupil had written his own remarks regarding the country treated of, making use, in this way, of general information obtained from other sources than the text book.

Each subject was illustrated with a map in colors.

A number of letters and business notes reflected credit on boys so young. A drawing of an envelope, with superscription written, and a real Columbian two-cent stamp in proper place, showed a practical idea.

The "Picture Lessons" were interesting; a print from some paper or magazine was on one page, and the pupils' description or story on the opposite. The childish efforts were very pleasing.

We can imagine the patience practiced by their devoted teachers before these little boys were trained to draw such pretty, neat maps as we found in this exhibit.

This school was established in 1887 by Rev. P. Paradis, and has an average attendance of one hundred and fifty pupils.

Notre Dame Academy, Bourbonnais, Ill., is a three-story frame structure, occupied by a school of one hundred and forty pupils, taught by the "Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame of Montreal, Canada." It was established by Rev. N. Gingras, in 1860.

The exhibit consisted of eight volumes of grade work, four of map drawing, seven of linear drawing, six of United States history, three of object drawing and one of music. The wall display comprised five maps, six drawings, ten pictures in crayon, five in oil, one picture on a shell, and one on ivory.

The needle-work included ten specimens of plain sewing, twelve of various kinds of embroidery, and three or four of knitting. The pink and white and the blue and white baby-sets, were, as young ladies exclaimed, "too sweet for anything!" It was a hopeful sign of future thrift to see so many pieces of plain sewing in several of the exhibits. In the one under consideration were an embroidered wrapper, and two dresses, difficult tasks for school girls, but tastefully accomplished; a delight to their mothers, no doubt. What could be a more elegant and suitable gift from a young lady to her pastor, to him who baptized her, and gave her her first Holy Communion, than a lace surplice, the work in every detail of her own dainty hands? It is one of the happy privileges of hands skilled in fancy work that they can help to adorn God's altar, and aid to make vestments for His priests. In this display was a very handsome surplice that caused this reflection.

This exhibit, like many others, was distinguished by its banner of white and gold, bearing the name of the institution in ornamental letters.

Below this banner were a few pictures, the work of children: a basket of apples, a cat, "Fishing by Torchlight," "The Inundation," showing a group of poor, perplexed and frightened dogs, very well drawn in crayon; "The Horseshoe Falls" was also a very excellent piece.

Five sets of Krone's map, and seven of his linear drawing showed the usual childish skill. Three of Holmes' drawing books, giving studies of flowers, leaves and animals, being more difficult, were more attractive. "An Invitation to Lunch," "The Little Peasant Girl," "The Duck," the head of Venus, the bust of Columbus, and the head

of the Blessed Virgin, also hands and feet from life constituted part of the art display.

Among the framed maps were six of the United States, showing the country's political divisions at six different dates; one of the "Discoveries of Columbus," one of North America, one of Kankakee county, a Production map and a Relief map of the United States, all were interesting to the mind and pretty in appearance.

Sacred, United States and English history papers had the subjects outlined, explanatory maps drawn, and the themes treated in essay form.

The reading lessons that had been assigned by the teacher had been copied from the reader, and were followed by delightful "Literary Analyses" which enclosed in braces the information given by the pupil. The first required "Person, Time and Place," the second, "Words and Actions," the third, "Result and Moral."

One lesson given was "The Two Travelers and the Oyster"; the manner in which the child had filled out the space at the right of the brace was extremely enjoyable, the quaint expressions and original, childish ideas, shaming the productions of many an older pen.

In all the grades which called for reading as part of the course this method was pursued, and the exercise of the mental faculties, memory, judgment, taste and conscience thus attained was admirable.

Phraseology, word analysis, grammar, letter writing, essay writing, and the literary analysis of the reading lessons must surely increase the pupil's vocabulary, and secure, on his part, a correct use of the English language. The arithmetic papers were methodical, presenting neat and accurate work.

The review on penmanship included questions regarding elements, principals, movements, positions, and similar points. The answers were invariably accompanied by illustrations which greatly increased their value.

The papers on etiquette were practical and contained the "Maxims of Washington," written from memory.

The Christian Doctrine papers were a credit to the institution and an honor to the teachers whose pupils had so faithfully observed their requirements. Each paper treated of five or more subjects, to each of which was devoted a brief, well-worded paragraph, so written and arranged as to please the eye as well as the judgment.

An essay on "The Church in the Nineteenth Century," was an exposition of ecclesiastical affairs in every nation in Europe and in every part of America at the present time. A difficult subject and most admirably treated. The paper was decorated with drawings of the various Papal insignia in crimson and gold.

A composition on Columbus was well written and adorned with pen pictures of the great Discoverer on his ship and on land, also with a map of Cuba, and Columbus' Coat of Arms in crimson, blue and gold. A composition on the State of Illinois gave much valuable information and presented the Coat of Arms of the State in gold and in colors.

A biographical and character sketch, "The Great Trio," (Grant, Sheridan and Sherman) was exceedingly praiseworthy, and presented a pen drawing of each general, also the American eagle, in brown and gold, besides the United States flag and a United States steamer in the proper colors.

The essays on the natural sciences, Physics, Astronomy, Botany, Geology, and Zoology were elegantly illustrated with pen drawings in black on white and in white and gold on black enameled paper.

The French Course was just as thorough and systematic as that in English, and higher praise could not be given it, if the volumes in the exhibit were, as we believe, samples of ordinary school work.

There was, among others, a volume of parochial school work which, though the penmanship was not quite so good, compared favorably with the academy work, when the subjects were similar, the drawing, illustrations, and methods in general being almost as good.

All we need desire for Notre Dame Academy is that it may continue to advance in the future as it has in the past.

The Sisters of Mercy, from Nashville, Tenn., established in 1883 an institution chartered June, 1888, under the title of St. Patrick's Academy of Chicago, Ill.

It occupies a pleasant, healthful site on Park and Oakley avenues. The building is large, affording room for spacious study halls, properly appointed class rooms, and the various apartments necessary for the comfort and the convenience of a hundred pupils.

St. Patrick's wall display presented a choice collection of pictures, in oil and pastel. Though we have made it a point to give no names, the young artist will recognize their work from the comments, and some pieces deserved very kindly notice. For instance, the morning-glories trailing over a doorstep; they were well executed and were frequently mentioned by visitors. The two panels in oil, "Ye merry birds," they might be called, ranked with the best in the display. Of the three landscapes, the old mill in pastel, was best, but was almost hidden by a picture on another wall. The five fruit pieces were of unequal merit, the strawberries and the grapes being the best, though the apples and corn falling from a basket were very well executed. "The Disputed Way"—two kittens crossing a pool of water, from opposite directions on a small branch of some tree—was well presented, so also was the dog with a wild duck in his mouth. A golden-haired maiden, with her arms full of English daisies, was a trifle too prim, a pretty subject treated with all a beginner's anxious endeavor to meet approval.

Superior to all the other pieces, and executed with considerable taste and talent, were the copy of Carlo Dolce's Madonna, in crayon; the Madonna and sleeping Infant Jesus, in pastel; and Pharaoh's horses, in black and white. Above the wall display was a white watered silk banner, ornamented with gold, bearing a golden cross and the name of the academy in golden letters.

The needle-work accomplished by St. Patrick's pupils consisted of fine silk crochet work, beautiful silk embroidery, an elegant Egyptian border, and plain sewing. The decorated china work was very pretty, of dainty coloring and elegant design.

The bound work included thirty-seven volumes; the four of Kindergarten methods contained the usual paper-folding, paper-cutting and paper-weaving, so pleasing to the visitor's sight, so delightful to the eyes of the little ones.

German, French and Latin, two volumes of the last and one of each of the others, were presented, in written exercises, translations and compositions. The History of the Creation, in catechetical form, was made the basis of the Latin lessons, and served a double purpose, giving two-fold instruction. Another volume of Latin exercises was based on Cicero and Sallust.

Light, heat and electricity were treated of in five papers on physics. The principal elements were treated of in inorganic chemistry, and the most familiar and useful of the oils, ammonias and alcohols in organic chemistry. In algebra there was neat work in equations of the first degree; in geometry, demonstrations from Books IV. and VI.; in trigonometry, the work was fairly difficult and fairly free from errors. Trigonometry gave opportunity for elegant illustrations.

A small volume on "Science" contained some illustrated papers on zoology and botany. "Rhetoric" had outlines of diction and all things pertaining to it; the work in history was also outlined. This is one of the best methods of teaching these subjects, if, as in this case, it is used in moderation. The volumes of Intellectual Philosophy and Logic contained papers on the various mental faculties, and the usual questions and answers peculiar to young ladies' examinations on these subjects.

Church History was given in very well-written essays on "The Early Church," "The Persecutions," "The Heresies," "The Councils." Christian Doctrine was given in essays on "The Infallibility of the Pope," "Penance," "Charity," and other similar subjects, also in several questions to which had been given properly expressed answers.

A volume of essays, all on Queen Isabella, disposed of that subject thoroughly and very gracefully. Three volumes of drawings contained the graded work from the use of blocks as models to the copying and the originating of various industrial designs.

Three volumes of "Thorough Bass" and two of "Original Music," proved the love of St. Patrick's pupils for the heavenly science. Work from Bach, Handel, Mozart, Chopin and Clementi showed a cultivated, classical taste. Each title page, throughout these books, had a pen drawing of a lyre, and a scroll containing the pupil's name. Some of the exercises were as follows: "Exercise transposed from key of F"; "Exercise copied from Mozart's Sonata in C"; "Exercise—Handel, Suite Treizieme."

Second volume:—Thorough Bass, "Dominant sevenths and their resolutions, major and minor; major chords and their derivatives; minor chords and their derivatives." One page contained illustrations of major and minor seconds; diminished third, augmented third, perfect fourth, etc., to sevenths and octaves. Exercises were copied from

"Bach's Invention" and from "Bach's Prelude No. XI."; transpositions were given from key of B flat and from key of G.

An original violin piece, by a pupil only thirteen years of age, closed this volume. Another book contained exercises in rudiments of harmony, intervals, inversions of intervals; common chords major and minor, chords of tonic and attendant harmonies; chords of scale tones; scales, D A E and B. This volume also presented exercises in contrary, oblique and similar motion; in chords of the sevenths, in four positions; in dominant sevenths and their resolutions; in bass ascending one tone; dominant sevenths, with interrupted resolutions, the bass ascending a diatonic semi-tone. A third volume gave original accompaniments for songs, English and Italian.

A portfolio of maps and an herbarium showed the proficiency of the pupils in geography and botany.

Selections from standard authors made a beautiful volume on literature, while the original poems showed a laudable, and, no doubt, well-founded desire to enter the same field and to enjoy a kindred fame.

There were bound volumes of the Academia, a handsome, well edited school journal, devoted to the interests of St. Patrick's Academy.

The Institute of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, a boarding school for young ladies, was established at Washington Heights, Ill., in 1875, by the School Sisters of Notre Dame. The four-story brick structure is very handsome in appearance, and affords ample space for all the requirements of modern education. The institution was known formerly as the Academy at Washington Heights, but a postoffice having been recently located at Longwood, a nearer station, the name, but not the site, of the academy was changed.

Fourteen volumes of grade work, five folios of drawings, charts, and maps and twenty-four wall pieces made up the exhibit of this institution. The illustration of alcove 58 shows this display in full. Several of its framed pieces may be seen on the wall back of His Grace's statue.

"Spelling, Etymology and Language,"—the first was excellent, and the second and third gave proofs of careful teaching, according to recent approved methods, as did also the exercises in grammar and rhetoric. The work in mathematics was like a picture, in the pleasure it afforded the eye, by its neatness and order. The movement exercises in writing explained the origin of the beautiful penmanship to be seen in all the volumes of grade work. Interesting "Phonographic Transcriptions" were among the many proofs that the pupils of this institution were receiving a practical education. A school journal, "Our World," edited by the members of St. Thomas' Reading Circle, was exhibited. This particular copy contained among other good things, a paper on the "Benefit of the World's Fair," a composition on "Now, 1892, and Then, 1792," also "An Imaginary Conversation Between Holmes and Tennyson." The characterization in the last was exceedingly well conceived, and was kept faithful to the traditions regarding these great men. A volume of "Current History" suggested an excellent idea; it gave the principal events of the day, and proposed the question, "What Would Have Happened Had Columbus not Discovered America?" Twenty or more young ladies made anxious investigations, and expressed the result in polished prose.

Two volumes of political and physical geography presented numerous illustrations, comprising both maps and pictures; astronomy was illustrated with drawings of the phases of the moon, of the zodiac and its signs, of the constellations, also of the earth through its yearly path, showing equinoxes, solstitial points, tides and eclipses. The papers on physiology showed drawings of the heart and the lungs of a calf sketched from nature, also pencil drawings of the various organs of sense, and of the brain. Sacred history presented maps and charts. Literature showed a photograph of each author who was discussed or quoted. Prose compositions on flowers were each decorated with a dried specimen of the flower discussed. Several sets of examination papers and compositions had covers of celluloid on which were painted pretty designs. Several wall charts added greatly to the impressiveness of the framed exhibits; one, 30x36, called "Literary Landmarks," presented mountain peaks on which were authors' names ranked in height according to their fame; one, 36x30, was of the alimentary canal, as found in various animals; one, 40x30, showed the rain-fall of both continents; two 25x20, each, represented the heavens at night with white stars on a blue ground. There were also twenty-five wall maps, 8x12, for political and physical geography and, in addition to them, twenty-four pencil drawings, 8x12, representing all sorts of domestic utensils.

Sixteen glass covered cases contained dried botanical specimens, a remarkably large and varied assortment, showing a wide information regarding the subject. In a volume of original poetical compositions was a drama, "The Court of Areopagus"; the characters were Homer, Hesiod, Pindar, and other Grecian poets, philosophers and orators, each of whom spoke elegantly in polished verse.

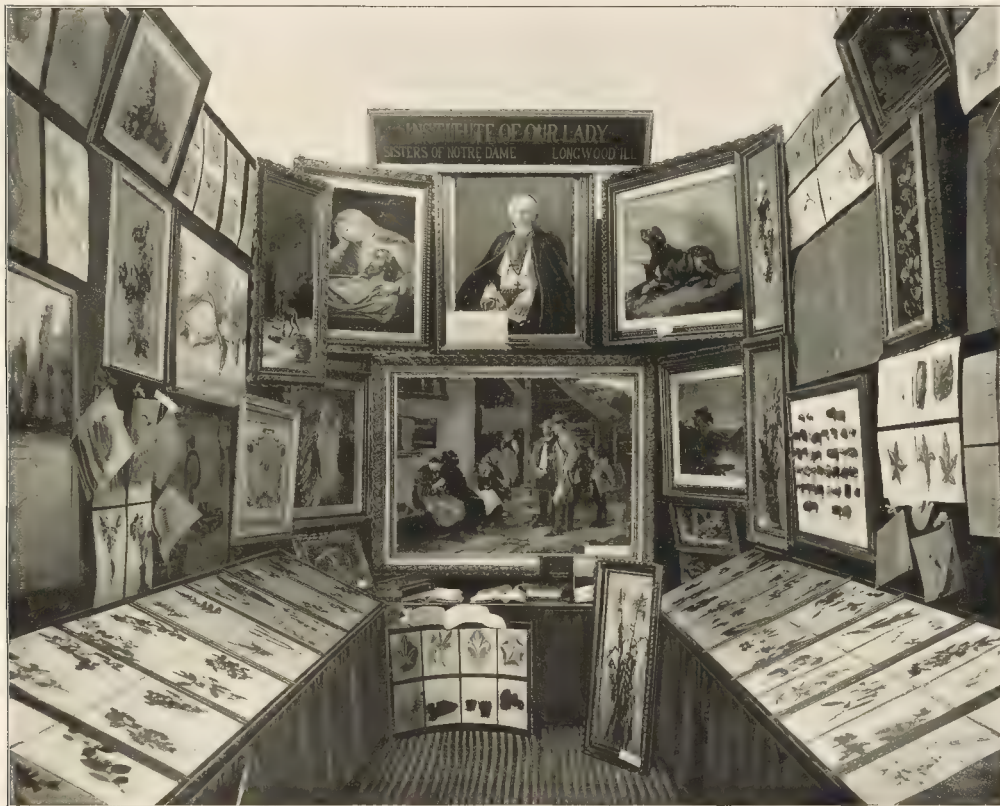
The prologue told the purpose of the Court, then it was opened by Homer; each great character expressed his views, and, after an ode to Antigone, the drama closed with an appeal to Christians to excel these noble pagans in virtue and in true living. As the production of school girls it was certainly admirable; the task must have been accomplished under the supervision of a teacher, herself no mean poet.

print, "I'll Take Care of You, Grandma," were skillfully reproduced in crayon.

A portrait of Pope Leo XIII., and a painting of the "Mother of Sorrows," gave to the display a double dedication, as it were, to God and to the Church.

The crowning glory of this exhibit was its ornamental pen-work. Thirteen pieces, 12x16, or larger, in oak frames, displayed in a remarkable way the skill of thirteen young girls.

However eloquent the expressions used, anything that might be said of this work would be faint praise, for it was truly indescribable. "Our Home," the first of the group, represented the "Institute of Our Lady," with various decorations, such as laurel wreaths, long quill pens, and



ALCOVE NO. 58. INSTITUTE OF OUR LADY, LONGWOOD, ILLINOIS. SCHOOL SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME, CLASS AND ART WORK AND HERBARIUM.

The wall display of "Our Lady's Institute" included the charts, already mentioned, thirteen paintings in oil, two in water colors, one in pastel, and eight pictures in crayon drawing, also twelve specimens of ornamental penmanship.

Of the paintings in oil, "Going to the World's Fair," presented a little Miss, six or eight years old, dressed up like grandma. It had some faults, but they were overbalanced by the good points; the studies of golden rod, lilies, lilacs, pansies, poppies, morning glories and vegetables, were pleasing; the "Moonlight Scene in Norway" was excellent; "The Betrothed," a piece in pastel, was really beautiful—the sweet-faced bride, in her snowy robes, her veil held back by bright-winged Cupids, was well portrayed.

Hoffman's "The Savior and the Rich Youth," and the popular

birds holding scrolls on which was written in full the address of the Institute. Under a pen drawing of a large quill pen that was placed, as it were, across the middle of the page, was printed in ornamental letters, a quotation from Spencer, "The pen, the pen, the brave old pen," etc., this piece was a sort of introduction to the others. To expedite the description of these pieces, let it be stated, in regard to all of them, that the background was filled in with hair-like lines, curves, spirals and waves, all pen-work; that the border of each piece was after a special design, made up of the most intricate and elaborate patterns; that the shading, executed with the pen, gave to the sheet, on which the chart work was written, the appearance of variously-shaped scrolls, of irregularly torn or cut sheets, or of the stylish "ragged edge"; there must have been millions of strokes required to produce the effect visible on a

single square inch of these specimens of rare skill in the handling of a pen.

"The Dedication" was the second in this group of wall pieces, and comprised the "Ave Maria" and "Magnificat" in large ornamental and ornamented letters, with lilies and other appropriate emblematic flowers as decorations.

The third was Astronomical, in which were represented the signs and constellations of the Zodiac, the earth's yearly journey, showing solstitial and equinoctial points; the phases of the moon, the tides and the seasons. Remember, these were not mere outlines, such as are executed in any properly taught astronomy class, but exquisitely shaded work.

The fourth was founded on Botany and had an elegant and elaborate design at top of the page, then a wall of square stones, and on each stone a botanical specimen; here and there doves were flying, bearing botanical specimens in their mouths. The border of this piece was made up of oak-leaves.

The fifth was on Physics, and presented, in carefully shaded pen-work, the principles of the six simple machines, and the laws of pressure of liquids and gases.

The sixth was on Ancient History and, as the elaborate designs are presented to your imagination, remember it was pen-work; not the work of the flexible brush or adaptable pencil, but of the stiff arbitrary pen. The background of this piece was of small, finely written spirals, and the border was of Egyptian, Greek and Persian scrolls. In the middle of the top part of the page were the three Pyramids of Gizeh, with camels and their drivers beside them, as a foil to the size of the vast structures. Next was a bust of Homer, in the midst of ancient emblems and designs, also a figure (a winged horse with a human head) from the gate at Ninroth, and a perspective line of columns from the Great Hall of Karnak. Then, Solon's Tablets, and a part of the Claudian Aqueduct, its columns and arches in perspective, also the Roman Coliseum. To one who reflects on the shading required for the proper development of the chief features of these difficult objects, when produced in pen-work, the results are valuable above price.

The English History Chart, also pen-work, presented a tall column, the pedestal of which bore the inscription "Growth of Liberty." At the top of the column was a female figure representing Liberty, Victory or Progress; from her hand fell a ribbon which twined round the column, and bore inscriptions such as the following, "First Chapter of English Liberty, Henry I., A. D. 1100"; "Magna Charta, John, 1215"; "Institution of House of Commons and Trial by Jury"; "Parliament Divided into House of Commons and House of Lords"; "Edward III., 1340"; "Emancipation of the Serfs, Richard II., 1380"; "Petition of Rights, Charles I., 1628"; "Social Revolution"; "Habeas Corpus, Charles II., 1679"; "Bills of Rights Under Mary and William, 1689"; "Corporation and Test Acts Repealed, 1828, George IV."; "Passage of the Catholic Emancipation Bill, George IV., 1829"; "Slavery Abolished in the Colonies, William IV."; "Substitution of Ballot for Open Voting"; "Repeal of Corn Laws"; "Removal of Restrictions on Trade." All this was in fine printing, on a delicately shaded column at the right hand side of the page; at left hand side, were oak leaves gracefully looped together; in among these, were large letters forming the expression "Progress of Civilization"; on the leaves were written the principal events that aided progress in England, such as, "Introduction of Christianity," "Disappearance of Feudalism," "Invention of Printing and Erection of Colleges."

A graceful succession of curves bore the names of the various English royal families. Chains, linked in circles and joined by other links, contained the names of individual monarchs of the various royal families. The chain hung in two loops for houses of York and Lancaster, each indicated by a cluster of roses of the proper hue. Many elaborate decorations completed this incomparably beautiful piece of work.

The Church History Chart presented in links of chains and on beautiful scrolls the names of the Popes and the chief events affecting the welfare of the church. Doves and various Papal insignia completed the handsome design.

Beautiful as they were, the writer fears to trespass on time and space by dwelling on the special features of the remaining parts of this elegant group of charts. Suffice it to say, that "Painting," "Literature," "Music," and "American History" were as charmingly treated as the other subjects. There was not a similar display in any educational

exhibit of Catholic, state or private institutions. There was no display of pen-work that even remotely approached the perfection of these charts in beauty and originality of design, or in skillful and exquisite execution. It is to be regretted that they were not photographed. They appeared, during the Fair, on the outside wall of the alcove, at the right of His Grace's statue, as one faced it; but it so happens that none of the photographs from which our illustrations are taken show these charts. This one display would have been sufficient to give fame to Our Lady's Institute.

St. Viateur's College is situated near Kankakee City, and is under the direction of the priests and Brothers of the Community of St. Viateur. Founded in 1865, and chartered with university privileges in 1874, this college has made steady progress, year by year, not only in the number of pupils attending but in the advantages afforded them.

The exhibit presented a volume of preparatory studies, by pupils averaging thirteen years, in which we found excellent work in percentage, with and without time, interesting papers on Christian Doctrine and Bible History, also on Commercial Law, "Fraud and Deceit," "Bankruptcy," "Assignee's Duties," "National and International Laws," being some of the subjects treated. The dictation exercises of the grade showed varied ability on the part of pupils.

In the volume of higher studies were papers on "Jouin's Evidences of Religion," and among the subjects discussed, from a religious point of view, were "Must Common Schools be Reprobated," "Has the State a Right to Impose Tax for the Support of Public Schools?" and other subjects of similar bearing. Such debates, conducted under the supervision of wise instructors, are certainly an admirable preparation for the conflict in which every earnest Catholic youth must engage when he takes his place in society.

Again, in these days of the glorification of material science, how beneficial the discussion of such themes, as:—"God Knowable," "What Unbelievers Deny," "The Principle of Life Not a Mechanical Force," and "The True Messiahship of Christ."

It is to be regretted that space will not permit copious quotations from the papers written on the above subjects by St. Viateur's pupils.

The Latin exercises consisted of translations from Horace, his "Odes," "Satires," and "The Art of Poetry," particularly; translations from Cicero and others, also from Tacitus, his "De Oratoribus," "Germania" and "Agricola," principally.

The English compositions presented were an "Ode to Columbus" and essays on the following subjects:—"Oratory, the Best Form of American Literature," "America, Field of Our Future Labors," "Intellectual Strength," and a critique on Edwin Arnold's "Light of the World."

It is needless to say that the papers on mathematics were good, since boys delight in arithmetic and algebra, while wondering why grammar was invented, unless it were to torture guileless, youthful masculines.

These boys, however, must have conquered the distasteful branch, or we would not have found them studying Balme's Logic; discussing Brownson's essays; treating of the various mental operations and the Syllogism; arriving, reasonably, at the conclusion, "Tolerance is Founded on the Virtues of Charity and Humility," and writing a thesis on "Certitude and Skepticism."

Papers by members of the Intellectual Philosophy Class treated of Scholasticism: "Its Meaning," "Its History and Development," "Its Value Compared with Other Systems," and "Its Merit as Recognized by Leo XIII."

Ontology presented papers on "The Various Kinds of Causes," one, "The Categories," on the infinite and the finite beauty; Cosmology presented brief statements regarding "Quantity," "Quality," "Objectivity of Quantity," and "Nature's Laws," also "Atomism, Dynamism and the peripatetic system of matter and form."

Very important subjects were dwelt upon in Organology, "Evolution of Species," "Brute Mind," "Brute Soul"; essays for and against "Evolution," completed this set of admirable papers, and again we are tempted to quote.

Psychology, such a hobby with certain professors of our day, was not neglected in this institution, and, when "the Will," "the Intellect," "Human Ideas," and "Free Will" were treated of in accordance with Catholic theology, it was an important branch as leading up to "Natural Theology," in the study of which St. Viateur's pupils had written of

God's existence and attributes, as proved from nature, and had discussed "Divine Concurrence and Human Liberty."

In their papers on Ethics, they had treated of "Human Acts," good and evil, "Moral Accountability," "Eternal and Natural Law," "Acting with a Dubious Conscience," and "Suicide."

Specimens of ornamental penmanship were the only attempts made by these solid youths toward the decoration or embellishment of their work, a marked contrast to the profusely illustrated volumes of the girls.

A volume of work from the boys of the parochial school attached to the college showed that they are aspiring to be college youths in the near future.

Two volumes of poems, "Epines et Fleurs," and "Liola," by Rev. M. J. Marsile, tempted us to read and rest, but we resolved to remember the dainty volumes, and to enjoy them on an occasion better suited to their sweet spirit of peace and solitude.

A stole and a prayer-book used by the martyr, leper priest, Father Damien, were among St. Viator's treasures, in a glass covered case; in another, were mineralogical, entomological, ethnological, botanical and conchological specimens selected from the college museum.

Nine bound volumes of "St. Viator's College Journal," a partial collection of text books and a collection of photographs completed the exhibit of this worthy institution.

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum for Girls is on Thirty-fifth street, and is conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph. The institution has a picturesque site, commanding a fine view of Lake Michigan. The brick building, with brown stone trimmings, contains thirty-six rooms and accommodates two hundred and twenty-five children.

The needle-work display was arranged in classes. Class A—Art needle-work: Pin cushion, violets; fire screen, Scotch thistles; stand cover, forget-me-nots, daisies and violets; center pieces, pansies and roses; tray-cloths, violets, wild roses, daisies and forget-me-nots; lunch cloth, roses, buds and leaves; doily, wreath of roses and buds. Class B—Spanish drawn lace: Doilies. Class C—Roman lace: Toilet cushion, lunch cloth, doilies. Class D—Mexican drawn lace: Child's dress and apron, pillow-shams, handkerchiefs, infant's robe, doily. Class E—Painting in oil: Handkerchiefs and cushion. Class F—Rope work: Stand, basket, and broom case. Class G—Embroidery: Table cover and infant's skirts. Class H—Crochet: Child's skirt, lace and doilies. Class I—Knitting: Lace, infants' chemises, shoulder cape, infant's shoes, stockings. Class J—Plain sewing: Needle book, dresses, infant's outfit, underwear, aprons, silk quilt (log cabin design). In this exhibit were two dolls, one in the orphan week-day costume, and one in Sunday and holiday attire.

The written work was contained in five volumes comprising papers on catechism, arithmetic, grammar, United States history, geography, physics and Bible History. These papers bore all the marks of careful training and diligent study. There was in the display an album of specimens of skillful map drawing, also of pretty crayon drawings, the former from all the grammar grades, the latter from the sixth and seventh grades. A folio of kindergarten work showed some very pretty paper folding, weaving and cutting. An album was presented containing specimens of crochet and lace work unsurpassed in any other exhibit.

St. Joseph's Providence Asylum for Boys, located on Crawford Avenue, between Belmont Avenue and Diversey Street, was established in the year 1887, for the purpose of sheltering and instructing in the branches of a common school education, homeless boys under twelve years of age.

The building, a large four-story brick structure, situated on spacious grounds and fronting Crawford Avenue, is owned by the Archdiocese of Chicago. The institution, besides possessing all the modern improvements, affords to its two hundred lively inmates all the advantages derived from plenty of fresh air and healthy out-door exercise.

The establishment is under the care and supervision of the Sisters of St. Joseph, whose parent house is in St. Louis, Mo., who fill the offices of superintendent, treasurer, etc.

It is supported partly by a monthly allowance from the Diocesan Orphan fund, and partly by contribution from the charitable public.

The exhibit consisted of a volume of class work and examination papers from five grades, beginning with the primary, and two volumes of specimens of map drawing. The little lads had acquitted themselves well and gave honor to their institution, the only home they know.

St. Vincent's Infant Asylum, that grand monument to Christian

charity, is conducted by Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul. It is a four-story brick building with a basement, and is capable of accommodating two hundred children. It was organized in August, 1881.

The object of the institution is the care of foundlings and other destitute or orphan children, under six years of age. About eight hundred are cared for during the year, and over six thousand have been cared for since the institution opened. The average number in the institution at a time is one hundred and forty.

Two spacious apartments on the first floor, each 30x40 feet, are devoted to playroom and kindergarten exercises. Specimens of the children's work were on exhibition in one volume of delightful primary work, the beauty and the merit of which could not entirely banish its pathos.

St. Mary's Training School is situated twenty-five miles from Chicago on the line of the Wisconsin Central Railway, and one and one-half miles from the village of Desplaines on the line of the C. & N. W. Ry. The Desplaines river flows gracefully through the grounds and affords excellent opportunities to the boys for fishing, bathing and skating in proper seasons.

Feehanville was so named in honor of its principal benefactor, Most Rev. P. A. Feehan, Archbishop of Chicago, who placed the institution under the immediate charge of the Christian Brothers.

The early days of the school were eventful enough, for charity was its guiding star and its sole support.

At the time of its inception, 1881, the streets of Chicago were crowded with young boys, homeless, penniless, exposed to every form of vice. Since the inception of the school, over two thousand boys have been benefited by it, and the great majority of them provided with good situations, returned to relatives, or placed in respectable homes on neighboring farms.

As the rapid growth of the great city of Chicago, with its immense floating population, will undoubtedly cause a vast increase in the applications for admission into the school, it is to be hoped that charitable persons will take a religious interest in the education of these deserving youths, and by generous donations enable the management to erect the necessary buildings for their accommodation. It is a work of God, and as such strongly appeals to all for liberal aid and support.

There were present in the school, January 1, 1892, three hundred and twenty-five boys; received during the year, three hundred and fifty-six, making a total of six hundred and eighty-one boys; of the three hundred and fifty-six boys received, two hundred and seventy were proteges of Cook County. The total amount received from the County for the education and maintenance of these boys was \$12,500.00.

Heavy crops of hay, oats and potatoes were secured; also a large quantity of garden vegetables. Owing to the continued wet weather in spring and early summer, the corn crop was not so large as in previous years, but large numbers of fowls were raised and the boys' tables were bountifully supplied with turkey dinners for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

In fine, as none of the farm produce is sent to market, the kitchen is never lacking in choice fruits and vegetables for the benefit of the boys. The same is true of the dairy; the boys carry its products directly from the barnyard to their own refectories.

Just a step from Miss Starr's pretty groups of pictures was the exhibit of the St. Mary's Training School described above. The exhibit presented an album containing various styles of business cards, bill heads, business envelopes and commercial notepaper, all displaying the really excellent skill of the boy printers. Another album showed their skill in photography, and illustrated their institution and its surroundings, giving pictures of the pleasant school-room, the pretty chapel, the rather amusing tailoring department, where little chaps sit cross-legged on a low table or platform, sewing, as many of their sisters cannot do, and making the jaunty suits of clothes which appeared in the glass case, near at hand, a delight to any boy-worshipping mother who chanced to see them. A case of shoes, of various styles and qualities, showed, too, what the lads could do in the way of shoe making. The little suits of clothes, though, with every dainty stitch in the right place, every button securely fastened, every button-hole properly embroidered, were the wonderful features of the display, for they were made by boys, remember, none of them, to judge from the close groups in the photograph album, over fifteen years of age; boys, with marble-hardened and base-ball crushed fingers, with the awkward hands that find it such a difficulty to manage the fork and knife at the table, or the pen at their desks, and to whom

a needle is far more formidable than a gun or a cannon. Great as must be the patience required to teach and to train the deaf-mutes, greater must it be to train young boys to use a needle with such skill and success as here manifested. There were twelve pairs of shoes, of different styles, and six suits of clothes of different sizes, all made by the boys.

The written work comprised catechism, spelling, arithmetic, book-keeping and biography. The last mentioned was a wise and kind choice, a most helpful study for the lads.

Cahokia, as our readers remember, is in the Diocese of Belleville, which is in the Province of Chicago.

There was a special or individual exhibit from that venerable town, an exhibit full of religious and patriotic sentiment. This was an old church bell, cast in 1776, and sent as a gift by the King of France to the French settlers at Cahokia. Fourteen inches high and forty-four inches in circumference,—it was small, but it was the first bell to be used

west of the Alleghany Mountains, and the novelty and the sweetness of its sound ringing out over the Illinois prairies made amends for its size. It was, as it were, the voice of God calling the few French settlers and their savage neighbors to divine service. No doubt it was also rung in many a civil emergency to collect defenders against revengeful savages, or to assemble the men for some political gathering.

A special exhibit of a totally different character was presented by Rev. J. J. Carroll, pastor of St. Thomas' Church, Hyde Park, Chicago. It consisted of a manuscript translation of the Letter received by Bishop Spalding from Our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., dated July 20, 1892, into the Irish language of which Father Carroll is a master.

A third exhibit of this kind, from the Chicago Province, was an illuminated and illustrated copy of "The Magnificat," in one hundred and fifty languages. This most interesting and exceedingly beautiful object was presented by Rev. A. de Paradis, pastor of Coal City, Ill.

## The Archdiocese of Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE presented a diocesan exhibit which appeared partly in alcoves 1, 2 and 3, (the work of the School Sisters of Notre Dame) and partly in alcove No. 4 (the work of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Racine). Because it had a diocesan display, it is in accordance with our plan to give a sketch of its history.

The Diocese of Milwaukee was erected in 1844, and embraced the whole of Wisconsin. The state had had its missionaries as early as 1669, and the first place of worship built within its boundaries was a Catholic Church. In 1830, Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli, O. S. D., Father Sanderl, the Redemptorist, and Rev. M. VandenBroeck came to the state as missionaries. Former missions were revived, many Indians were converted and baptized. When Bishop Fenwick visited the region, in 1831, he found many converts ready for confirmation.

In 1840, Green Bay, Milwaukee and Van Buren had churches; the sainted Father Ravoux completing one at Prairie du Chien. In 1842, St. Augustine's Church was erected at Sinsinawa. Two years later, Wisconsin was made a diocese, with the see at Milwaukee.

The first bishop, Very Rev. John Martin Henni, Vicar-General of Cincinnati, was consecrated on the 19th of March, feast of St. Joseph, 1844. He reached the scene of his sacred labors on May 3d, and found that his cathedral (?) was a small wooden structure, dedicated under the title of St. Peter's, and forming the only place of worship for two thousand Catholics. The Catholic population of Wisconsin, or the Diocese of Milwaukee, was estimated to be, at that time, fifteen thousand, and for the service of their souls there were but five priests. The following year, having made a visitation of his diocese, and realizing its weighty needs, Bishop Henni opened the Theological Seminary of St. Francis de Sales, under the direction of the Rev. Michael Heiss, thus providing for the crying need of priests. In 1848, Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli, O. S. D., erected convents for his Order at Sinsinawa and in Benton, the former a college, under the direction of the Dominican Fathers, and the latter an academy in charge of the Dominican Sisters.

In the meantime, the Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin had founded an academy at Potosi, and the School Sisters of Notre Dame had established themselves in the diocese, as had also the Brothers and the Sisters of St. Francis, the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, the Sisters of St. Bridget and the Canons of the Holy Cross.

When the diocese was but two years old, it numbered twenty-three churches built and eleven in course of construction, having eighteen priests to serve at their sacred altars. In ten years, Bishop Henni's flock had become one hundred thousand, having a hundred and twenty-eight completed churches wherein to worship God and thirty-three others that were building. The number of priests had increased to seventy-three. During the decade here mentioned, the Capuchin and the Jesuit Fathers had established themselves in the diocese, where they have continued to prosper, and to accomplish great good in the cause of souls.

The venerable Pius IX. of happy memory, made Milwaukee an

archiepiscopal see, in 1875, at which time the diocese had two hundred and sixty-five students in one seminary and sixty-two in another, studying for the priesthood. There had been founded, also, the Catholic Normal School and Pio Nono College, at St. Francis Station, the College of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, at Watertown, three colleges for young men, five academies for young ladies, an orphan asylum, a deaf-mute asylum, a home for the aged, in care of the Little Sisters of the Poor, and an establishment in charge of the Sisters of Mercy.

Archbishop Henni died in 1881, beloved and lamented by all who were under his care. He was succeeded by Rev. Michael Heiss during whose administration the diocese flourished even more vigorously than before. Archbishop Heiss died in 1890; he was succeeded by Rt. Rev. F. X. Katzer, Bishop of La Crosse, who still administers the affairs of the archdiocese with great tact and prudence.



MOST REV. FREDERIC XAVIER KATZER, D.D.

Most Rev. Frederic Xavier Katzer was born on February 4th, 1844, in Austria. He obtained the elements of his education in the schools of his native town, but made his classical course and philosophical studies near Linz, under those masters of learning, the Jesuits. Having determined to become a priest and to devote himself to the American mission, he entered the Diocesan Seminary of Milwaukee, where, after his ordination, he took his place among the faculty of the institution and continued to teach until selected to be the secretary of Bishop Krautbauer of Green Bay. His advancement was rapid; in 1878, he became Vicar-General of the diocese, and in 1885, its Bishop.

"The Polyglot Diocese," as Green Bay was called, because of the varied nationalities among its Catholic population, had been an excellent test of Bishop Katzer's ability, and he had stood it well, for he had succeeded in governing peacefully these discordant elements, hence, when the See of Milwaukee fell vacant in 1890, by the death of Archbishop Heiss, Bishop Katzer was appointed to assume the important charge and was consecrated January 1st, 1891. The diocese now numbers two hundred and sixty-eight churches, with two hundred and ten priests to serve at their sacred altars.

#### The Exhibits of the School Sisters of Notre Dame.

An exceedingly handsome collective exhibit was presented under the auspices of Notre Dame Institute of Milwaukee and Notre Dame Institute of Baltimore, the Mother Houses of the Western and Eastern Provinces. This elegant exhibit included work from various schools and academies located in almost every state in the Union.

Notre Dame Convent of Milwaukee, the cradle of the Congregation in this country, made the following display. *Normal Department:* Six oil paintings, one volume music, classes '91, '92 and '93; one volume "Responses," compiled and arranged by the School Sisters of Notre Dame; one globe of wax fruit, one globe of wax vegetables, one globe of wax confectionery, one painted and embroidered souvenir album. Design indicating city, name of school, year founded and number of pupils in each school, with total number (73,703) pupils receiving

instructions from the School Sisters of Notre Dame, in America, in the year of the World's Columbian Exposition. This unique design, which we reproduce, will, no doubt, greatly interest our readers, as showing the mighty ideal structure, laid brick by brick, by zealous feminine hands, as a home for Christian education in our land. One of the largest, indeed, but only one of the many similar structures reared by the devout women of the Catholic Church in the United States.

This design, a unique feature of the wall display, was a large framed piece indicating, in ornamental printing, the city, name of school, year of foundation, teachers and number of pupils of each of the hundreds of schools taught by the Sisters of Notre Dame in America. The beautiful borders, the arrangement of the various names and dates, and the design for showing various resemblances and distinctions, made a very handsome, as well as useful piece of pen-work. "Seventy-three thousand, seven hundred and three pupils were attending the institutions of the School Sisters of Notre Dame, when the chart was drawn up, early in '93"; there are many bricks in the walls represented in our illustration and each brick bears the name of a certain school, its size and position making certain distinctions as to age or rank of the institution whose name is inscribed.

Besides the normal display of the Notre Dame Convent, as enumerated above, there was a rich contribution from the art class of secular pupils; this comprised twenty-six large oil paintings of landscapes and of human figures and fourteen smaller oil paintings representing still-life studies. Some of the landscapes referred to above were 5x4 feet in size; "Windsor Castle," "A Cool Retreat" and "William Tell's Chapel" calling forth the most comment; the other eleven pieces, fruit and flowers, principally, received much praise for fidelity to nature. The specimens of wax work comprised a globe of wild flowers, a globe of vegetables and a plate of confectionery so natural as to make a school girl's mouth water. In the center of the alcove was a large glass case in which were displayed the richest and most beautiful specimens imaginable of embroidery on silk, linen and flannel; of painting on silk, velvet, rice paper, ivory and china; and of lace of various styles.

The gem of this collection was "The Souvenir Album" of purple velvet, lined with lavender silk; the celluloid cover bore a painting of



IDEAL STRUCTURE, GIVING STATISTICS OF 73,703 PUPILS UNDER INSTRUCTION IN AMERICA BY THE SCHOOL SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME.

the American Esotericism, surrounded by exquisite designs in seed pearls and other gems. On the first page of this album was a picture of Columbus, executed in needle work, surrounded by superb designs, most beautifully executed. The other pages were covered with a variety of fine art and of needle-work.

Adjoining the Notre Dame Convent in Milwaukee, there was, at the time of the Columbian Exposition, an institution called St. Mary's Day and High School. It contributed to the general exhibit, the following display: Five volumes "Class Work in Higher Branches", Metaphysics, language, history, book keeping, natural sciences, by the senior and graduating class of '92. Four volumes of "Class Work in Common Branches": Arithmetic, language, natural science, United

particulars justly required in such exercises. Each paper in the five volumes evinced a thorough knowledge of the subjects enumerated, and that knowledge was presented in a most graceful and polished manner, as to diction, and in a most skillful manner, as to illustrations.

"The class work in common branches" was likewise an honor to the institution; as to the volumes of examinations, it would have been difficult for the keenest critic to point out anything requiring improvement. True to their higher selves, the pupils had made their volume of Christian Doctrine, Bible and Church History the best in the collection, had stated the sacred facts and principles in their choicest language and subjected their knowledge of science to the service of religion. "The Busy Bees of the Kindergarten" sent a glow of warmth



ALCOVES NOS. 1, 2 AND 3. COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS OF THE SCHOOL SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME OF MILWAUKEE AND BALTIMORE.

States history, by the grammar grades. Two volumes examinations in all the common and higher branches of the full English course of the grammar grades and higher grades of '91 and '92. One volume Christian Doctrine, Bible and Church History; one volume kindergarten, by the "Busy Bees" of the kindergarten; two volumes freehand drawing; two folios, containing demonstrations of geometric problems. Modeling in clay of leaves, vegetables, fruit, hands, feet, etc. Five large maps: (a) linguistic map of Europe, (b) political owners of the globe, (c) geological map of Wisconsin, (d) day in the eastern hemisphere, (e) day in the western hemisphere. The work in geometry, as presented by St. Mary's High School, was as beautiful as a collection of pictures, the figures being exquisitely drawn in colors.

"The class work in higher branches" could scarcely be surpassed in

and color through the staid solidity of the more advanced exhibits; their pretty, bright productions in "cutting, sewing, folding and weaving" would have been greatly missed, even from so rich and varied a display as that of St. Mary's Institute.

Ah, those two folios of "Demonstrations of Geometric Problems!" How beautiful they were; what a charm well executed mathematical work has for the appreciative mind and eye! In this case, there was nothing to mar the pleasure; all was correct and beautiful.

The parish schools in the Milwaukee Diocese, taught by the School Sisters of Notre Dame, and making contributions to the Diocesan and Collective Exhibits, were:—(in the city of Milwaukee) St. Francis' School, which sent one volume: Penmanship, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, history, language, German and compositions.

St. Michael's School sent one volume of drawing, one volume containing specimens of penmanship and papers on language, spelling, arithmetic, history, composition, also German, grammar and translations.

Holy Trinity School sent two volumes drawing, one volume: Penmanship, arithmetic, Christian Doctrine, geography, natural science, German, United States history, grammar, book-keeping and compositions.

St. Josephat's School sent one volume: Penmanship, geography, arithmetic, grammar, Christian Doctrine, Polish history, compositions, catechism and one volume free-hand drawing.

St. Joseph's School sent two volumes: Penmanship, language, arith-

The parish school work was not less deserving of commendation, as far as the grades went, in the various branches, than were the papers from the academy pupils. The same care had been given to every detail, and the only difference in the two sets of work was in ornamentation or decoration of papers, title pages and headings. The academy pupils having the advantage of instruction and practice in art were more skillful in beautifying their work.

Notre Dame Institute, Baltimore, Md., Mother House of the Eastern Province, contributed extensively to the collective exhibit of the Congregation. One volume music, two volumes mechanical drawing, one silk map of Maryland, seven oil paintings, one pen picture, one picture tapestry painting, one original painting, one lace embroidered handker-



ALCOVES NOS. 1, 2 AND 3. COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS OF THE SCHOOL SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME OF MILWAUKEE AND BALTIMORE.

metic, book-keeping, geography, history, natural science, grammar, German and one volume drawing.

St. Anthony's School sent one volume: Language, compositions, spelling, arithmetic, penmanship, geography, German, grammar, compositions and Christian Doctrine.

St. George's School, Kenosha, Wis., sent one volume: Language, spelling, arithmetic, Christian Doctrine, geography, United States history, penmanship and grammar.

Our Lady of Mt. Carmel School, Mt. Calvary, Wis., sent one volume of specimens of and patterns for needle-work.

St. Mary's School, Barton, Wis., sent one volume of language, geography, arithmetic, grammar, United States history, compositions and Christian Doctrine.

chief, one embroidered center-piece, two volumes specimens of needle-work, seven hand-painted china pieces, one herbarium, two framed drawings of the institute, one volume German essays; twenty-seven volumes: Language, essays, geography, penmanship, grammar, arithmetic, catechism, Bible History, United States history, geometry, trigonometry, geology, physiology, compositions, algebra, spelling, map drawing, elementary science, general history, literature, book-keeping and two volumes object and cast drawings. Five original paintings. The volume of musical exercises was of great worth, the two volumes of mechanical drawings were well executed. Besides these, there were twenty-eight volumes of classic work and examination papers, one volume of kindergarten sewing and paper weaving, twelve volumes of preparatory work, twenty-three volumes of academic work, sixteen

volumes of collegiate work, one volume of Latin, one volume of German, six volumes of French, eight volumes of music, artistic pen drawings and herbariums, also a unique and beautiful volume including all the botanical families and illustrated by paintings of 550 natural specimens. The art display consisted of twelve oil paintings, one tapestry painting and one original composition in oil. The needle-work picture, "Medea," the face and hands painted, the drapery in needle-work, may be seen in our illustration. There was also a silk embroidered map of Maryland, "Cradle of Religious Liberty," with the State Escutcheon in colors, all on white silk. The fancy work display included two volumes of specimens of various stitches, also several embroidered pieces, an Irish point lace handkerchief and a specimen of Brussels lace. The seven pieces of hand-painted china were the choicest objects present. The grade work of the institution was bound in linen, a different color for each class under the following attractive titles: "What to Eat and How to Cook it" (domestic economy papers); "With Stylus and with Script" (history and literature); "Here, There and Everywhere" (political geography and physics); "Thought Flowers" (poems and essays); "Field Fairies" (botany); "The Just Man Lives by Faith" (Christian Doctrine); "Echoes that Roll from Soul to Soul" (literary selections); "Storms and Sunshine of Holy Church" (Church History); "How The Wee Ones Began" and "How The Wee Ones Continued" were volumes of most delightfully inspiring primary work. The above titles constituted an original and very effective method of attracting the attention, which the books once opened, was secured by the well written and tastefully decorated pages, with their clear, practical and beautiful illustrations; "Business Forms," "Talks on Civics," and kindred subjects showed that the practical requirements of life were not neglected in the pursuit of truth and beauty. Two folios of unusually fine charcoal studies from objects and casts, and one volume of perspective drawing completed the academic exhibit from Baltimore. From the Diocese of Baltimore, however, came several other extensive and very admirable exhibits as:

Notre Dame of Maryland, Govanstown, Md., which was represented by one volume Latin, one volume French, one volume German, one volume music, one volume art, two volumes herbarium, three volumes drawings. Forty-five volumes of science, object lessons, language, spelling, geography, grammar, arithmetic, algebra, natural history, United States history, Bible History, physics, geometry, trigonometry, geology, physiology, natural history, natural philosophy, mental philosophy, botany, rhetoric, Church History, book-keeping, astronomy, literature, Christian Doctrine.

Notre Dame of Embala, Md., one volume Latin, six volumes French,

one volume German, one volume art, two herbariums, five volumes drawing, forty-five volumes: Christian Doctrine, geography, grammar, arithmetic, trigonometry, geometry, algebra, geology, physiology, mental philosophy, United States history, Bible History, botany, Church History, astronomy, literature, four oil paintings, chemistry and book-keeping, five hundred and fifty oil-painted specimens botany (fully classified), and knitted lace.

St. Alphonsus' School, Baltimore, Md., Female Department, presented three volumes of language lessons, arithmetic, spelling, geography, grammar, United States history, composition, catechism, Bible History, German and writing.



ART WORK FROM THE ARCHDIOCESE OF MILWAUKEE, SCHOOL SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME.

St. Ann's School, Baltimore, sent five volumes: Catechism, arithmetic, geography, grammar, language, United States history, Bible History, spelling, writing, algebra, physiology, book-keeping.

St. James' School, Baltimore, Female Department, sent four volumes language, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, catechism, composition, United States history, Bible History, German.

St. Michael's School, Baltimore, Female Department, presented one volume of language, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, catechism, composition, spelling, German.

St. Mark's School, Cantonsville, Md., Diocese of Baltimore, contributed one volume of geography, arithmetic, algebra, composition, grammar, sacred history and catechism.

Washington, D. C., was represented by an exhibit from St. Mary's School, whose pupils prepared four volumes of drawing, writing, spelling, language lessons, arithmetic, geography, grammar, composition, catechism and German. (See illustration of alcove 60.)

The Diocese of Boston, home of the Notre Dame Sisters of another Congregation, was not without representatives among the institutions of the School Sisters of Notre Dame.

St. John's School, Canton, Mass., Diocese of Boston, played this part and showed excellent competition in four volumes of language, arith-

The Diocese of Newark was represented by a display from Institute of Holy Angels, Ft. Lee, N. J., which comprised fifteen volumes of Christian Doctrine, grammar, composition, reading, arithmetic, geography, French, German, spelling, physics, book-keeping, algebra, one volume class drawing and one oil painting.

From both provinces came many admirable parochial school exhibits. Those belonging to the Dioceses of Green Bay, La Crosse, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Pittsburg and Chicago have been mentioned in connection with the diocesan displays. The schools belonging to dioceses that did not exhibit will be mentioned here, in connection with the collective exhibit of the Congregation of Notre Dame School Sisters. For instance, St. Luke's and St. Peter's schools, of Belleville, Ill., each con-



COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT OF THE SCHOOL SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME FROM VARIOUS PARTS IN THE UNITED STATES. (ALCOVE NO. 60.)

metic, geography, spelling, grammar, United States history, physiology, Christian Doctrine, kindergarten, Bible History and algebra. St. John's display was not alone in making a favorable impression for the Western community; the school of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Roxbury, Mass., did its part well in its display of six volumes of language, grammar, geography, United States history, civil government, spelling, algebra, physiology, astronomy, book-keeping and Christian Doctrine.

The Immaculate Conception School, Malden, Mass., Diocese of Boston, likewise did honor to this Sisterhood. Its contributions were three volumes Christian Doctrine, spelling and grammar; one volume each: Grammar, composition, elementary science, United States history; two volumes arithmetic and algebra, three volumes geography and map drawing, three volumes drawing and two booklets of kindergarten.

tributed a volume of papers on grammar school branches, with specimens of drawing and of needle-work.

The Diocese of Alton had no diocesan exhibit, but was represented very creditably in that of Notre Dame. The diocese merited to be honored, for its bishop, Rt. Rev. James Ryan showed his efficient interest in the cause of Catholic education, by contributing five hundred dollars (\$500.00) towards the expenses of the Catholic Educational Exhibit. This was a generosity unique in the history of the exhibit; others who were generous had an exhibit to glorify their names, and were, in a sense, personally responsible for their share of the expense.

The Notre Dame exhibits from the Diocese of Alton, Ill., were as follows:

St. Mary's Institute, Quincy, Ill., displayed eleven volumes of mathe-

matics, chemistry, literature, mythology, civil government, physics, geometry, algebra, physiology, United States history, Bible and ancient history, catechism, one volume German, two volumes arithmetic, two volumes music, one herbarium, four scrap books, eighteen photographic views, four cases of natural history, one embroidered altar cloth, one embroidered center-piece, one embroidered tray-cloth, one-half dozen doilies, six pictures in oil, pastel and crayon, one handkerchief—Roman embroidery, four essays from graduating class of '93, photographs of class of '93 and one embroidered letter case. This was a particularly fine exhibit, teeming with admirable features, both as to method and execution. The specimens from this institution embraced needle-work, from the plain pattern of braiding to the richest material and most elaborate designs. The drawings included crayon portraits of Raphael, Coreggio, Rubens, Landseer, Dore and others. The progress in musical theory was demonstrated by exercises of varied adaptation, from the scale to the fugue. The books containing these exercises were embellished with aquarelle pictures of musical instruments. The penmanship was, in itself, an ornamentation.



RT. REV. JAMES RYAN, D.D.

Rt. Rev. James Ryan, D. D., third bishop of Alton, Ill., was born near Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland, on the 17th of June, 1845. His parents came to America and settled in Louisville, Kentucky, early in 1855. The father soon after died, leaving the widow to struggle alone in a strange country, but special blessings seem to come with such a cross as this, for she succeeded in maintaining her son and daughter and in educating the former to become a priest and, with the noble character she had given him as an inheritance, as well as the generous disposition she had by her training helped him to acquire, he won the esteem and trust of his superiors to the extent that when a bishop was needed for Alton he was the man of their choice.

He was a parochial school boy in Louisville and there attracted the attention of that giant intellect then in charge of the Diocese of Louisville, afterwards Archbishop of Baltimore, Dr. Martin John Spalding. This resulted in the placing of the boy at the age of fourteen, in the Seminary of St. Thomas, near Bardstown, where he acquired in six years, a knowledge of the classics and of philosophy fitting him to begin his divinity course at St. Joseph's and Preston Park Seminaries until 1871, in which year in December, he was ordained by Rt. Rev. Bishop McCloskey. The present Bishop of Peoria preached the sermon on the occasion.

During the following three years he attended various mission churches and served cholera patients in a manner that won for him the admiration of all who witnessed his prompt courage and devotedness. The four years succeeding the cholera siege were spent in the capacity of professor in the College of St. Joseph, near Bardstown. Rev. Father Ryan became, from the time of its origin, an

active pastor in the Peoria Diocese, building churches and showing in every respect an active and intelligent zeal.

On May 1st, 1888, he was consecrated Bishop of Alton, bringing to the government of the diocese ripened experience, learning, prudence and zeal. His interest in the Catholic Educational Exhibit was of a substantial nature shown not only in words of encouragement, but in the contribution of generous aid towards the payment of the heavy expenses. Though he had not a diocesan exhibit, he collected and transferred to Brother Maurelian the handsome sum of five hundred dollars.

From Quincy was also sent an exhibit from St. Boniface's School, comprising two volumes of penmanship, language, catechism, compositions, geography, arithmetic, Christian Doctrine, United States history, spelling, translations, and from St. Francis' School, comprising one volume of Christian Doctrine, penmanship, geography, language, arithmetic, United States history, grammar and German. St. Paul's School, Highland, Ill., Diocese of Alton, presented one volume of penmanship, language, arithmetic, geography, United States history, spelling, catechism, Bible History and German. From Peoria, Ill., came contributions from St. Joseph's School, comprising two volumes drawing, one volume of language, arithmetic, geography, grammar, compositions, United States history, spelling, German, catechism, Bible History and one volume specimens of sewing, and from St. Patrick's School, comprising one volume of Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, penmanship, language, United States history, spelling and one volume book-keeping. St. Mary's School, Champaign, Ill., sent one volume freehand drawing, seven volumes Christian Doctrine, penmanship, composition, grammar, rhetoric, algebra, arithmetic, geometry, United States and ancient history, physiology, physics, book-keeping, specimens of clay modeling.

From the Diocese of Grand Rapids, the School Sisters of Notre Dame sent exhibits representing the Indian Industrial School of Harbor Springs, Mich., which prepared one volume of penmanship, geography, language, arithmetic, compositions, Bible History, Christian Doctrine, one volume of specimens of needle-work, one volume of freehand drawing. There were more than one hundred Indian children attending this school, ranging from six to fourteen years of age. Their work comprised, besides the lessons in language, geography and drawing, specimens of manual training and results of their industry, such as needle-work, clothing made by them, dolls that they had dressed and toys they had made, for in such pleasant ways are they attracted to the habits of white children.

St. James' School of Grand Rapids, Mich., sent three volumes of Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, penmanship, drawing, geography, language and compositions, and St. Mary's School sent one volume of penmanship, language, arithmetic, geography, United States history, compositions, German translations and drawing.

The Diocese of St. Louis was represented by displays of bound work from St. Alphonsus' School in the city of St. Louis and St. Peter's School of St. Charles, Mo. The former sent twelve volumes of Christian Doctrine, drawing, penmanship, arithmetic, United States history, spelling, grammar, book-keeping, physiology, hygiene, algebra, science, civil government, rules of etiquette and Bible History; and the latter contributed one volume of arithmetic, penmanship, language, German, geography, dictation and history.

The School of the Assumption, St. Paul, Minn., sent two volumes of freehand drawing, and two volumes of Christian Doctrine, penmanship, language, arithmetic, geography, United States history, book-keeping, algebra, physiology, also one volume of needle-work.

St. Boniface's School, Louisville, Ky., Diocese of Louisville, was represented by a contribution which presented one volume of penmanship, language, arithmetic, geography, United States history, Christian Doctrine, spelling, compositions, grammar and German.

The only representative of Escanaba, Mich., Diocese of Marquette, was St. Joseph's School, which contributed two volumes: Arithmetic, penmanship, catechism, language, spelling, United States history, grammar, Bible History, compositions, physiology, Church History, algebra, rhetoric, American literature, general history and civil government.

From Wabasha, Minn., Diocese of Winona, St. Felix's School sent one volume of specimens of sewing; and the Wabasha Convent sent also one volume of specimens of sewing.

St. Mary's School, Ft. Madison, Iowa, Diocese of Davenport, pre-

sented one volume: Bible History, penmanship, language, arithmetic, geography, United States history, catechism and one center-piece.

Many other exhibits were made by schools in charge of the School Sisters of Notre Dame, and are mentioned in connection with the diocesan displays to which they belong. The important feature of this collective exhibit was, after all, the parochial school work; it made signal the success of the Sisters in the common school, and established their rank as educators. There were no fads among their exhibits, but every good, useful and refining detail had received careful attention. Practical results had been sought, and had been fully attained, but the pleasant things of life, social and domestic, had not been ignored; they were strongly in evidence, on every side, in every booth, and the ability

The exhibit from this institution comprised four volumes, very tastefully bound, and made up of class exercises and written examinations reproduced from the originals, on elegant, heavy, white paper, beautifully and conveniently ruled, after a special design of one of the Sisters.

One set of exercises dealt with the requirements of good and intelligent reading in both German and English; another set showed delightful work in arithmetic and algebra, the exact and methodical statements of problems, with their clear and decisive solutions, being presented in the prettiest of penmanship and accompanied, when necessary, by dainty little drawings to illustrate the application of some principle. Grammar, with prettily arranged outlines, and geography, with tinted



EXHIBITS FROM THE DOMINICAN SISTERS' SCHOOLS OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF MILWAUKEE; NASHVILLE, NESQUALLY, ST. PAUL AND GRAND RAPIDS. ALCOVE NO. 4.

to enjoy as well as to labor was one of the many priceless gifts of these teachers to their fortunate pupils.

#### The Exhibits from the Dominican Sisters of Wisconsin.

The Dominican Sisters having their Mother House, St. Catherine's Convent, at Racine, Wis., made a characteristic and very pleasing display. St. Catherine's Convent has an academy of the same name adjoining it. This is the principal institution in charge of this excellent community. St. Catherine's Academy has a normal department, not only for the training of the community's religious teachers, but for the preparation of seculars desiring to secure positions as public school teachers.

maps, made a very satisfactory collection of papers, an extensive knowledge of the subjects being manifested, in accordance with the best of methods. The history papers showed an intelligent comprehension of the relations of cause and effect, and a due regard for the logic of facts, aside from their mere statement. Botany and physiology were properly and prettily illustrated. The language lessons and the principles of grammar that had been so carefully acquired, were gracefully and skillfully applied in the production of prettily written, original compositions. The work in book-keeping showed excellent penmanship and business-like results, with prettily made figures in orderly columns, bounded by the perfection of ruling. It is needless to state that the Christian Doctrine papers were all that the most zealous heart could desire, for it is only those who are careful regarding sacred things that

meet with such success in profane studies as was manifested by the above exhibit.

The pictures to be seen at the head of alcove No. 4, as shown in our illustration, were from St. Catherine's Academy. The figure of the Child Jesus had the face and hands painted, but the white garment was of real silk, as was also the broad crimson sash. The picture at the left of this represented Joan of Arc, offering her armor, on the altar of our Blessed Lady. The copy of Millet's "Angelus" was in oil. A pair of beautifully wrought lace curtains, the work of the Rev. Mother Superior, draped each side of the entrance to the alcove.

A special and interesting feature of St. Catherine's exhibit was a volume of essays and papers written on the various academic branches

St. Mary's School sent one volume of catechism, spelling, arithmetic and geography, also specimens of penmanship.

St. Joseph's School presented two volumes of catechism, numbers, arithmetic, language, grammar, reading and geography.

St. Patrick's School was represented by one volume of neat drawings and by one containing papers on Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, reading, spelling, language, grammar, geography and United States history, also specimens of composition.

St. Mary's School, Belgium, Wis., sent one volume of exercises and examinations in catechism, arithmetic, spelling, reading, language, grammar, history and geography, also physiology.

St. Louis' School, Caledonia, Wis., contributed one volume of Chris-



EXHIBITS OF ILLUMINATED AND ARTISTIC PEN AND BRUSH WORK FROM SCHOOLS OF SISTERS DE NOTRE DAME. ALCOVE NO. 4.

of study by the Sisters. In this unique collection were given ideas regarding discipline and moral training, directions as to the methods best suited to the communication of knowledge also examples of class exercises and of examination papers properly prepared. A small, exquisitely colored and charmingly designed chart for geology showed the strata and fossils peculiar to each of the grand geologic ages and their various periods.

St. Catherine's exhibit was surrounded by volumes, forty-five in all, from the dependent schools, or mission houses of the community. Four of these are located in Racine and made contributions as follows:—

The Holy Name School presented one volume of English grammar, language, reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and mensuration, also catechism.

tian Doctrine, German and English reading, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, history and geography, also specimens of penmanship.

St. Norbert's School, Roxbury, Wis., was represented by two volumes, containing stencil drawing, English and German, arithmetic, geography, United States history, catechism, Christian Doctrine, compositions, reading, spelling and writing, also specimens of penmanship.

St. George's School, Kenosha, Wis., sent one volume of Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, language, grammar, German, geography and United States history, also specimens of penmanship.

St. Mary's School, Mineral Point, Wis., contributed a volume containing compositions in German and in English, and quite a large display of needle-work, including a crocheted cape, a pair of knit hose,

two knit sacques, two tidies, one drawn and the other crocheted, three pairs of knit boots, two satin cushions, prettily ornamented, a crocheted cushion, a linen apron, three linen handkerchiefs, two samples of bead-work and two samples of lace-work. These objects may be readily found in our illustration of alcove No. 4.

St. Barnabas' School, Mazomanie, Wis., sent one volume of catechism, reading, spelling, arithmetic, language, grammar and geography, also specimens of penmanship. The work from these schools, so various in location, and in the characteristics of the pupils attending them, harmonized, because of the similarity of the methods used, the teachers having all enjoyed the advantages of special training.

The best features were uniform and to be found in each volume; the differences arose from a wise adaptation of method to peculiarity of circumstances. The penmanship was excellent throughout; the methods of presenting the problems, in the various branches of mathematics, were uniform, and, in all cases, history, grammar and geography papers were worthy of the comments made on similar work, as produced at St. Catherine's.

#### Summary of the Province of Milwaukee.

It has been thought advisable to give a summary of the displays sent from a province that presented diocesan exhibits; in the case of provinces which did not send such exhibits, summaries will of course not be given. Two dioceses in the Province of Milwaukee, namely, La Crosse and Green Bay, were represented by diocesan exhibits. The Green Bay Exhibit comprised work from seven religious orders.

The School Sisters of Notre Dame were represented as follows: From four institutions in the city of Green Bay, that is, from Cathedral School:—Four volumes: Christian Doctrine, orthography, arithmetic, object lessons, language, grammar, geography, etymology, physiology, letter writing, book-keeping, vocal music teaching, crochet bed spreads, specimens of needle-work, embroidery, lace work, embroidered banners and kindergarten work. St. John's School:—Four volumes: Christian Doctrine, orthography, United States history, geography, penmanship, composition, drawing, Church History, civil government, physical geography, arithmetic, grammar and physiology. St. Vincent's School: Two volumes: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, grammar, United States history, orthography, language and object lessons. St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum:—Two volumes: Christian Doctrine, orthography, arithmetic, grammar, United States history, penmanship and drawing. St. Mary's School, Ahnapee:—One volume: School regulations, historical account of the school, Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English and German penmanship, drawing, United States history, letter writing and orthography. St. Joseph's School, Appleton:—Three volumes: Christian Doctrine, orthography, arithmetic, Bible History, language, pastel and crayon pictures and pen drawings. St. Mary's School, Chilton: One volume: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, orthography, penmanship, letter writing, language, grammar, German and English. St. Mary's School, De Pere:—Two volumes: Christian Doctrine, orthography, geography, language, arithmetic, grammar, United States history, civil government and compositions. St. Nicholas' School, Freedom: One volume: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, grammar, language, geography, compositions, letter writing, penmanship and Bible History. SS. Peter and Paul's School, Grand Rapids:—Two volumes: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, grammar, orthography, penmanship, language, object lessons, drawing, United States history, compositions, physiology, book-keeping, specimens of object drawings, maps of Wisconsin and city of Grand Rapids. District School, Little Chute:—Two volumes: Christian Doctrine, orthography, geography, arithmetic, language, drawing, grammar, composition, letter writing, United States history and one volume of kindergarten work. St. Mary's School, Wausau:—Two volumes: Language, orthography, history, arithmetic, penmanship, grammar, Christian Doctrine and composition. Academy of Lourdes, Marinette:—Christian Doctrine, penmanship, geography, arithmetic, language, letter writing. Two volumes class work, thirteen cards drawing, nine charts kindergarten and four volumes needle-work. St. Mary's Institute:—Three volumes: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, penmanship, United States history, algebra, civil government, physiology, general history, physical geography, book-keeping, rhetoric, Bible History, natural philosophy, geometry, one volume music, oil and pastel paintings, crayon pictures, photographs, needle

and crochet work and freehand drawing. Five oil paintings: "Yellow Roses," "Pheasant," "Peonies," "Italian Shepherd," "Kittens in Basket. Three crayons: "Lion Head," "I Want to See the Pendulum Swing," "Little Foxes." One pastel, "Sunset." Two water-colors: "The Clinging," "Basket of Cherries." Brass plaque, oil, and three chickens painted in oil on orange wood. St. Patrick's School, Maple Grove (Kewaunee):—Two volumes: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, orthography, grammar, penmanship, physiology, German translations and letter writing. St. Mary's School, Menasha:—Two volumes: Christian Doctrine, orthography, geography, language, compositions, grammar, book-keeping and letter writing. St. Patrick's School:—Two volumes: Christian Doctrine, orthography, language, arithmetic, algebra, United States history, grammar, physiology, letter writing, fourteen copy books of examination papers. St. Mary's School, Portage:—Three volumes: Christian Doctrine, orthography, language, arithmetic, grammar, grammar, composition, United States history, physiology, map drawing, rhetoric, natural philosophy and literature. St. Peter's School, Stevens' Point:—Christian Doctrine, orthography, grammar, Bible History, compositions, letter writing and penmanship. St. Stephen's School: Two volumes. Christian Doctrine, orthography, language, penmanship, arithmetic, geography, grammar, United States history, book-keeping, algebra and physiology.

The Sisters of St. Francis were represented by contributions from: St. John's School, Antigo:—One volume: Arithmetic, Christian Doctrine, history, penmanship, book-keeping, letter writing and music. Holy Cross School, Bay Settlement:—Christian Doctrine, orthography, arithmetic, grammar, geography, United States history, letter writing and map drawing. St. Francis' Convent School: One volume: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, language, geography and specimens of kindergarten work. St. Casimir's School, Casimir:—One volume: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, grammar, orthography, German and English translations, United States history, geography and freehand drawing. St. Michael's School, Cato:—Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, grammar, geography and language lessons. Immaculate Conception School, Clark's Mills:—Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, language, grammar, German and English translations. St. Mary's School, Luxemburg:—Arithmetic, geography, grammar, penmanship, orthography and Christian Doctrine. St. Kilian's School, New Franken:—Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, language, orthography, penmanship, Bible History and United States history. St. Mary's School, South Kaukauna:—Two volumes: Christian Doctrine, language, arithmetic, orthography, geography, penmanship, grammar and album of kindergarten work.

The Dominican Sisters (Sinsinawa) presented work from St. Mary's School, Appleton:—Three volumes: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, orthography, object lessons, science, grammar, history, compositions, penmanship, physical geography and algebra. St. Peter's School, Oshkosh:—Two volumes: Spelling, Christian Doctrine, orthography, language, object lessons, geography, penmanship, kindergarten work, arithmetic, grammar, United States history, Bible History, physiology, natural philosophy and map drawing. Dominican Sisters (Racine) Holy Cross School, New Kaukauna:—Two volumes: Arithmetic, orthography, Christian Doctrine, object lessons, United States history, letter writing, physiology, geography, penmanship and civil government. St. Mary's School, Oshkosh:—Three volumes: Christian Doctrine, orthography, arithmetic, geography, penmanship, letter writing, German and English translations and albums of freehand drawing. Holy Guardian Angels' School, Sturgeon Bay:—One volume: Christian Doctrine, grammar, arithmetic, geography, United States history, questions on physics, freehand drawing, language lessons, map drawing.

The Sisters of St. Agnes (Fond du Lac) contributed work from Holy Angels' School, Buchanan:—Two volumes: Christian Doctrine, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, freehand drawing and orthography. St. Luke's School, Two Rivers:—One volume: Orthography, Christian Doctrine, language, letter writing, grammar, arithmetic, United States history, penmanship and book-keeping. St. John's School, Woodville:—One volume: Christian Doctrine, orthography, United States history, geography, arithmetic, drawing, physics, physiology, penmanship and letter writing.

The Sisters of St. Joseph were represented by exhibits as follows:—St. Peter's School, Oconto:—Christian Doctrine, orthography, arithmetic, penmanship, letter writing, grammar, United States history, German and

English translations, albums of freehand drawing. St. Joseph's Indian Industrial School, Keshena Reservation (Menominee Tribe), Wis., Female Department:—Two volumes: Christian Doctrine, geography, arithmetic, grammar, orthography, language, map drawing, specimens of linear drawing. Shoes made by Indian boys. Needle-work, crocheting, plain sewing by Indian girls. Photographs. Miniature engine boiler by Indian boy, Gabriel Tucker. Crayons of Grover Cleveland and George Washington. Sacred Heart School, Shawano, Wis.:—One volume: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Bible History, algebra, botany, United States history, civics, compositions, rhetoric, geometry, natural philosophy, physiology, freehand drawing and map drawings.

The Sisters of the Incarnate Word sent work from one school, namely:—St. Joseph's School, West De Pere, Wis.:—Three volumes: Christian Doctrine, orthography, arithmetic, penmanship, map drawing, language lessons, geography, Bible History, grammar, United States history, physics, etymology, general history, letter writing, physical geography, literature, album of music and freehand drawing.

Descriptions and illustrations of the Green Bay exhibits, will be found on page 20.

The Diocese of La Crosse was represented by the work of three religious orders.

The Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration contributed displays from seven schools in the city of La Crosse, viz.: St. Joseph's Cathedral School, La Crosse, Wis.:—Four volumes: Christian Doctrine, language, grammar, compositions, arithmetic, writing, geography and United States history. Holy Cross School:—One volume drawing, two volumes: Christian Doctrine, Bible History, language, grammar, translations, compositions, United States history, geography, physiology and penmanship. Holy Trinity School:—One volume drawing, two volumes: Christian Doctrine, Bible History, grammar, language, compositions, translations, arithmetic, penmanship, geography and United States history. St. James' School:—One volume: Christian Doctrine, Bible History, grammar, arithmetic, language, compositions, United States history, physiology, civil government, book-keeping, commercial law and algebra. St. John's School:—One volume drawing, two volumes: Arithmetic, book-keeping, civil government, commercial law, geography, penmanship, physiology, United States history, Bible History, compositions and translations. St. Mary's School:—One volume drawing, two volumes: Christian Doctrine, Bible History, spelling, language, grammar, compositions, arithmetic, writing, geography and United States history. St. Wenceslaus' School:—Two volumes: Christian Doctrine, Bible History, spelling, language, grammar, translations, arithmetic, geography, United States history, penmanship, compositions, grammar, German and one volume drawing. St. Michael and St. Ann's Orphanage:—Two volumes class work and one volume drawing. St. Agnes' School, Ashland, Wis.:—One volume drawing, three volumes: Christian Doctrine, Bible History, spelling, language, grammar, translations, rhetoric, literature, compositions, penmanship, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, United States history, physiology, botany, zoology and general history. Christ's School, Bayfield, Wis.:—One volume map drawing, two volumes: Penmanship, compositions, language, arithmetic, catechism, grammar, geography, Bible History and United States history. St. Mary's School, Fountain City, Wis.:—One volume drawing, two volumes: Arithmetic, geography, compositions, grammar, language, Christian Doctrine, United States history, physiology, civil government, book-keeping, Bible History and penmanship. St. Patrick's School, Hudson:—Two volumes class work, one volume drawing. St. Mary's School, Neillsville:—One volume freehand drawing, two volumes: Catechism, Bible History, language, grammar, compositions, translations, arithmetic, penmanship, geography and United States history. St. Mary's School, St. Mary's Ridge, Wis.:—One volume drawing, two volumes: Christian Doctrine, Bible History, compositions, translations, arithmetic, United States history, language, grammar, geography, physiology and penmanship. St. Aloysius' School, Sauk City, Wis.:—One volume drawing, two volumes: Arithmetic, compositions, drawing, geography, grammar, spelling, United States history, arithmetic, catechism, German and Bible History. St. Patrick's School, Sparta, Wis.:—Two volumes class work.

The School Sisters of Notre Dame presented the following extensive displays:—St. Mary's Institute, Prairie du Chien: One framed view of St. Mary's Institute and environs. Six albums examination papers (class '92), three herbariums, three albums examination papers (class

'94), ten albums (intermediate A): Bible History, grammar, compositions, rhetoric, arithmetic, algebra, book-keeping, geography, United States history and physiology. One album (intermediate B) examination papers, two albums (preparatory) examination papers, one album (primary) examination papers, three albums shorthand, one book "On the Prairie," ten albums music, one album biographical sketches, eleven albums art work, ninety booklets: Essays, studies and poems, one painted motto and thirty oil paintings. Notre Dame School, Chippewa Falls, Wis.:—One historical chart, one geological chart, one landscape, one mechanical drawing, one volume kindergarten work, four volumes class work; primary grades: Bible stories, language, arithmetic, geography, science, drawing; two volumes grammar, catechism, Bible History, language and arithmetic, geography, United States history, civil government, physiology, compositions, science lessons; one volume class work; high school: Church History, mensuration, algebra, physics, astronomy, literature, physical geography, general history, essays, mechanical drawing; one volume freehand drawing, from all grades; one map drawing, one volume music, photographs of pupils, history of Notre Dame School, ten volumes class work. St. Charles' Borromeo School:—Four volumes: Christian Doctrine and grammar, English and German, compositions, arithmetic, geography, United States history, book-keeping, map and freehand drawing. St. Gabriel's School, Prairie du Chien, Wis.:—Three volumes: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, language, geography, grammar, compositions, natural science, United States history, algebra, physiology, penmanship, one volume book-keeping and one volume drawing. St. Mary's School, Marshfield, Wis.:—One volume freehand drawing, two volumes: Christian Doctrine, penmanship, language, arithmetic, geography, grammar, composition, orthography, translations and United States history. St. Francis' School, Superior City, Wis.:—Two volumes class work. Our Lady of Lourdes' School, Standford, Wis.:—One volume of class work.

The Sisters of St. Joseph sent two displays from Seat of Wisdom School, New Richmond:—Two volumes: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, United States history, Bible History, philosophy, spelling, grammar, composition, penmanship, algebra and rhetoric.

Descriptions and illustrations of the La Crosse diocesan exhibit will be found on page 22.

#### The Exhibit of the Dominican Sisters.

In alcove No. 4, represented in our illustration, were the exhibits of the Dominican Sisters of the following dioceses: St. Paul, Milwaukee, Nesqueally, Nashville and Grand Rapids; also the exhibits of the Sisters of Notre Dame (Cincinnati Community) of the Dioceses of Boston, Cincinnati and Springfield. These displays will now be considered, in connection with this illustration, since there was only one of these dioceses that presented an exhibit, and that, of Milwaukee, has been already commented upon.

Bethlehem Academy, Faribault, Minn., in charge of Dominican Sisters (Sinsinawa, Wis.), was represented by carefully written, well expressed and thoroughly correct papers on the academic branches, including Christian Doctrine, arithmetic and algebra, grammar and composition, United States, English and Irish history and rhetoric and literature, also book-keeping. The tasty binding, the pretty, graceful decorations in pen-work, adorning each paper, the thoroughness of the methods displayed, the logical arrangement and the graceful expression of the information given on each subject, all combined to render the work, in some degree, worthy of the elegant and eloquent introduction the Rev. pastor had inscribed in this volume.

From Villa Maria Academy, Frontenac, Minn., in charge of the Ursuline Sisters, was sent a volume of the school journal, a number of photographs of the institution and its surroundings and a beautiful collection of carefully and skillfully preserved botanical specimens.

The Holy Rosary Parochial School in Minneapolis, in charge of the Dominican Sisters (Sinsinawa, Wis.), contributed four large, handsomely bound volumes, filled with work worthy of high commendation. The grading of the school was shown to be excellent, so orderly and gradual was the upward tendency of the papers, from those produced by the primary classes to those of the graduates in the high school department. Each grade had contributed drawings which were bound in among the class exercises and written examinations. Each paper was prettily decorated

those on literature being preceded by a portrait of the author under consideration. The methods used in arithmetic and grammar were the best in vogue. The problems in algebra and the demonstrations in geometry were pleasing, not only to the judgment, but also to the sight, they were so carefully arranged and so prettily written. In fact, the penmanship was excellent all through the four volumes, that of the pupils in the high school department being really beautiful.

St. Mary's Assumption School, in St. Paul, contributed two volumes of such beautiful work as we were accustomed to see from pupils of the School Sisters of Notre Dame. The contents of these volumes may be included in the comments made on the Notre Dame collective exhibit.

From Seattle, in the far-away Diocese of Nesqually, Washington, came a very worthy exhibit of parochial school work, prepared by the pupils of the Sacred Heart School, under the direction of a small community of Dominican Sisters, originally from New York.

Eight volumes, handsomely bound, presented class exercises and written examinations from the common school and high school grades. Each grade had attained the average required by competent and exacting teachers; each paper was a proof of the diligence of the pupils and of the excellent methods pursued in the school. Christian Doctrine was given in a clear, concise style suited to its forcible expression; numbers, from the little ones, with arithmetic and algebra from the higher grades, displayed the best of methods, as to statement and analysis; language, from the primary grades and grammar from the sixth, seventh and eighth grades, were a guarantee for the excellence of the compositions contributed by the advanced classes. Object lessons from the wee observers of nature and botany, zoology and physics, from the higher grades, manifested an intelligent study of science and of its application to familiar things in life. United States history lost none of its interest, as reproduced by the pens of these thoughtful pupils, nor did physiology become a mere statement of dry facts, but a discourse on the value of health and a manifestation of the laws upon which its preservation depends. The penmanship was pretty and correct, the drawings and the work in water colors were attractive and quite artistic.

In almost the same latitude as the school just mentioned, but in a widely different longitude is the location of the Dominican Convent whose exhibit rested on the same table with those from the Dominicans in the Archdiocese of St. Paul and in the Diocese of Nesqually.

From St. Alphonsus' Dominican School, in Grand Rapids, Michigan, there were volumes of very pleasing work, prettily written and carefully expressed, also most methodically arranged. The clear, concise style of expression found in all the papers, and the careful arrangement of problems and their solutions found in the mathematical exercises, were learned from none but well practiced teachers.

The pretty penmanship rendered each paper attractive and easy to read; catechism, with its brief questions and answers, was reverently and correctly presented; geometry and book-keeping rivaled each other in their charming appearance; the one with its beautifully drawn figures and excellent demonstrations, the other with its regular columns of prettily written digits and its careful ruling. Literature, geology, physics and commercial law were each treated of in a thorough and practical way that showed efficient training in the proper method of acquiring an extensive knowledge of these difficult subjects. Some interesting papers on music were presented, also a collection of very well written essays on various practical subjects.

The Sacred Heart Dominican School, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., was represented by one volume of papers on Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, language and United States history; it contained also specimens of very pretty penmanship and a number of very pleasing pencil drawings. The compositions were strong and good in sentiment and correct in expression. The class exercises and other papers, whether they referred reverently to the mysteries of religion, presented neatly arranged solutions of problems, or treated of history and geography, were, each and all, satisfactory evidence of the excellent work done in the school.

The choice of subjects in literature, and their skillful treatment by the youthful critics, displayed judgment and good taste. Geometry, with its clear, logical demonstrations and orderly figures, constituted a very praiseworthy set of papers, as did also geology and physiology.

St. Francis' Dominican School, in Traverse City, Michigan, contributed one volume of school work from the second to the tenth grades inclusive.

The correct and well-written primary work made a most favorable

impression, and prepared the experienced reader for the excellent papers presented by the higher grades. Each subject was treated of with exactness as to fact and to expression, also with regard for the latest and best methods.

St. Joseph's Dominican School, in Saginaw, Mich., contributed three volumes of creditable examination papers and class exercises. Bible History was given with the perfect ease that comes of perfect knowledge; the book-keeping was as business-like in appearance and results as could be desired; arithmetic, with its methodically arranged problems and solutions, and grammar, with its excellent definitions and the application of them, in parsing and analysis, were surpassed only by the rhetoric, the literature, the physics and the physiology, from the higher grades of the same school.

St. Mary's Dominican School, Clarksville, Tenn., presented six handsomely bound volumes of commendable school work, from the primary and intermediate grades. The subjects treated of were Christian Doctrine, from all grades, numbers, language, reading and spelling, from the well-trained primary classes, and arithmetic from the bright intermediates. The nicely written, well composed and thoroughly original compositions gave proofs of the careful attention given language and grammar. The beauty of the penmanship rendered all the papers attractive.

#### The Exhibits of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur.

The Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur originated in Belgium. Marie Rose Julia Billiard, a native of Picardy, who was born in 1751, was the founder of this Sisterhood. From her sixteenth year, she suffered from a variety of severe trials, loss of fortune and of health being chief among them. In 1794, she, a child of the people, was joined by Marie Louisa de Bourbon, the daughter of a Viscount, and together they became the cornerstone of a magnificent spiritual edifice. They began their life-work by instructing orphans, and, in 1805, having made their religious vows, an increase of God's blessing seemed to come upon them, for, before the end of the year, they numbered thirty-seven in their infant community.

The founder had died in 1816, and the community was governed by Mother Ignatia, when Bishop Purcell, in 1839, while visiting in Namur, made her acquaintance, and requested that a colony of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur should take up their abode in his diocese. In that same year, his wish was gratified, and after a month's voyage on the ocean, the Sisters, eight in number, reached New York City, whence they proceeded to Cincinnati, where they were heartily welcomed, and where they have since prospered steadily.

In 1848, the Jesuit Fathers of St. Mary's Church, in Boston, introduced them to that city where they increased greatly in numbers and whence they spread to neighboring towns. A community of these religious made a foundation in Oregon, in 1844, which was transferred, in 1851, to California, where they now have many flourishing schools. There are twelve hundred of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur now laboring in the cause of education in the United States.

The Academy of Notre Dame, Boston, contributed to the exhibit five volumes of class work and examination papers. The branches treated of were Christian Doctrine, botany and literature, also specimens of penmanship and of drawing. The Christian Doctrine papers were on the following subjects: "The Ecclesiastical Year," "A General View of the Feasts and Fasts," "The Observance of Advent," "The Lenten Season," "The Paschal-Tide," "The Principal Figures of the Blessed Virgin," "The Blessed Virgin Figured by Eve, by the Rainbow, by the Tower of David, by the Lily and the Rose," "Information Regarding the Principal Scapulars: Our Lady of Mt. Carmel," etc. "The Bible: A Catalogue of Its Books, and Explanations of Parts of Its Contents"; "Condition of Man: Before the Fall and After the Fall." The written examination in Christian Doctrine required the discussion of subjects from catechism, Bible and Church History.

Those from the last named were: "The Temporal Power of the Popes; How it Was Gained, Kept and Lost," "The Reformation, Its Causes, Leaders and Effects," "The War of the Investitures," "The General Councils," "The History of Palestine." These difficult subjects and living questions were handled with reverence, with intelligence and with good judgment. The papers were as excellent logically, as grammatically.

The literature consisted of "An Anthology of Classical English Writings," of "Original Poems and Essays"; these were written on thirteen different subjects. There were several long, dignified and thoughtful papers on such subjects as: "The Children's Opinion of Books that They Have Read," "Biographical sketches under the title 'Honored Names,'" "Points of the Compass," "American Literature, Its Writers, Periods and Influence." The compositions were without a peer in the educational exhibit. They presented every quality that renders such work admirable.

In botany, three subjects were treated of, *viz.*: "Divisions of Plants," "Kinds of Plants" and "Flowers." Each subject was profusely and beautifully illustrated.

The illustrations and decorations of each and every paper in this exhibit were superb. In the display from this one academy there were one hundred and thirty specimens of drawing, freehand, object and geometric, also illustrations of the eight principal rules of perspective. This generous drill in the use of the pencil proved its value, when papers were to be prepared for the great Fair. For nearly every lesson in history, geography, literature and science was accompanied by a full page illustration, to say nothing of dainty borders, quaint corner-pieces and elaborate headings.

The parish school work was just as richly illustrated and beautifully decorated as the work from the academies, and though some of these schools sent no specimens of the ordinary pencil work, the various illustrations of the examination papers proved their pupils to be most skillful in this particular. Too much cannot be said in praise of the

exquisite pen sketches that were scattered through the various books. The needle-work display from Notre Dame Academy included plain sewing, tatting, embroidery and lace making—one hundred and fifteen pieces in all. The plain sewing comprised four varieties of stitching, running, back-stitching, hemming and top-sewing. The specimens illustrate:—Flat seam, French double, antique, hemmed open and double, gathering and whipping, also button-holes in linen and dress material; the correct sewing on of tape, string and loop at the corner and the middle of hems; binding properly; hemming slits and strengthening them with gussets; sewing on piping; herring-boning, fixing whalebones; in fact, everything connected with dress-making was exemplified.

The embroidery stitches used in preparing this display were:—The outline or stem stitch, the briar, feather, coral and satin stitches; the Queen Anne and weaving stitches; the bullion, the birdseye and the Kensington filling-in; beading, loop and knot, ladder, button-hole, scallop, twisted, seed, border, cat and herring-bone stitches; the Persian, the single briar, the half-Kensington, the Roman and the Leviathan stitches. There were also samples of outline and salon foundation, darned in Roman floss; table mats of Java canvas in grant embroidery silk; samples of darned or embroidered net and of netted inserting. The samples of tatting were:—Plain edge, two shuttle edge; ring, fringe, wheel, rosette, vandyke patterns; also insertion and edging. The lace patterns displayed were:—Renaissance, double-twisted stitch, double-twisted baf and plain button-hole stitch, also Russian stitch and column insertion; Chester stitch, plain and wheel branches, cone patterns and net work.

## Collective Exhibits of the Archdiocese of Boston.

### Summary of Notre Dame Exhibits.

We will now quote the Notre Dame exhibits from Massachusetts, as they are catalogued, and make our comments general, for there was a similarity of excellent features among them that renders it needless to describe each in detail.

St. Patrick's Academy, Lowell, Mass., contributed two volumes of needle-work; one volume of class work which contained: Christian Doctrine, English composition, Spanish translations, French translations, German poems and Latin translations; another volume of class work contained papers on geology, chemistry, botany, mathematics, geometry, trigonometry and commercial forms. The needle-work consisted of samples of various stitches and of various patterns attached to the pages of two very large books.

The pupils of this institution showed themselves to be accomplished linguists, so far at least, as written exercises were concerned. Accomplishments had not caused a neglect of solid attainments, however, for the work in mathematics was that of thorough scholars, and the sciences mentioned above were treated of in a manner that indicated careful study, the beautifully drawn illustrations evincing a thorough understanding of principles and laws.

From Notre Dame Academy, Highlands, Mass., there was one volume of American and English literature, admirable for its mechanical and its intellectual features, and one volume of zoology, astronomy and chemistry, also specimens of composition. The opportunity that the natural sciences give for a beautiful exposition of facts and laws was not neglected. The compositions were praiseworthy in every particular. Prominent in the display was the work from fifteen parochial schools, three of them in the Diocese of Springfield, the others in the Diocese of Boston.

The Sacred Heart School, Springfield, Mass., sent to the exhibit one volume of choice specimens of skillful needle-work and one volume of admirable school work concerning the following subjects: Catechism and Bible History, arithmetic, algebra and book-keeping; United States and English history, geography, grammar, spelling, zoology, astronomy and botany, also literature.

St. John's School, Worcester, Mass., sent one volume of very pretty drawings and one volume of excellent class work, as follows:—Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, language, grammar, United States history, geography and compositions.

St. John's High School, in the same city, sent one volume of genuine high school work; there was nothing superficial about the papers that had been chosen to bear evidence as to the attainments of St. John's high school pupils. Church History, United States and English history, arithmetic and algebra, physical geography and astronomy, book-keeping, map-drawing and architectural drawing were each presented with a most pleasing thoroughness of knowledge and gracefulness of expression.

St. John's School, Boston, Mass., presented a volume of beautiful specimens of needle-work of varied stitches and patterns; a volume of charming drawings; and a volume of class exercises in Christian Doctrine and Sacred History, in arithmetic, grammar, geography, United States history, literature and composition; there were also specimens of exquisite penmanship.

St. Mary's School, Boston, was represented by one album of needle-work, two volumes of excellent drawings and by two volumes of school work that reflected honor on all concerned in its preparation. These books contained papers on Christian Doctrine, Sacred History, grammar, geography, botany, literature and algebra, also specimens of penmanship, of compositions and of business letters.

From East Boston, came the exhibit of the Holy Redeemer High School, which consisted of one volume of information regarding literature, astronomy, philosophy, mineralogy, botany, history, algebra, civil government, book-keeping and music. Each paper was replete with excellent features. The Holy Redeemer School, the Assumption School and the Sacred Heart School, of East Boston, united in the following exhibit:—Two volumes of papers on Christian Doctrine and Bible History, grammar, geography and United States history, language and composition, zoology and botany, also book-keeping. There was an additional volume filled with skillfully executed specimens of needle-work. A unique piece was a map of the United States in cross-stitch embroidery.

St. Mary's School, Lawrence, Mass., was honored in its exhibit of model examination papers in which were discussed, with delightful accuracy and perfect thoroughness, the various branches of the grammar and high school courses. The able demonstration of the most important principles of mathematics; the skillful solution of algebraic problems, the intelligent statements of the facts of United States history and geography, the wide grasp of the causes of the phenomena of astronomy and natural philosophy; the broad knowledge of the principles of

language and grammar; the unerring certainty in book-keeping; the graceful exposition of the beauties of music and of literature; the practical application of this general knowledge in the writing of compositions, the collection of poems unusually fine for young lady students to produce, all contributed to make this a most inspiring display. Nor were more serious matters neglected, as the exact and most satisfactory answers in catechism proved. The whole was an excellent exposition of the "Catholic system."

St. Patrick's School, Lowell, Mass., reflected not a little of the light of St. Patrick's Academy, in the same city and parish. It certainly made a favorable impression to find that, in such studies as were common to the courses of both institutions, the parochial school pupils had received the same instructions as the students at the academy, and were equally well able to discuss them. The four volumes of specimens of needle-work from this school were found to contain just such elaborate patterns and exact stitches as those already described in minute detail when comments were made on the academy display. The volume of school work might have been placed beside those from the academy, and have suffered nothing from the contrast. The subjects were largely the same:—Arithmetic and algebra; language and grammar; history and geography; astronomy, literature and composition.

The highly creditable exhibit of parochial school work from St. Mary's School, Lynn, Mass., comprised three large, handsomely bound volumes, two of which contained admirable papers on arithmetic and book-keeping, botany and physiology, geology and conchology, literature and composition, also music. The third contained papers, just as praiseworthy, on United States, English and Sacred History; on grammar, geography and zoology; also specimens of drawing and of essays.

A very interesting and helpful exhibit was sent from St. James' School, Salem, Mass. It included "Methods in Teaching Geography," "Topical Synopsis of Geography," and a volume of "Geography Outlined."

St. Joseph's School, Somerville, Mass., sent a most worthy contribution to the collection of Notre Dame work. It consisted of a volume of beautiful specimens of drawing; a volume of science lessons from the little ones; two volumes from the advanced classes. These last presented papers on Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, algebra, language, grammar, geography, natural history, natural science, literature and book-keeping, also music. There were also, in this display, thirteen specimens of sewing and needle-work.

An exceedingly fine collection of high school work came from St. Joseph's School, Waltham, Mass. This included Church and United States history, algebra and book-keeping, astronomy and natural philosophy, English and American literature, botany and composition. The grammar grades contributed a volume of catechism and Bible History, arithmetic and geography, grammar and compositions, language, spelling and United States history.

St. Peter and St. Paul's School, South Boston, contributed a volume of Christian Doctrine, history, literature, astronomy, algebra, book-keeping, botany, arithmetic, object lessons and physiology. A beautifully prepared exhibit of excellent school work.

St. Mary's, Cambridgeport, Mass., presented a volume of papers on Christian Doctrine, history, science, rhetoric, astronomy, algebra, arithmetic, book-keeping, literature, grammar and geography, also specimens of compositions. Each paper was a model of excellence. The parish school of East Lowell contributed a volume of pretty specimens of needle-work.

So excellent was the work of all these schools, it would be a pleasure, as well as a valuable and suggestive lesson, to study it in detail. Since space will not admit of so extended a notice, and since, as we remarked before, the excellent features were common to the displays of all the schools, to take a detailed view of each branch of study will do the subject justice.

Christian Doctrine, under the headings "Catechism," "Church History" and "Evidences of Christianity," was treated of, not in the easy, mechanical, technical style, but in essays, to write which required thorough and extended knowledge of the subjects assigned. The choice of subjects is an indication of the teacher's estimate of her pupils' ability. The following themes tell their own stories, which were not marred but rather enhanced by the essays produced in discussing them. They were: "The Ten Persecutions," "The Conversions of the Barbarians,"

"The Greek and Latin Doctors of the Church," "The difference between Fathers of the Church and Doctors of the Church," "The Pontificate of Gregory VII," "An Outline of the Centuries of the Christian Era," "The Great Saints of the Church," "The Pontificate of Pius IX," "God, the Alpha and Omega," "Law, Human and Divine," "Traditions," "Monasticism," "Titles Conferred by the Holy See," "The Church and the Progress," "The Sacred Vessels," "Christian Emperors and Kings," "The Parables and their Application," "The Inquisition and Its Defence," "Our Divine Lord Prefigured," "Our Blessed Lady Prefigured." These are a few of the many important subjects that were treated of with a clearness and beauty of diction, a depth of thought and a thoroughness of knowledge that rendered them worthy of highest praise.

The brain-work and handiwork of these schools made a most impressive display, regarding which most favorable comments were made through the press. A correspondent of the *Boston Pilot* referred to the exhibit in the following terms: "The subjects of topics were left entirely to the discretion of those in charge of each school. The wisdom of this course was manifested in the varied and interesting examples of work that filled booth No. 4. The same subject was thus presented in a pleasing variety of aspects. In many instances the papers were illustrated with charming drawings in pen and ink, in others they were accompanied by pictures executed in soft and delicate coloring."

To continue our personal impressions of the work, we will refer to the features common to the papers on history, grammar, rhetoric, geography and mathematics.

General history was presented in accordance with the outline, or synoptic system, each topic the subject of a clearly expressed paragraph, illustrated with a map or some other suitable drawing. Some of the subjects were: "Careers of Great Emperors," "The Wise Man of All Ages," "Celebrated Conquests," "Each Nation's Greatest Rulers," "Generals," "Brief History of Each European Nation, with Map of Each," "The Decisive Battles of All Times," "The Social and Moral Factors of Various Historical Periods." United States history was treated of under the usual headings, "Epochs and Wars."

The literature papers presented "The Classics of All Nations," "Life and Works of Various English and American Authors," "Chief Writers of Various Centuries," "Ages and Periods of English and American Literature," "Novelists' (English and American) Biographical Sketch and Estimate of Works," "Specimens of Literary Criticism" (on twenty-five books and several poems), "Outlines of Study of Various Authors," "Watchwords From" (specially mentioned authors), "Diagrams and Quotations," "Analytical Studies," "Critical Studies."

The grammar papers presented definitions, rules and applications, diagrams of parsing and analysis, business notes and letters, and social correspondence.

The knowledge of rhetoric was shown in compositions; some of the subjects of which follow: "With the Vikings," "A Bit of Driftwood," "Ocean Decades" (poem), translations from Spanish, French and Latin, "Too Speedily Won," "Lights Across the Water," "Clusters of American, Irish and Spanish Compositions," "The Christian Gentleman, and the Social Apostolate."

Geography was outlined and illustrated with maps and drawings. The natural and physical sciences were treated of in the same way, and giving, as they did, such a fine opportunity for illustration, these papers were elaborately decorated with pencil and pencil drawings. Mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, geometry and trigonometry, were presented according to the very best methods.

Illustrations: Some of the pen and pencil sketches were as follows: Full page plan of "Waltham, the City of Watches"; full page etching, "The First Shoe Factory in Lynn"; full page etching, "A Modern Shoe Factory"; two full page etchings, "Liberty Enlightening the World" and "St. Mary's School, Lynn, Mass." India ink etching of "Cedarvale," "Elmwood" and "Longfellow's Home."

Drawing comprised one hundred and thirty specimens of freehand and perspective from five different schools. The needle-work included:—I. One hundred and twenty pieces of plain sewing, embroidery, crochet and knitting, comprising forty inner and outer garments, illustrating the various stitches mentioned when commenting on similar work from Academy of Notre Dame; eleven pieces of Mexican work; forty-three pieces of lace; toilet set, doilies, ties; stockings, mittens, socks; ten pieces of linen and silk embroidery; feather-stitching, hair-pin and scalloping. II. Ninety-five pieces, as

above. III. Eighteen pieces plain sewing and wool crochet, illustrating all the stitches; twelve pieces of filochet, patterns darned in net, with silk and linen, hem-stitching and painting on bolting cloth; point lace in various patterns and stitches, wrought into collars and handkerchiefs; sixteen pieces of embroidery with silk and chenille on velvet, silk, linen and muslin. IV. Twenty-six pieces similar to those mentioned in the third group. V. Sixty-eight pieces of the same style of work as that of Academy from Notre Dame. VI. Thirteen large pieces of work. All the classes in the school competed, and not more than two pieces were chosen from each class. The work displayed at the Fair comprised a priest's surplice and a girl's outfit. These illustrate all varieties of stitches in plain sewing, several kinds of lace making, knitting and crocheting.

There can have been but little idleness among the pupils of the Sisters of Notre Dame of Massachusetts, otherwise they could not have accomplished so much needle-work and so many pieces of drawing, besides their elegant grade work.

The work of St. Joseph's School, Waltham, elicited much gracious comment and opened the eyes of those who criticise "The Catholic System." The penmanship of the pupils of this school attracted the gaze at once, and the substance of that which was written, particularly regarding literature, held the attention in closest bonds until all the papers had been read.

The pen and ink drawings from St. Mary's, Lynn, were perhaps the most beautiful and most skillful in the display. There was nothing to compare with them outside the Chicago exhibits. The best of this pen work appeared in the papers on botany and natural history. The display from the Notre Dame schools in East Boston presented class work that was faultless in style and framed, as it were, in exquisitely colored illuminations, worthy almost of the monks of old.

Everything in the exhibit of the Massachusetts Sisters of Notre Dame fades, however, before one of its own contributions that arrived late. Those who visited the Catholic Educational Exhibit before September, of the Columbian year, and did not return to it, failed to see the gem of the entire exhibit. That was a collection of six volumes, in size about 12x18 inches and each about an inch thick, richly bound in morocco, the covers ornamented heavily with gilt, the edges of the leaves also gilt. "All the beauty of the king's daughter" was within, however, for little thought was given to the binding after the merest glance had been obtained of the contents. These priceless volumes presented the life and explorations of Columbus in unique splendor of pen-printing and illuminated illustrations. The several title pages were beautiful beyond description, a luxuriant profusion of artistic ornamentation executed with pen and brush in gold and in the rarest of coloring, after designs that were marvels of intricate gracefulness. Each chapter of the great discoverer's life was printed with the pen, after a special style of ornamental lettering, and was the work of an individual pupil. Each chapter had a special style of heading, and a special pattern for the decorated borders and corners of its pages. Beyond all its other beauties though, was the indescribably exquisite full-page illustration (scenes from the life of Columbus), in illuminated work, that accompanied each chapter. Those who saw the rich and exceedingly lovely altar cards in the Philadelphia exhibit, or the illuminated psalms and canticles in the San Francisco exhibit may form a faint idea of the appearance of a full-page picture of "The Birth-Place of Columbus," "Columbus Before the Spanish Monarchs," "Columbus at La Rabida," "Columbus in Sight of the New Land," "Columbus in Chains" and all the rest with which we are so familiar in art, here produced in medieval illumination! Our illustration gives an idea of some of the designs, but what shall give an image to the mind of the reader of the glowing coloring? It is hopeless; the work must be seen to be appreciated in the slightest degree. It is not enthusiasm that inspires these comments; it is simple justice.

The writer, when examining these most beautiful volumes, expressed, to one standing near, her doubt that the pupils had executed all that lovely work, or had even accomplished the pen-printing alone. A lady approached, and gave the information (she had overheard the remark) that she was the mother of one of the pupils who had taken part in the production of this magnificent work, and had watched them performing part of it,—could, in fact, vouch for its being the authentic result of pupils' efforts. The penmanship was really wonderful, but in such writing was she accustomed to receive letters from her daughter.

We turn reluctantly from the memory of these handsome objects, but we must pass on to respond to others' claims on our attention.

John Gilmary Shea tells us that the first considerable body of Catholics who entered New England were two thousand Acadians, torn from their homes and landed on the coast of Massachusetts, in 1755, to be scattered through the colony without priest or altar.

On the arrival of d'Estaing's fleet at Boston, in 1778, the services of the Catholic Church were offered for the first time openly in Massachusetts. At the close of the Revolution, a better feeling existed in New England regarding Catholics, because of the aid given by France, a Catholic power.

A little congregation of Frenchmen, with a few Spaniards and thirty Irishmen formed the first Catholic parish in Boston, Father Claude de la Potherie conducting services for them in an old Huguenot church to which was given the name of Holy Cross, a name ever since sacred in Boston. In 1799, a church of that title was erected and solemnly dedicated by Bishop Carroll, on September 29th, 1803.

When the vast See of Baltimore was divided, Father Cheverus was appointed the first bishop of Boston which included all New England. When Bishop Cheverus was chosen for higher dignities in the church in France, he was succeeded by Bishop Fenwick, who administered the diocese until his death in 1846, when he was followed by Bishop Fitzpatrick.

The history of the Diocese of Boston is full of thrilling incidents which we have not the space to recount here, but in few places has the church had so great a struggle to survive, but obstacles only strengthen her and opposition is her assurance of success. The Diocese of Boston has now one hundred and seventy-six churches, with four hundred and seventeen priests and a Catholic population of five hundred and seventy-five thousand.



MOST REV. JOHN JOSEPH WILLIAMS, D.D.

Most Rev. John Joseph Williams, D. D., was born in Boston, Mass., April 22d, 1822. He studied in his native city, during his boyhood days, at a time when that city was thought to be the center of all educational forces, the only city in the Union, in fact, that appreciated learning and cultivated its higher phases. Leaving all pleasantries aside, Boston was indeed at that time the paradise of the studiously inclined, and such was the youthful John Joseph, hence he was well prepared to begin, in 1833, his course at college, though he must have found the Catholic atmosphere of Montreal very different from the air of bigotry and prejudice that he had been accustomed to breathe in Boston which was in those days bitterly opposed to everything Catholic. He graduated from the Montreal

college in 1841, and then crossed the ocean in pursuit of the knowledge and sacred discipline that should fit him for the high calling to which he felt himself drawn.

Having followed a course of theology in the Sulpician Seminary of Paris, France, he was ordained there in 1845, and returned to America to fulfill the noble duties of a priest in a new land. He was appointed to the cathedral in Boston, as an assistant, until 1855, when he was appointed rector. Two years later, he was assigned to the pastorate of the old St. James' church, on Albany St., where he zealously labored and made fast friends, until 1866, in which year, on January 9th, he was notified that he had been chosen to be coadjutor to Bishop Fitzpatrick, as titular bishop of Tripoli. Even before his consecration, which took place on March 11th, he had succeeded to the See of Boston by the death of his superior.

The feeble health of Bishop Fitzpatrick had caused the postponement of many excellent measures which the new bishop took immediately in hand and pushed through to an admirable success. Everything received an impetus from

## The Diocese of Nashville, Tenn.

In our illustration of alcove 77, we see the exhibits of the Christian Brothers' College in Memphis, Tenn., Diocese of Nashville. This display was especially interesting to visitors at the Fair, because it came from an institution where Brother Maurelian had labored so long and so successfully, before he became famous as an organizer of educational exhibits.

This institution has three departments:—Collegiate, Commercial and Preparatory. The collegiate was represented by work from its senior, junior, sophomore, freshman and intermediate classes. The primary class of the preparatory department filled two volumes with papers on catechism, geography and arithmetic. Here was the cornerstone of



EXHIBITS FROM CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' COLLEGE, MEMPHIS, TENN. (ALCOVE NO. 77.)

his youthful energy. Religious communities were introduced into the diocese, schools, convents, hospitals and orphanages were built and put on an exceedingly active footing.

So rapidly did everything grow towards a high spiritual advancement, the See of Boston soon became too large for one bishop to attend its wants and keep it on the upward path, hence the new Sees of Springfield and Providence were created from a portion of the See of Boston, in the years 1870 and 1872 respectively, and on February 12th, 1873, Boston became a metropolitan see and Arch bishop Williams received the Pallium from the venerable hands of the beloved prelate of New York, Archbishop McCloskey.

Archbishop Williams has been the liberal patron of education, and many educational institutions have been established in his diocese. The most important of these is the Theological Seminary of St. John, in Boston, in charge of the Sulpicians. Archbishop Williams has ever been one of the watchful shepherds who, in quiet retirement, guides and protects, by prayer and praise, the flock of his church.

the educational edifice, as reared in this institution; here was perfection, as far as the attainments of the child extended; it was primary work, but it was perfect work of its kind. It was succeeded by work from the first preparatory class in one volume of examinations in catechism, geography, grammar, Bible History, United States history and one volume of class work. Next came one volume of examinations from the second preparatory classes. It was evident that there had been a definite aim in view, when these exercises were written. It was truly preparatory work, the first story of a structure intended to tower high above the results of mistaken theories regarding educational architecture. That we should climb, as the following statement of classes and studies required, was in the natural order of things, since we desired to trace the footsteps of the young collegians in their upward movement

through the educational structure that had been planned for them. Intermediate class, three volumes of examinations in spelling, catechism, history, geography, compositions and map drawing. Freshman class, four volumes of arithmetic, algebra, geometry, composition, writing, physical geography and miscellaneous class work. Sophomore class, five volumes of examinations in Christian Doctrine, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, natural philosophy, rhetoric, history, book-keeping and

economy, evidences of religion, Church History, compositions and poems (from memory), readings, papers on Macbeth, questions on reading, illustrated work on the natural sciences and book-keeping.

There were no mistakes in the plan, and those who had followed it, in building up their intellectual structures, were happy in the results; their parents and friends had reason to be proud and gratified, as they viewed in this display, the educational edifice their sons had helped to

erect. The penmanship always legible and usually correct and beautiful, the work in mathematics demonstrated with so much clearness, the facts in history so forcibly stated, the literature showing such elevated taste, the principles of natural and of physical science so well illustrated, the drawings and demonstrations in geometry and trigonometry so picture-like,—all contributed to make this collection of class papers exceedingly satisfactory to the examiner, and most creditable to all concerned in their preparation. Answers to questions in literary reading and the illustrated work on the natural sciences were particularly suggestive and worthy of imitation. In the list for the senior class, note the union of solidity and refinement, the combination of religion and citizenship.

The commercial class received a most practical training, as was proved by the seventeen volumes of examination papers in Christian Doctrine, grammar, civil government, book-keeping, rhetoric, mensuration, commercial correspondence and type-writing; ornamental penmanship, examination in orthography.

In addition to the above was a miscellaneous display as follows:—Two volumes of photographic views, showing building, classes and pupils; one photograph of students, one relief map of Tennessee, forty crayon drawings, one hundred and fifty mechanical



COLLECTION OF PICTURES FROM ASHE ART SCHOOL, MEMPHIS, TENN. (EXTERIOR OF ALCOVE NO. 43.)

and architectural drawings, one show-case containing the following articles: One volume, work of Rev. R. P. Petro Wautier, S. J., printed in 1633. One volume Bible for the blind, one volume abridgment of the Christian Doctrine, in the Sioux (Dakota) language, by Mgr. Ravoux, of St. Paul, Minn.; type-setting and printing was also done by the author in 1846. One volume Syntagma Juris Universi, printed in 1609. One volume Imitation of Christ, printed in 1699. One volume, polyglot edition, Imitation of Christ in eight languages. One volume, work on

modern history. Junior class, twelve volumes of trigonometry surveying, algebra, compositions, chemistry, natural philosophy, rhetoric, Latin, Greek, plane and spherical trigonometry, English literature, examination papers on Christian Doctrine, rhetoric, geometry, trigonometry, weekly readings and examinations and answers to questions in literary reading. Senior class, twelve volumes of Latin, Greek, chemistry, astronomy, logic, algebra, analytical geometry, calculus, English literature, examination papers (in surveying and navigation), political

climates of the United States and Canada, by C. F. Volney, 1803. One volume: *Paradisus Animæ Christianæ*, printed in 1675. One volume *Annullus Memorialis*, printed in 1694. One Bible in Latin and German, with annotations, in Latin, Hebrew and Greek, printed in 1751. One volume Trubner's literature of aboriginal American languages. One volume, containing prayers of St. Nersis, printed in thirty-six languages from the Island of St. Laxarus; gift of George Arnold, Jr., to Brother Maurelian, president of the Christian Brothers' College, Memphis, Tenn. One case of imitation precious stones, imported from Europe and used for class instruction. (Consult our illustration of alcove 77 for the objects mentioned above.)

When passing through the main aisle of Brother Maurelian's depart-

tured Cotton, Miss Liengfield; Corn Panel, Miss M. L. Ashe; Corn Panel, Mrs. E. M. Brown; "Good Luck" (old Negro woman in rage), Miss Madge Rogers; "Contentment" (Negro boy eating apples), Miss Annie Rhea; Portrait of Col. J. B. Ashe (in Continental uniform), Miss Ashe; Vase of Chrysanthemums, Miss M. L. Ashe; Vase of Magnolias, Miss Annie Rhea; Wine and Grapes, Miss Minnie Brown; Panel Cotton Growing, Miss M. L. Ashe; panel "A Yard of Tennessee Cloth," Mrs. M. Chandler. (All the above in pastel.) "Head of a Young Girl," etching on silk, Miss A. A. Ashe; "Head of an Old Woman," from life, Miss M. L. Ashe; "Basket of Grapes," Mrs. Hunt; "Flowers," Miss Hunt; "Watermelon" (oil), Mrs. N. Chandler; one landscape, Miss A. A. Ashe; "A Study in Pink" (oil), M. L. Ashe; "Aunt Rachel," M. L. Ashe.



EXHIBITS OF SISTERS OF MERCY, GRASS VALLEY AND EUREKA, DIOCESE OF SACRAMENTO; ST. BERNARD'S ACADEMY, ST. JOSEPH'S AND ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOLS, NASHVILLE. (ALCOVE NO. 59.)

ment of the educational exhibit, either in a northerly or southerly direction, the visitor was attracted by the many beautiful objects appearing on the outside wall of some of the booths. Among these, much attention was given the collection of pictures shown in our illustration of the exterior of alcove 43. This group came from the Ashe Art School of Memphis, Tenn., where pupils are taught under the direction of Miss M. L. Ashe, who is the principal. The subjects portrayed were of a local character, hence the pictures, aside from their artistic merit, even, were interesting to persons unacquainted with the southern scenery and elicited many kindly comments. The subjects were as follows: -Cotton Panel, Blooms, Balls and Matured Cotton, Miss Annie Rhea; Cotton Panel with Matured Cotton, Mrs. E. M. Brown; Cotton Panel with Ma-

tured Cotton, Miss Liengfield; Corn Panel, Miss M. L. Ashe; Corn Panel, Mrs. E. M. Brown; "Good Luck" (old Negro woman in rage), Miss Madge Rogers; "Contentment" (Negro boy eating apples), Miss Annie Rhea; Portrait of Col. J. B. Ashe (in Continental uniform), Miss Ashe; Vase of Chrysanthemums, Miss M. L. Ashe; Vase of Magnolias, Miss Annie Rhea; Wine and Grapes, Miss Minnie Brown; Panel Cotton Growing, Miss M. L. Ashe; panel "A Yard of Tennessee Cloth," Mrs. M. Chandler. (All the above in pastel.) "Head of a Young Girl," etching on silk, Miss A. A. Ashe; "Head of an Old Woman," from life, Miss M. L. Ashe; "Basket of Grapes," Mrs. Hunt; "Flowers," Miss Hunt; "Watermelon" (oil), Mrs. N. Chandler; one landscape, Miss A. A. Ashe; "A Study in Pink" (oil), M. L. Ashe; "Aunt Rachel," M. L. Ashe.

The space allotted the Chicago Catholic schools was much too limited; all the exhibits were crowded and two of them, that of Our Lady's Institute, Longwood, Ill., and that of the Holy Angels' School of Chicago were accorded, through the kindly courtesy of Brother Maurelian, space among the displays of the general exhibit.

Our illustration of alcove 58 presents the greater part of the exhibit from the Institute of Our Lady, and the representation of alcove 56 shows the exhibits from the Holy Angels' School. Both these displays have been commented upon, with the other Chicago exhibits; we will now dwell upon the display made by the pupils of St. Patrick's School, Memphis, Tenn., which also appeared in alcove 56.

St. Patrick's School, in charge of the Sisters of Charity, (Nazareth,

Ky.,) made the following extensive and admirable exhibit: Ten volumes of Christian Doctrine, orthography, arithmetic, geography, Bible History, grammar, United States history, algebra, ancient history, rhetoric, literature, civil government, geometry, mythology, map drawing, three oil paintings, crayon drawings (figures and ornaments).

The papers constituting the above collection of bound volumes ranked high in all desirable features. Each branch of study was presented in accordance with the best methods, and the various papers gave tokens of the thorough knowledge and the well trained faculties in possession of those who prepared them.

The beautifully drawn maps were a promise of excellent papers on geography and history, a promise well fulfilled. The grammar, rhetoric and literature papers were a guarantee that compositions, letters and conversations were intelligent, thoughtful and correct. The properly stated problems in arithmetic and algebra, and the well demonstrated theorems in geometry, gave evidence of carefully trained reasoning faculties.

That the Christian Doctrine was well treated is a matter of course; that being first, highest and best, in the mind of all religious teachers and of their pupils, it draws down upon the other studies the light of the Eternal Spirit, which smoothes away difficulties otherwise insuperable. We have not a doubt that much of the brilliant success attained by the various displays had its origin in unflinching fidelity to the acquirement of a thorough knowledge of Christian Doctrine.

In alcove 59 appeared the exhibits of one academy and two parish schools of Nashville, Tenn., and two academic displays from the Diocese of Sacramento, California, all prepared under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy.

St. Bernard's Academy, Nashville, Tenn., was represented by two volumes of Christian Doctrine, orthography, United States history, mensuration, grammar, natural philosophy, biography, book-keeping and rhetoric. The Christian Doctrine was presented in very attractive manner. The method used in teaching orthography could not fail to make not only good spellers but composers careful in choice of words. Natural philosophy was preserved from being a dry abstraction by the practical application of its principles. History was made doubly interesting and useful, by the special study of biography.

St. Joseph's School, Nashville, Tenn., contributed to this display seven volumes: Christian Doctrine, orthography, grammar, arithmetic, geography, algebra, modern history, Bible History and penmanship, and St. Patrick's School presented forty-nine albums of spelling, grammar, geography, catechism, arithmetic, history, letter writing, map drawing and algebra.

Grammar, so difficult to make interesting, was in this case attractive to the reader, and must have been pleasing to those who prepared it. Arithmetic and algebra were made a discipline not only for the intellect but for the taste and the sense of order and regularity. Letter writing had been a specialty, evidently, and the specimens showed the pupils to be in possession of an ability that will be a never-failing benefit in their future lives. To be able to write a correct and pleasing letter is no small attainment. Each of the papers presented had praiseworthy features.

#### The Diocese of Sacramento, Cal.

The Diocese of Sacramento had no special exhibit, hence the work of the Sisters of Mercy and of the Christian Brothers, the only teachers in the diocese who prepared any, appeared, the former in alcove 59, and the latter with the collective exhibit of the Brotherhood.

St. Joseph's Convent, Eureka, California, made, as will be seen by referring to our illustration, a very pretty wall display which comprised eight small wall maps, one historical map, one model drawing, one crayon drawing, one painting (a few traces from MSS. of the Ancient Abbey of Cluney, France, founded A. D. 810, by St. Bruno and finally destroyed by the French Revolution. These MSS. were wrought by the hands of monks who were probably contemporaries of Columbus) and two framed maps. The small maps are at the left of the alcove, near the front; the painting is on the right hand wall; the historical chart or map here referred to is the large framed piece at the

head of the alcove and gives a brief history of Mother Catherine McAuley's life and labors.

Mt. St. Mary's Academy, Grass Valley, California, Diocese of Sacramento, made the following exhibit, *viz.*:—Thirty-eight albums of Christian Doctrine, grammar, United States history, orthography, geography, spelling, book-keeping, compositions, algebra, general history, vocal music, freehand drawing, map drawing, oil painting, photographs, pastels, fancy hair-work, embroidered scarfs and specimens of botany. The facts of geography and history were particularly attractive, as stated and arranged by St. Mary's pupils, while their orthography, penmanship and composition were all that could be desired by the most exacting teacher. Arithmetic, book-keeping and algebra showed that young ladies are as capable of considerable mathematical drill as their brothers. Specimens of freehand drawing and of map drawing, executed with much skill, appeared on the walls of the alcove. At the right, notice, in our illustration, the oil paintings, and on each side of the head of the alcove are the two pastels; between them, hung the large piece of hair-work representing a harp. All the fancy work on the right wall and table was contributed by St. Mary's; very pretty, tasteful and rich, each object showed a skillful use of the needle that is not the least important of a young lady's attainments.

St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Grass Valley, Cal., Diocese of Sacramento, presented one volume of spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, object drawing, photographs. The letters were models, and the object drawing very promising. The spelling was perfect and the arithmetic admirably presented.

The contents of alcove 59, reflected additional honor on the Sisters of Mercy as successful teachers, and detracted, in no degree whatever, from the credit gained by them in various exhibits already described.

#### Rt. Rev. Sebastian Byrne.

In connection with the exhibits from Nashville, we give a portrait of Rt. Rev. Sebastian Byrne who, though he had not a diocesan display, took a most active interest in the Catholic Educational Exhibit, and, as Bishop Rademacher's successor, furthered, with earnestness and energy, the plans of his predecessor in behalf of the successful issue of Brother Maurelian's great undertaking.



RT. REV. SEBASTIAN BYRNE, D.D.

## The Archdiocese of Dubuque.

Of Irish birth, John Hennessy was inspired with Irish zeal, and in his eyes no destiny could be higher than to aid in keeping fresh in the hearts of mankind the faith of his forefathers; that was his vocation, that the sacred call of God. In response to the voice of the Most High, Father Hennessy began his missionary labors in the Diocese of St. Louis, in 1850. He was soon after appointed pastor of the church of St. John the Baptist in New Madrid, and, some years later, of St. Peter's, in Gravois, Mo. As professor of dogmatic theology and Holy Scripture, he did excellent work at the theological seminary at Carondelet and, in 1857, he became president of the institution, being by learning and experience admirably fitted for the position, as the flourishing affairs of the seminary subsequently proved. Devoted to his duties, and of that quiet, reserved nature which is never distracted from the matter in hand, his efforts were followed by a notable success.

When his term of office had expired at the seminary, he was called to the cathedral of St. Louis, and labored there until some time before the close of the Civil War when he was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's Church in the city of St. Joseph which became, shortly after, an episcopal city; but in the meantime, Father Hennessy had been elected Bishop of Dubuque, and was consecrated on September 30th, in 1866. His diocese, comprising as it did at that time the whole state of Iowa, was a very important field, rapidly increasing the number of its Catholic population, which then exceeded one hundred thousand souls; the churches numbered seventy nine and the priests sixty.

One of the earliest of his charitable deeds was the founding of the Mercy

and fifty churches, ninety chapels, one seminary, one college, eight academies, two orphanages, three hospitals, one asylum, and one hundred parochial schools with an attendance of thirteen thousand pupils.

In 1833, the city of Dubuque had its birthday. The Catholics of the town, and the region about it, were visited by Father McMahon in 1834, and by Father P. Fitzmaurice in 1835, but it was one in the white robe of St. Dominic that made the first permanent abode for religion, and that was Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli who, in 1836, built St. Raphael's Church destined to give way to a cathedral of which no one even dreamed at that time. The zealous and saintly Dominican acted as missionary, architect and collector, rejoiced to give all his own means towards the expense of the structure; the balance, which amounted to five thousand dollars, was contributed by the handful of Catholics in the immediate vicinity aided by Father Mazzuchelli's generosity.

When Anthony Leclair, a devout Catholic, founded Davenport in 1836, the learned and active Dominican was again ready, with his helpful abilities, mental and material, and laid the cornerstones of St. Anthony's Church, a modest structure formed of the first bricks made in the locality. All the vast region from Missouri northward to Minnesota, was under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of St. Louis, but in 1837, when the Council met at Baltimore, he proposed that the diocese be diminished; this was done by erecting the Diocese of Dubuque. Rt. Rev. Mathew Loras, a native of Lyons, France, and for a long period a faithful laborer in the Diocese of Mobile, was chosen the first Bishop of Dubuque. He took possession of his See, on April 21st, 1839, entering his cathedral, St. Raphael's Church, in company with Rev. Father Mazzuchelli, and two French gentlemen, who had accompanied him from France.

Under the impulse that an energetic head always gives to things, the diocese seemed to wake up and take on a new form; churches sprung up on every side, in the various towns, whether large or small; academies opened their doors to the youth of the state, and day schools were established wherever it was practicable. With the foresight of enlightened piety and prudence, the Bishop secured, in various parts of the state, the lands that might prove needful for charitable and educational purposes, and in time there arose convents and academies, where so recently there had been a wilderness. In 1849, a community of Trappist monks established themselves in the diocese, and a New Melleray arose in the midst of the farm-homes of that part of Iowa, a few miles from Dubuque; a church served by Trappist priests accommodated the neighboring Catholics and, in time, a free school was opened.

Bishop Loras was wearing himself out with the activity of an ardent mind and the friction of a zeal that could never be satisfied with what it had accomplished. Having lived to see his new cathedral finished and dedicated, he felt that not much longer would he be able to labor among the people who loved him so sincerely, hence he asked for a coadjutor and received, for his assistant in his important duties, the Rt. Rev. Clement Smyth, founder and prior of the Trappist monastery of New Melleray.

The venerable Bishop Loras died of paralysis, Feb. 18th, 1858; thus he closed twenty years of unselfish, unwearying effort for the immortal happiness of others, and left after him a most enviable record of a well-spent life.

Bishop Smyth, taken from his beloved solitude and from the severe routine of his monastery, found honors far more tedious than mortifications, and the prayer and labor of the monastery far less burdensome than the responsibilities of a bishop. An extremely kind-hearted man was Bishop Smyth; to relieve the poor and to afford shelter for the orphan was his dearest delight, and to such offices did he devote himself. In 1866 Bishop Smyth died, profoundly lamented by all who knew him.

This brings us to the consecration of Rt. Rev. John Hennessy of whose life as Bishop of Dubuque we have already told.

At the present time, 1895, the Archdiocese of Dubuque has two hundred and nine churches and two hundred and thirty-two priests.



MOST REV. JOHN HENNESSY, D.D.

Hospital at Davenport. It had been one of his most ardent wishes to establish a college, but it was not until 1873 that he had an opportunity to gratify that desire, then St. Joseph's College was opened in Dubuque and has proved eminently successful.

In the same year, St. Malachy's Priory was founded at Creston, in Union Co. by Father Augustine Burns, of the ancient order of St. Benedict. This was the first English speaking Benedictine Community in the United States. In the year 1881, the southern part of the state was erected into the Diocese of Davenport; thus the Diocese of Dubuque was greatly reduced in size, but in population it was more than equal to its original importance.

The beautiful Cathedral of St. Raphael was constructed in 1894, and twenty six churches added to the number already in the diocese, other notable diocesan improvements were the establishment of the Marine and the Mercy Hospitals, the erection of an orphan asylum for children of German parentage; the introduction of the Visitation and Presentation Nuns, also the Franciscan Sisters.

Bishop Hennessy was one of the Fathers of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore in 1884, and in 1893, he was elevated to the archiepiscopacy. The Archdiocese of Dubuque boasts two hundred and fifteen priests, two hundred

There are twelve thousand children attending the parochial schools, in charge of Sisters of Mercy, of Charity, of the Visitation, of the Presentation, of St. Francis, P. A., and of Christian Charity. The diocesan exhibit from Dubuque, Iowa, was in charge of Rev. M. A. Cooney, president of St. Joseph's College, and Rev. R. Slattery, who had been appointed by His Grace as Actuary for the Diocesan Committee.

On entering the alcoves (35 and 37) where this exhibit appeared, the first object to meet and to hold the eye, was an excellent portrait of Archbishop Hennessy, the contribution of some devoted convent pupil.

St. Joseph's College, in charge of secular priests, contributed three volumes, the contents of which were as follows: Trigonometry, algebra

teachers. History, which affords the enemies of religion so many weapons, was properly treated, and the students were evidently masters of all disputed points. The Latin class work was fully up to what would be expected from a college for ecclesiastical students.

The Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, a community founded in 1833, by Very Rev. T. J. Donohoe, V. G., has grown, as it were, with the diocese, and advanced with it, step by step.

This Sisterhood presented exhibits from three schools in this city, and from several in other parts of the diocese. St. Joseph's Academy (Dubuque) contributed four volumes of Christian Doctrine, map drawing, geography, geology, drawing, relief exercises, word building and orthography.



EXHIBITS OF FIFTY FOUR INSTITUTIONS FROM THE ARCHDIOCESE OF DUBUQUE. (ALCOVE NO. 35 AND 37.)

book-keeping, arithmetic, mental and moral philosophy, Shakespeare and English literature, English grammar, ancient and modern history, Latin and ancient geography.

The papers on mathematics were equal to the best in the exhibit at large; the demonstrations clearly expressed and the operations orderly in arrangement. The book-keeping showed good penmanship and business-like habits. Mental and moral philosophy, so important in their bearing on the higher life of the soul, were ably handled; their teachings were presented in a clear, forcible style that bore weight, and was at once persuasive and convincing. The papers on Shakespeare and on English literature were especially interesting, and the very manner in which the subjects were presented showed the refining influence of such studies when pursued under the wise guidance of religious

St. Mary's Parochial School prepared three volumes of arithmetic, spelling, geography, letter writing, map drawing and language. St. Raphael's Parochial School sent four volumes of compositions of drawings, of exercises in music and of papers on Christian Doctrine, catechism and geography.

The work from diocesan schools outside of Dubuque and in charge of these Sisters, were as follows: From the Sacred Heart Academy, Ackley, seven volumes of Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, spelling, dictation, modern and United States history, physiology and geometry, also specimens of drawing, of map drawing and of kindergarten work; from St. Mary's School, Clinton, six volumes of Christian Doctrine, geometry, arithmetic, rhetoric, ancient history, also specimens of composition, map drawing, mechanical drawing and kindergarten work. In addition

to these volumes, there were three albums of paper-folding, one album of map drawing and one volume of book-keeping; from St. Martin's School, Cascade, two volumes of Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, epistolary correspondence, physiology, United States history and language, also specimens of penmanship; from St. Mary's School, Sioux City, a collection of photographs of school buildings, class room studio, chemical apparatus and pupils. From St. James School, LeMars, one volume of Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, grammar, spelling, reading and map drawing; from St. Mary's School, McGregor, two mounted charts, grammar, geography, map drawing, physiology, history and drawing; from Our Lady of Angels' Seminary, Lyons, two volumes: Christian Doctrine, astronomy, geometry, chemistry, geology, algebra, physiology, botany, music, philosophy, peacock worked on silk, and celluloid painting; two small panels in pastel; one large picture of the Nativity in crayon; one picture of the Infant Redeemer in silk, framed; one large pastel painting of two angels' heads; one oil painting scene on the Rhine.

Those who have read our comments on the school work of the Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, as exhibited in the Chicago department, will be prepared for expressions of satisfaction and admiration, since it is the congregation, not the individual, that secures success and enjoys the glory thereof, in religious life and labor.

Having won high commendation in one diocese, the same religious congregation, or order, is sure to win similar encomiums in another, where it may be laboring in the persons of some of its members. Dubuque being the cradle of this community of Sisters, its diocesan exhibit was sure to receive the honor of their best work.

Of the three volumes contributed by St. Joseph's Academy of Dubuque, the first was prettily dedicated to the parents of the pupils whose written work constituted its contents. The authors of this big book were the wee folks of the kindergarten department and of the primary grades. Their papers illustrated the Spencerian system of penmanship and the Pollard or Synthetic method of reading. The diacritical marks were as correctly placed, by these small students, in spelling such words as they knew, as could have been done by a dignified graduate. The volume was remarkable for its neatness and order, so difficult to secure from excited little ones, especially when desirous of doing something extremely well.

The exercises of the intermediate department were bound together in a volume dedicated to Very Rev. R. Ryan, V. G. This collection of papers manifested the methods of the teachers, as well as the acquirements of the pupils, and both were excellent. Illustrations drawn in accordance with the Krusi method brightened the pages of Christian Doctrine, history and composition, and made the subjects clearer.

The highest in rank and value was, of course, the volume containing the academic course. Algebra and trigonometry, with their beautiful demonstrations of problems and theorems, were suitably illustrated with pen drawings, as were also the well written papers on history, geography and biography.

A variety of maps, elegantly drawn and intelligently designed, illustrated the principles of astronomy and geology; another collection showed the isothermal lines, the political divisions of the earth's surface, the distribution of vegetation and of animals. Every biographical sketch or composition, as well as every lesson in history was illustrated. One composition that had "Copper" for its subject was accompanied by a drawing of a copper mine; another on "Country Stores" presented a picture on the interior and exterior of the shop in question. The volume containing this work was as interesting as a story book.

A relief map that was made by one of the classes to assist them in learning physical geography, may be seen in the illustration of alcoves 35 and 37. It was remarkably well executed, and suited admirably the purpose for which it was constructed; various degrees of shading indicating the fertility of the soil, the comparative height of mountains, and other physical conditions. A book of charcoal drawings contained specimens of great taste and showed much talent.

The exhibit from St. Mary's, in Clinton, merits special attention. Not only did the work show careful and patient training on the part of the Sisters in charge of the school, but it showed an aptness on the part of the pupils that must have been gratifying to all. The exhibit had been classified and handsomely bound into several large volumes, and one of its pleasing features worthy of mention was the cleanliness of the work throughout, despite the fact that it had been subject to

much handling while in course of preparation. A careful review of the several hundred pages embraced in the exhibit failed to disclose a blot or blemish, which fact seemed the more remarkable when it is taken into consideration that a considerable portion of the exhibit was the work of children between the ages of eight and ten years.

The work of the primary department comprised pictures, lessons, sentences, spelling and definitions, catechism, language, picture study, color lessons, writing and language lessons. In this exhibit much taste and good judgment was displayed in the arrangement of the picture and color lessons, while the writing, though bearing unmistakable evidence of child work, had a uniformity in attempt at carefulness which was pleasing and noteworthy. The unsoiled pages not only added much to the attractiveness of the work of this department, but showed conclusively that the rules of cleanliness had been carefully followed.

Much could be said in detail concerning the double entry book-keeping, the many beautiful wall maps, large and small, the examination papers of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades in history, geography, arithmetic, Bible History, etc., with the beautiful and artistic title pages; but space forbids going into too great detail where so many institutions are to be considered. Further notice will be limited to a large-sized volume containing some two hundred pages which was given up exclusively to miscellaneous matters. The volume had handsomely designed title pages. The work comprised biographical sketches of the presidents of the United States and American authors, compositions, artistic pen work, drawings, and many other interesting features. Much of the work was delicately executed with colored inks, adding pleasingly to its attractiveness and making it a work of art highly flattering to the skill of the pupils.

Not only was the exhibit a credit to the teachers and pupils of St. Mary's school, but it was a credit to the city of Clinton and the educational advancement of the great state of Iowa, which the work so ably represented.

The work of the various parochial schools in charge of this Sisterhood bore the impress of their ability and acquirements as teachers, and left nothing to be desired.

The exhibits contributed by the Presentation Sisters were as follows: From the Presentation Convent, Dubuque, three volumes of Christian Doctrine, grammar, map drawing, letter writing, spelling, arithmetic, kindergarten work, natural science, book-keeping, stenography and typewriting; Sacred Heart School, Dubuque, two volumes of drawing, history, book-keeping, Christian Doctrine, map drawing and grammar; St. Joseph's School, Farley, one volume of algebra, arithmetic, book-keeping, history, geography, civil government, United States history, physiology and spelling; Sacred Heart Convent, Waukon, two volumes of arithmetic, geometry, algebra, book-keeping, grammar, geography, literature, history and drawing; St. Joseph's School, Key West, which sent one volume of arithmetic, geography, grammar, history and Christian Doctrine.

The Presentation Sisters originated in Ireland, and old country methods of thoroughness and precision, in the preparation of tasks, are traditional with them. Certainly these characteristics marked the work displayed by them in the above exhibits, and impressed most favorably those who examined it.

From the Visitation Academy, in charge of the Sisters of the Visitation, Dubuque, came fourteen pictures, six pieces of plain sewing, ten maps, four volumes: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, literature, physiology and rhetoric. The class exercises were excellent in every particular; the pictures graced the walls of alcoves 35 and 37 and may be readily recognized in the illustration, as but few wall pieces, aside from these, were contributed. The name of "Visitation Sisters" is always associated, in our mind, with the fame of the Visitation Academy, Georgetown, D. C., which is the *alma mater* of some of America's most distinguished daughters.

The Franciscan Sisters, a German community having their Mother House in the suburbs of Dubuque, took part in the diocesan display, and sent work from one academy and several parochial schools, as here mentioned: St. Francis' Academy, Mason City, two maps of the United States, large, framed pieces, executed in relief, and hung on the left wall of the alcove (see illustration); St. Mary's School, Alton, Ia., one volume of arithmetic, Christian Doctrine, language, penmanship, history, book-keeping, letter writing and music; St. Patrick's School, Clinton, one volume of Christian Doctrine, letter writing, arithmetic,

photographs, dictations, geography and grammar; Sacred Heart School, Dubuque, ten volumes of Christian Doctrine, history, geography, arithmetic, compositions, penmanship, grammar and catechism; St. Francis Xavier's School, Dyersville, four volumes of kindergarten work, Christian Doctrine, geography, United States history and map drawing; knitted scarf, paper mat and crochet tidy; St. Mary's School, Remsen, one volume Bible History, Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, kindergarten work and German exercises; St. Mary's German School, Dubuque, twelve volumes kindergarten work, geography, grammar, Christian Doctrine, orthography, compositions, map drawing, mechanical drawing, translations, letter writing.

The Parochial School at Granville sent two charts of kindergarten work, and papers on Christian Doctrine, orthography, geography and map drawing. St. Mary's, Stacyville, one volume compositions, arithmetic, grammar, hygiene, geography; the Parochial School at Rock Valley, twenty-five albums of arithmetic, geography, history, physiology and composition.

German pupils are almost invariably good penmen, even when writing our language rather than their own, hence the appearance of their papers was always attractive, and the above were particularly so; indeed the entire exhibit was instructive, interesting and creditable, showing honest effort on both sides, and the consequent success of the pupils.

The Sisters of Mercy meet us here, as in almost every diocesan exhibit, and here, as elsewhere, their pupils' work is stamped with the characteristic traits that we have learned to recognize. A certain pretty way of doing the work, a union of the useful and the beautiful is always noticeable.

We found their contributions to be work from: St. Joseph's Academy, De Witt, one volume of astronomy, geography, geometry, physical geography, grammar and Church History; St. Joseph's Academy, Cedar Rapids, seven volumes of drawing, Christian Doctrine, geography, United States history, catechism, language, arithmetic and kindergarten work; one table cover (white silk and gold spangles); kindergarten work; Immaculate Conception Academy, Decorah, one volume of map drawing, spelling, mechanical drawing, kindergarten work, geography, map drawing, book-keeping, Christian Doctrine and arithmetic; Our Lady of Lourdes' School, Ft. Dodge, two volumes of arithmetic, grammar, Christian Doctrine, astronomy, geography and map drawing; St. Xavier's School, Manchester, one volume of Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, map and mechanical drawing and letter writing.

Comments are needless, we have made them on so many exhibits prepared under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy that there remains nothing new to be stated that would be sufficiently kind. The display from Cedar Rapids, since the Mother House is located there, may be taken as a type. Each of the branch schools sent a volume of excellent papers on primary and grammar grade studies. Beside these admirable books, there were five volumes from St. Joseph's Academy, referred to above as the Mother House. These collections of written work comprised the branches of the full academic course. Drawings illustrated all the practical work in mathematics and physics. The various topics in geography and history were supplemented with maps drawn in colored inks. In history these maps were numerous, because each pupil discussed a distinct historical question, or subject, and illustrated it with a map. On these maps, small colored flags indicated the sites of battles and of victories.

Two volumes of kindergarten work and a wall display of the same made an excellent showing. An additional volume contained pen-portraits of men famous in civil, literary and religious circles. The frontispiece of this book was a delicate compliment to His Grace, the Archbishop of Dubuque, whose portrait, in pen-work, it presented.

A handsome specimen of needle-work was a table-spread of cream-tinted art sateen, upon which an elaborate border of scrolls and of cornucopias, filled with flowers, was embroidered in silk, gold bullion and gilt spangles, fastened with iridescent beads.

Among the art specimens from the Mercy School in De Witt, was one representing a corner in a beautiful music room, and displaying the musical instruments. This school also exhibited a volume of drawings that were not only pretty and skillful, but interesting because the contents of the volume were arranged to show the gradation of the method of teaching object drawing as pursued in this institution.

The Mercy Sisters' Academy in Decorah, already mentioned, merits special notice. Four departments were represented by the work, the primary, intermediate, grammar grades and the graduate class. The Christian Doctrine papers dwelt upon the Principal Mysteries and the Commandments. The advanced classes discussed subjects from the Old and the New Testament. The kindergarten work consisted of paper folding and had accomplished well all that it is intended for in the training of the child to neatness and order, also a knowledge of color. In arithmetic, the primary classes illustrated the Grube method of numbers. The primary geography consisted of quaint drawings of the schoolroom and its surroundings. The reading and spelling were in accordance with the Synthetic system.

The intermediate work was admirably graded and just as admirably executed; the work in arithmetic and the papers on grammar and geography were models for pupils of that age and grade.

The maps drawn by the grammar grades were not only samples of pretty work, but were made useful in the course of the geography and history lessons. When the subject in geography required it, maps of townships and of counties were given as drawn by the pupils from memory. The compositions were descriptive and the letters were of the friendship style. The problems in measurement were all illustrated with drawings.

The exhibits of the grammar department were admirably graded and carefully prepared. The arithmetic which showed problems in percentage and interest was methodical and accurate; the grammar class presented formal and informal letters and notes, also letters of friendship; their geography papers were models, the descriptions being prettily enlivened by maps of the grand divisions, both political and physical, also of the various groups of our states and of the principal European countries.

Physiology was treated of in a most practical manner, and the papers on anatomy were illustrated with drawings of the heart, lungs and brain. The United States history sketches were accompanied by maps indicating the routes of navigators, and presenting the various colonial possessions. The most important campaigns of the Revolution and of the Civil War were shown in well drawn maps.

The graduating class presented most excellent work in algebra, simple, quadratic and cubical equations being solved with statements and demonstrations portraying a picture of method and beautiful arrangement. Sturm's theorem was demonstrated and Horner's method illustrated with utmost accuracy and in elegant figuring.

The facts of ancient and modern history were presented in elegant literary style and accompanied by maps of celebrated localities, also plans of famous cities; the best piece of work, in this connection, was the map of the routes of Hannibal in the Punic Wars.

Light was treated of in the papers on physics and was illustrated with drawings of the various kinds of lenses. In treating of astronomical subjects, the eclipses were illustrated with drawings of superior skill in shading.

American literature was gracefully and intelligently described and quoted. The commercial department presented some excellent specimens of business forms and of book-keeping entries.

All the grades presented specimens of drawing, the primary drawing lines in various positions and combining them into forms of familiar objects bounded by the straight line. The grammar grades gave some fine samples of shading. The senior classes had produced sketches of the human form, and pictures containing human figures and animals; of these the best were "The Newfoundland and the Arabian Steed" and "The Temperance Party." There were also several fine fruit pieces and a number of very pretty flower pieces in water color.

This exhibit, which even the reader, much less the writer, must admit was of a high grade of excellence, may be taken as a type of the displays prepared by pupils of the Sisters of Mercy for this diocesan exhibit.

The greater number of schools that contributed to the diocesan display were in charge of the Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration whose Mother House is in La Crosse. These schools and their exhibits were as follows:

St. Francis' School, Balltown, two volumes: Christian Doctrine, geography, language, German, grammar, arithmetic and drawing; St. Joseph's School, Bellevue, two volumes: Christian Doctrine, arith-

metic, United States history, compositions, letter writing, grammar, hygiene, business forms and physiology; St. Bernard's School, Breda, One volume map drawing; two volumes: Christian Doctrine, Bible History, arithmetic, language, grammar, dictation, translations, phonography, compositions, physiology, United States history, geography and business forms; St. Anthony's School, Carroll, two volumes: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, commercial exercises, letter writing, mechanical drawing and United States history; St. Joseph's School, two volumes: Mechanical drawing, arithmetic, Christian Doctrine, phonography, geography, United States history and epistolary correspondence; SS. Peter and Paul's School, two volumes: Catechism, Christian Doctrine, Bible History, grammar, physiology, com-

Christian Doctrine, German, geography, history, arithmetic, paraphrasing, compositions, translations, United States history, epistolary correspondence, book-keeping and grammar; Immaculate Conception School, Lansing, three volumes: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, Sacred History, essays, phonography, language, paraphrasing, epistolary correspondence, penmanship, business forms, civil government, book-keeping, United States history, physiology, map and mechanical drawing; St. Lucas' School, St. Lucas, one volume: German exercises, compositions, translations, dictations and geography; Holy Trinity School, Luxemburg, two volumes: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, German exercises, United States history and Church History; Sacred Heart School, Mt. Carmel, two volumes: German exercises, Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geo-



MIDDLE AISLE RUNNING NORTH AND SOUTH, SHOWING EXTERIOR OF ALCOVES 31 TO 43, AND SISTERS BAPTISTA LINTON'S HISTORICAL CHARTS.

positions and geography; Immaculate Conception School, Haverhill, one volume: German exercises, geography, catechism, mechanical drawing, arithmetic and Christian Doctrine; Immaculate Conception School, Willey, one volume: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, essays, translations, paraphrasing, penmanship and mechanical drawing; St. Mary's School, Cascade, five volumes: History, Christian Doctrine, compositions, grammar, book-keeping, penmanship, arithmetic, United States history and physiology. Crochet-work, drawn-work on handkerchief, two splashes, two wreaths of paper flowers, one fascinator, two lamp mats, eight tidies, patch-work, child's apron, crochet hood, table covers, two wall pockets, child's cape, crochet tidy, child's dress, baby dress and quilt; St. Mary's School, Festina, two volumes:

raphy, grammar, compositions, paraphrasing, penmanship and drawing; St. Boniface's School, New Vienna, one fascinator, one apron, one suit of boy's clothes, two pairs mittens, three pairs socks. Four volumes: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, maps and United States history; SS. Peter and Paul's School, Sherrill's Mound, three volumes: Letters, Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, history, German translations, business forms, civil government and botany; Sacred Heart School, Templeton, one volume of German exercises, drawing and arithmetic.

In so extensive a display as this of the Franciscan Sisters of the Perpetual Adoration, there was ample opportunity for manifesting all the characteristics of school work properly executed, and in this case the

opportunity was not wasted. The Christian Doctrine papers could not have been better, language, grammar and geography had been thoroughly learned and were fearlessly reproduced in each pupil's best style. Arithmetic was presented in a methodical and scholarly manner worthy of the training the pupils had received. The specimens of map drawing and of composition gave evidence of painstaking effort to attain the best possible results. The exercises in phonography and the specimens of business forms promised good and useful results. Physiology had been made a practical study, not a mere text-book affair, nor a mere exercise of the memory. One of the best features of this collection of class work, was the epistolary correspondence displayed by several institutions. Few things taught in the schools are of so much importance as this, and the specimens were invariably good in all particulars.

St. Mary's School, in Castade, and St. Boniface's, in New Vienna, contributed the greater number of the pieces of fancy work and plain sewing displayed in the illustration of alcoves 35 and 37. The wreaths of paper flowers and the beautiful table covers from St. Mary's are very distinct in the picture, so also are the elegant banners presented by the pupils of St. Joseph's School in LeMars, in charge of the Sisters of Christian Charity.

Among the schools of the Dubuque Diocese, besides those already mentioned, was one in charge of the Sisters of Christian Charity, a community located in LeMars. This school (St. Joseph's) presented an exhibit that comprised three volumes containing German exercises, geography, arithmetic, United States history, map drawing and Christian Doctrine, also four plush banners. These may be seen in our illustration.

The School Sisters of Notre Dame were also represented in the Dubuque display by an exhibit from St. Donatus' School, St. Donatus-town, which presented six volumes: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, composition, physiology, map drawing, geography and language.

St. Mary's School, at Cedar Creek, was in charge of Miss Anna Kloth, herself a parochial school graduate. Her pupils presented a very neat and creditable volume containing excellent papers on catechism, geography, German, spelling, composition, arithmetic and drawing.

In the same alcove with the work from the Diocese of Dubuque were the following worthy exhibits from the Diocese of Davenport:

St. Francis' Academy, Council Bluffs, in charge of the Sisters Charity, B. V. M., sent one pastel crayon, Angelic Tribute to St. Cecilia, one original crayon portrait of young girl and one landscape in water colors.

The tribute to St. Cecilia was in pastel, a copy of the picture called "The Modern St. Cecilia." The figure was life-size, the hair and complexion fair, the mantel blue, the style of dress was Roman. It was very pretty and very skillfully executed. Other exhibits were as follows:—St. Mary's School, Ft. Madison, in charge of Sisters of St. Francis of P. A., presented one volume of Bible History, penmanship, language, arithmetic, geography, United States history, catechism, German and one center-piece. St. Mary's School, West Point, in charge of Sisters of St. Francis of P. A., presented two volumes of Christian Doctrine, Bible History, orthography, arithmetic, language lessons, grammar, geography, United States history, letter writing, penmanship and English and German translations.

The papers presented in these volumes were worthy of sincere commendation for their many admirable features.

The exterior view of the alcoves containing the exhibits from Dubuque and other dioceses, shows us Linton's maps or "Historical and Genealogical Charts." These were on exhibition, in the Catholic Educational Exhibit, and among the displays of the state schools, in the department of the Liberal Arts Building widely separated from that where the Catholic displays were arranged. We saw them first in the former position, and we were immediately attracted by them, their superior merit was so evident; what then was our pleasure, when meeting with a set of them in the Catholic department, to discover that which was concealed or at least ignored regarding them, in their former connection, that they were the production of the learning, skill and industry of a Visitation Nun.

These charts, as our illustration shows, were five in number, and constituted one of the most interesting and original of the normal exhibits presented to the Catholic display. They are published by D. Appleton & Co.

The system illustrated by them is that of teaching history by means of large square maps divided off into squares representing centuries of time; each large square is subdivided into a hundred smaller squares. These smaller spaces are of various colors, to indicate nationality, and events in history, such as battles, discoveries, accessions to thrones, etc., are indicated by various symbols, such as crowns, circles, crosses, diamonds, in the color of the required nationality. The series representing the history of our own country has for its last entry, in the accession corner of the small square standing for the World's Fair year, the portrait of a familiar face, and one glance shows that it chronicles the inauguration of President Grover Cleveland.

Linton's maps attracted much attention and interest. We were gratified that one of our religious teachers had invented an educational aid so superior and so useful. It was fitting that the venerable Georgetown Convent should have the honor reflected by this unique production.

## The Diocese of Natchez.

The vast Diocese of Baltimore, as it existed in colonial days, was gradually subdivided into smaller ecclesiastical districts; the Diocese of Natchez was one of these. The states of Mississippi and Alabama were both included in the Diocese of Baltimore; the latter had, at that time, no white settlers of our faith, but the former had its Catholic history dating from the days of Father Marquette and Joliet who ended their voyage of discovery at a point on the border of that state.

In 1700, French missionaries began their labors of love and sacrifice among the Indians of the Natchez tribe, and from that date till 1787, at intervals of a few years, band after band of French Jesuits visited the region preaching Christianity to its savage inhabitants.

In 1787, four priests from the Irish college in Rome made for themselves a permanent habitation, where the city of Natchez now stands, and built a church where the Indians assembled for divine worship. The soil had been watered with the blood of martyrs, during the massacre of the French, in 1728, and proved the more fertile for that blessed reason.

As the reign passed from French to Spanish, and from Spanish to American jurisdiction, the fortunes of the mission were varied, and not always prosperous, until, in 1837, the state of Mississippi was created a bishopric, the See being placed at Natchez, and Rev. John Mary Chanche being consecrated the first bishop.

From that time, affairs assumed a brighter appearance, and in 1842, the cornerstone of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Sorrows was laid by Bishop Chanche.

His was a brilliant mind inclined to profound study, for which it was fitted by a learned education; his was a fine and imposing personality adapted to shine amid social or religious ceremonies, yet he buried himself in this desolate region, and labored there, in obscurity, with all the zeal and earnestness that could have animated him in some grand center of civilization and culture. "There were (spiritual) giants in those days," and he was one of them. In the midst of his laudable activities, he died in 1852, and was succeeded in 1853, by Rt. Rev. James Oliver Van de Velde, whose zealous services were shortened in 1855 by yellow fever.

Then he came who is now the venerated Archbishop of Cincinnati, and grand was the record that Bishop Elder left after him in the Diocese of Natchez. Himself a brilliant scholar, he spent much time and energy in the establishment of educational institutions, having invited to his diocese the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, the Sisters of Charity, Sisters of St. Joseph, School Sisters of Notre Dame, Sisters of Mercy and the Sisters of Nazareth to take charge of them. He had spiritual jurisdiction over forty-one churches, thirty-two priests, and a Catholic population of more than twelve thousand, at the time of his appointment to a higher and a larger field.

Bishop Elder was succeeded, in 1881, by Rt. Rev. Francis Janssens who, on being transferred to the Archbishopric of New Orleans, in 1888, was succeeded by Rt. Rev. Thomas Heslin.

The Diocese of Natchez now numbers sixty-one churches, eighteen chapels and fifty-one stations, served by twenty-seven priests. The Catholic population is seventeen thousand five hundred and ten.

Rt. Rev. Thomas Heslin, fifth bishop of Natchez, was born in April, 1847, in the parish of Killoe, County Longford, Ireland. His parents were Patrick Heslin and Catherine Hughes who occupied and worked a small tenant farm where the little Thomas learned habits of industry and integrity, such as are peculiar to country life, rather than to existence in towns. At the age of five the lad began his school life, and the early start was an advantage which he appreciated in later years. Not every child could profit from attendance at school while yet an infant, but he was confirmed at the age of seven, from which we may judge that he was unusually precocious.

While quite young he was sent to Granard and to Moyné to study the classics. When he was only sixteen years old, his destiny, or rather the special providence of God met him in the person of Archbishop Odin of New Orleans, who having gone to Ireland in search of vocations to the priesthood, induced Thomas Heslin to exile himself from his beloved country for the love of souls and to join the Archbishop in his labors in the vast American diocese of New



RT. REV. THOMAS HESLIN, D.D.

Orleans. On his arrival on this side of the ocean, the youth entered the seminary at Boulogne, where he studied philosophy, theology and other branches completing them while still too young to be ordained. During the years 1867-69, he taught a class at the Jefferson College and a parochial school at Carrollton. In September, 1869, he was ordained by Bishop Quinlan, of Mobile, and, for a short time, fulfilled the duties of assistant at the cathedral of New Orleans. He was one year assistant at St. Vincent de Paul's and three years at St. Patrick's, after which in 1873, he was appointed pastor of St. Michael's, where he remained until nominated for the See of Natchez, in 1889. He was consecrated in the St. Louis Cathedral, New Orleans, by Archbishop Janssens. The diocese was a new and large district, but his energies were equal to the needs which he perceived and realized fully, and which he proceeded to supply without delay. The Diocese of Natchez comprises the whole State of Mississippi. Its priesthood is entirely secular, but religious, both male and female, labor in the cause of education.

Prominent among the Catholic population are the Choctaw Indians in whose behalf Bishop Heslin has made zealous efforts, establishing for them several chapels and securing for their education and training the services of the Sisters of Mercy.

Bishop Heslin celebrated the Silver Jubilee of his priesthood September 18, 1894. We know him as an active promoter of Catholic schools. Every parish in his diocese must have its school, if it be possible to support it, even though it may require some sacrifice.

The Sisters of St. Francis, from Philadelphia, have a large school of colored children. The Sisters of Charity, the Sisters of St. Joseph, Sisters of Mercy, School Sisters of Notre Dame, Sisters Marianites of the Holy Cross and Sisters of Perpetual Adoration are all in the educational field, so also are the Brothers of the Sacred Heart. May success attend the efforts of the holy laborers and their good Bishop!

At the Columbian Exposition, the Diocese of Natchez was represented by a diocesan exhibit that added to the better features of the Catholic educational exhibit some very admirable specimens of school work. For instance, the varied displays from St. Stanislaus' Commercial School at Bay St. Louis, and St. Aloysius' Commercial College at Vicksburg, both in charge of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, and those from the institutions in charge of Sisters of Mercy, Sisters of St. Joseph, Sisters of St. Francis and School Sisters of Notre Dame.

St. Stanislaus' Commercial School was established during the administration of Bishop Elder, and was the object of his special interest. The exhibit from this institution comprised specimens of work in the ordinary branches of a high school, and included exercises in the business course, also specimens of art. Four volumes of examinations and exercises gave evidence of a thorough acquirement of the common school branches upon which the higher course had been safely based, as was proved by the contents of four other volumes comprising high school work.

The arrangement of the work, and the methods by which it had been executed were equally admirable in both sets of books. Two volumes of book-keeping presented the theory of accounts in elegant practice. One volume of trigonometry and of surveying, with the prettily drawn figures required for the demonstrations of theorems and problems was very attractive to lovers of mathematics. Two volumes of rhetoric, physics, and the three lower branches of mathematics, contained papers in which smoothness of diction, clearness of reasoning and excellence of method prevailed. There were two volumes of fine specimens of penmanship, and three albums of beautiful pieces in ornamental pen-work.

The three volumes of linear drawings, also the one of architectural drawings, crayon pictures and pen sketches presented a collection of carefully prepared and truly artistic pieces. A chart of the diocese, a chart of Bay St. Louis and environs and a plan of the college property showed much skill, and were not the least interesting of the contents of the volume in which they appeared.

St. Aloysius' Commercial College of Vicksburg is another of the institutions that gratified Bishop Elder's desire for the education of the youth of the diocese. Its exhibit did not lessen the impression made by St. Stanislaus' in favor of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, but gave to it an additional strength, for the various volumes and albums were filled with work the least worthy of which would have reflected honor on the institution. Eleven albums contained methodical work in algebra; ten were devoted to history, physics and geometry; nine to mathematics; seventeen to book-keeping; twenty-three to history, geography and grammar; sixteen to rhetoric and civil government; sixteen to examination papers; four to Christian Doctrine and Bible History; fifteen to Christian Doctrine and catechism; one to arithmetic and grammar and one to phonography. Besides the work already mentioned, there were eighty-six miscellaneous exercises, on the various studies of the course, also a large number of free-hand drawings and many mechanical drawings.

The specimens of pen-work and of ornamental penmanship were admirable. Some of these, with mounted maps filled the wall space. The Brothers of the Sacred Heart received much honor on account of their parish school exhibits, particularly that of the Cathedral School of Natchez which consisted of thirty-nine albums of book-keeping; seven of geometry; one of algebra; five of arithmetic; thirty-four of house exercises; twenty-three containing compositions; seven of trigonometry; eight of history; twenty containing examination papers; sixty-two albums displaying specimens of freehand drawing, specimens of plain and of ornamental penmanship. One picture in pastel was contributed to the wall display.

The female department of this school is in charge of the Sisters of Charity of Emmitsburg, Md. It contributed to the display eleven volumes of excellent papers on arithmetic, literature, geometry and algebra.

In the cathedral parish, there is also, St. Francis' School for colored children who, under the direction of their teachers, the Sisters of St. Francis, prepared, with excellent results, three volumes of papers on arithmetic, grammar and map drawing.

Another institution for the education of colored children is conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, under the patronage of St. Rose. The dusky little ones sent one volume of work in catechism, geogra-

phy, grammar, spelling, arithmetic, penmanship and map drawing. This school is located in Bay St. Louis. The Sisters of St. Joseph have, in that town, another institution, St. Joseph's Academy, for white children, who sent to the display one volume containing their written ideas of Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, algebra, botany, biographical sketches, history, natural history, physiology, astronomy and physics, also their essays and compositions, all of which were prettily written, neatly arranged and thoroughly correct.

In Chatawa, the School Sisters of Notre Dame conduct St. Mary's Institute which was represented at the great exhibit by two volumes of papers devoted to Christian Doctrine and Church History, language and arithmetic, geography and United States history, penmanship and com-

The same may be justly stated regarding the work from St. Aloysius' Academy, in Meridian, and from St. Francis Xavier's Academy, in Vicksburg; the former contributed three and the latter seven volumes containing exercises and examinations on catechism, arithmetic, algebra, grammar, rhetoric, geometry, ancient history, mental philosophy, physics, astronomy, book-keeping and original essays, from the former and, from the latter, papers on literature, mythology, chemistry, geology, physics, familiar science, ancient and modern history, arithmetic, geography, grammar, book-keeping and catechism, also an original poem, illustrated, specimens of drawing and exercises in music.

From four day schools, in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, were sent some volumes of praiseworthy work. The Maris Stella School, in



EXHIBITS FROM ACADEMIES, PARISH SCHOOLS, INDIAN AND COLORED SCHOOLS OF THE DIOCESES OF NATCHEZ AND DENVER. (ALCOVE NO. 45.)

position. Well expressed and carefully written, the facts stated in each paper were given with an air of assurance as to their correctness, and in a detailed and orderly fashion very pleasing to the reader.

The Sisters of Mercy were represented by displays from three academies and four day schools.

St. Rose of Lima's Academy located in Greenville, presented three volumes containing papers on catechism, arithmetic, grammar, geography, algebra, ancient history, mythology, physical geography, botany, physics, physiology, astronomy, biographical sketches and compositions.

It was evident that the pupils had vied with each other, in their endeavor to reflect honor on their school, by work neatly and correctly prepared; the result of the graceful struggle was manifest in sets of papers among which it was difficult, if not impossible to choose.

Biloxi, presented fourteen volumes; St. Joseph's School, in Jackson, one volume; St. Joseph's School, in Pass Christian, one volume; Holy Rosary Indian School, in Tucker, one volume.

The first set was a collection of papers on Christian Doctrine, grammar, geography, astronomy, physics, history, rhetoric and arithmetic; the second collection was on catechism, Church History, geometry, rhetoric, algebra, physiology, ancient history, grammar, biography, mythology, arithmetic, physics, botany and geography; the third, on catechism, Church History, grammar, arithmetic, spelling, geography, physics and United States history; the fourth, on catechism, arithmetic, spelling and geography. The school in Biloxi contributed a crayon picture to the wall-decorations.

The examination papers of the entire exhibit from Natchez showed

that southern intellect is by no means inferior, nor has an enervating climate been permitted to make it dull. However great the temptation to indolence, it had been conquered evidently, or the papers had not been characterized by so many of the very best features.

The beautiful demonstrations in all the branches of mathematics, the elegant pen-work, the careful drawing, the general excellence of all the work bespoke attentive and energetic pupils. The efforts of the Indian children were especially interesting.

Our illustration of alcove 83 gives a vivid picture of the greater part of the Natchez exhibits. So well were the separate displays arranged, and so carefully were they designated by printed cards, the reader will require no aid from us in distinguishing the objects contributed by certain schools.

The illustration of alcove 45 likewise reproduces parts of this exhibit, particularly the objects from the colored and the Indian schools.

### The Diocese of Denver.

In alcove 45 was arranged also the diocesan exhibit from Denver, Colorado.

Colorado, the Centennial State, is younger as a diocese than as a fully authorized part of the Union. In 1868, it was established as a Vicariate-Apostolic, under the spiritual jurisdiction of Rt. Rev. Joseph Machebœuf, Bishop of Epiphania, *in partibus infidelium*.

Colorado, east of the Rocky Mountains, and north of the Arkansas River, is a portion of the territory which, it is claimed, once formed a part of ancient Louisiana, and thus was within the limits of the original diocese of that name. In the Spanish part, there were three churches, with dependent chapels. The number of miners drawn to the more northerly part by the discovery there of rich mines, originated Denver, Central City and other towns, which were served, spiritually, by clergy from the Diocese of Santa Fe, until the population having greatly increased, the territory became, in 1876, a state, and, ten years later, in 1887, a diocese.

At the close of 1878, the Catholic population was estimated at twenty thousand. There were thirty-three churches and chapels in use, and eight in progress of erection. Twenty-one priests constituted the

devoted band engaged in serving souls, under immense difficulties, in this new region.

When it was still a Vicariate, the Sisters of Loretto established an academy in the city of Denver. Somewhat later, the Sisters of St. Joseph erected a similar institution in Central City, and the Sisters of Charity founded a school in Trinidad, also a "Home for Invalids" in Denver, to which city so many persons resort, in hope of regaining lost health.

Now the Diocese of Denver, which still includes the entire state of Colorado, has ninety-two churches and seventy-eight priests, eight academics, one college and nineteen parochial schools. The Catholic population is about sixty thousand. When raised to the dignity of a diocese, it was placed in charge of Rt. Rev. Nicholas Matz.

Rt. Rev. Nicholas Matz was born at Munster, in Alsace-Lorraine, April 6th, 1850. In his fifteenth year he entered the preparatory seminary at Finstingen, and began his classical course. Deeming this country to be in greater need of zealous priests than his native land, where vocations to the priesthood are so common, he entered into voluntary exile, and took up his abode in the United States. In 1868, he entered St. Mary's Seminary, at Cincinnati, Ohio, with the intention of studying for western missions.

Having expressed his wish to labor for souls in the wild new territories, Bishop Machebœuf accepted him for the service of the church in Colorado, of which the Bishop was then Vicar-Apostolic. The ardent student was ordained a priest in Denver, in 1874, on Trinity Sunday, and spent three years at the cathedral in that city, little thinking that it would one day be his own diocesan church. From Denver he went to Georgetown, Col., having been appointed pastor of that place. There he built a church, a school and an hospital; a great work for one's first year in the pastorate. Evidently his superiors thought so, for in 1885, he was promoted to the charge of St. Anne's church in East Denver, where he labored with zeal and success, until he was recalled to the cathedral as coadjutor, in 1887.

When Bishop Machebœuf died, in 1889, Bishop Matz was appointed his successor, and entered upon his duties with the same zeal and earnestness that distinguished him as a pastor.

Besides the religious already mentioned, as having begun their labors in the Vicariate, the Diocese of Denver has now the services of Benedictine, Jesuit, Franciscan and Dominican Fathers, Sisters of St. Francis, of St. Joseph, of St. Benedict, of St. Dominic, of Mercy, of Charity and of Loretto.

When it was proposed to have a diocesan exhibit, to represent Denver at the Columbian Exposition, Bishop Matz appointed a committee of clergymen to arrange matters connected therewith, and to bring it to a successful close.

The members of the committee were Rev. J. P. Carrigan, Rev. J. T. Murphy, O. P., and Rev. Wm. O. Ryan who spared no effort to render the exhibit a fair representation of the diocesan schools.

The Jesuit Fathers were honored by choice contributions from the Sacred Heart College of Denver. These comprised papers on the various collegiate studies; those on the several branches of mathematics were remarkable for clear and concise statements of problems which were solved or demonstrated with a brief directness that preserved them from the neglect of readers impatient to be off to newer and more wonderful scenes than those of an educational exhibit. History, United States, ancient and modern, was treated of in that broad, impartial tone that delights the intelligent reader whatever may be his belief. Mental philosophy is a part of the Catholic student's armor, and the manner in which these pupils handled it, proved them to be well acquainted with its highest use.

A thorough knowledge of physics and of chemistry had been acquired, after the approved methods of experiment and investigation.

The compositions which showed depth and originality of thought were written in a very pleasing style, simple, yet forcible.

The book-keeping and the other business branches were presented in a manner that argued well for the future commercial success of the writers. Grammatical analysis, geography and Latin completed the list of admirably arranged and carefully written papers. Copies of "The Highlander," the college journal, displayed much fine work in English composition.

Although the Sisters of Loretto had a collective exhibit from the institutions of their Order, the work from their schools in the Diocese of Denver appeared in alcove 45, with the rest of the diocesan exhibit. Their beautiful contribution to the wall display, "Easter Dawn," an oil-painting handsomely framed, can be distinguished in our illustration of alcove 45, which represents the labels on various objects so clearly, as to render further reference to them unnecessary.



RIGHT REV NICHOLAS MATZ, D.D.

The Benedictine Sisters, the Sisters of Charity, of Mercy and of St. Joseph were also represented by some lovely pieces of art, which bear the names of the institutions where the work was accomplished. The display of china-painting from Loretto Academy was large and exquisitely beautiful.

Of bound work, Loretto Academy in Denver contributed one large volume containing papers on grammar, geography, physical geography, literature, physiology, arithmetic, history and orthography. St. Mary's Academy also presented one volume on a slightly different list of studies, Christian Doctrine, orthography, history, grammar, arithmetic, geography, book-keeping, geology, natural philosophy, mythology and botany. A royal folio of crayons and paintings contained some beautiful work; many of the pieces were remarkable for the taste and skill they displayed. Seven cards and four tables of kindergarten work spoke for the industry of the wee ones. Eight cards, illustrating the various positions of the hands on the key board of piano or organ, promised to be very helpful to pupils learning music. Three charts relating to geography and four books of pictorial designs completed St. Mary's list of admirable work.

Loretto Academy, in Colorado Springs, presented two volumes of Christian Doctrine, spelling, reading, grammar, arithmetic, algebra, geography, physiology, ancient and modern history, physical geography, rhetoric and composition.

From the Sacred Heart School of the Loretto Sisters, in Conejos, Col., there was exhibited a unique stole, tapestried by little children, with zephyr and beads.

The written work of the pupils of the Loretto Sisters was remarkable for good penmanship, proper expression of thought, and an invariable correctness of statement. The common school branches were, if there was any difference, more carefully presented than those of the academic course. When this is the case there will be no lack of thoroughness in the higher grades; the foundation is secure, the superstructure, if one is erected, will be stable.

Cannon City was so fortunate as to be represented by Benedictine work. Mt. St. Scholastica's Academy, true to the traditions of an order engaged for several hundred years in the sacred employment of teaching, presented work second to none with which it was compared, in the close competition of a small alcove devoted to an entire diocese. Christian Doctrine had flowed from the youthful pens with reverent accuracy; arithmetic, algebra and geometry had arranged themselves in obedience to good reasoning powers and methodical habits; a knowledge of physiology and physics had been acquired by experiment and investigation, the papers on these subjects were correspondingly thorough; literature and composition had been related as cause and effect, the result was most pleasing; book-keeping and phonography, as aids in bread winning, had been carefully practiced. The freehand drawing was admirable, in its subjects and in its skillful execution.

To the parochial school exhibit, from the Diocese of Denver, the Sisters of Charity (Mother House, Leavenworth, Kansas,) contributed work from their schools in the city of Denver and in Leadville, Col. The former, Annunciation School, sent one volume of orderly and correct papers on arithmetic, geography, orthography, penmanship, Christian Doctrine and Bible History. The latter, St. Mary's School, sent one volume of well-written and well-expressed papers on Christian Doctrine, history, arithmetic, geography, grammar, algebra, book-keeping, literature, physics and Church History.

These religious presented also a volume of work from Mt. St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, in Denver City. This contained the orphans' carefully prepared examination papers and class exercises on Christian Doctrine, United States history, geography, arithmetic, orthography and object lessons, also specimens of map drawing and of freehand drawing.

The quality of the work from these three institutions merited earnest commendation.

The Sisters of Charity (Mother House at Mt. St. Joseph, Ohio) contributed work from two schools in the city of Denver and from one in Pueblo. The Sacred Heart School (Denver) sent three volumes of admirable papers on Christian Doctrine, Bible History, grammar, geography, algebra, physiology, United States and general history, and geometry, also specimens of penmanship, business forms, letter writing and freehand drawing. The Immaculate Conception School (Denver) sent three volumes of carefully written and correctly expressed matter reproduced from thoroughly acquired information regarding Christian

Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, history, orthography, grammar, physiology, book-keeping and music, also excellent specimens of penmanship, map drawing, letter writing and freehand drawing. St. Patrick's School (Pueblo) was very creditably represented by one volume of exercises on Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, orthography, United States history and vocal music, also specimens of excellent penmanship, of skillful pen sketches, of attractive freehand, object and map drawing. The character of the work from these three schools was likewise very satisfactory, the result of earnest endeavor.

The Sisters of Mercy presented exhibits from one "Home" and from two parochial schools.

St. Catherine's Home (Denver) affords a pleasant abiding place for women and girls engaged in business pursuits, or employed as clerks, typewriters, etc. The inmates have the advantage of attending a night school in the institution and of receiving lessons in art, in music and in needle-work of all kinds.

The night school did not prepare an exhibit, but the kindergarten department, attached to the "Home," sent some beautiful specimens of their peculiar work. St. Joseph's School (Denver) presented one volume of excellent papers on Bible History, grammar, arithmetic, orthography and United States history, also specimens of freehand drawing.

St. Columba's School (Durango, Col.) was represented by a volume of praiseworthy exercises on Christian Doctrine, book-keeping, algebra, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, orthography, physiology, botany, natural philosophy and music.

The Sisters of St. Joseph were represented by work from two parish schools in Denver and one in Georgetown, Col. St. Leo's School (Denver) sent one volume of unsurpassed papers on Christian Doctrine, geography, language lessons, arithmetic, grammar, United States, natural and Bible History, also beautiful specimens of penmanship and of freehand, object and map drawing. St. Patrick's School was honored by its volume of work on Christian Doctrine, Bible History, arithmetic, grammar, geography and United States, general and natural history, also admirable specimens of penmanship, letter writing and freehand, object and map drawing. The School of Our Lady of Lourdes in Georgetown, Col., sent praiseworthy work on Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, algebra, geography, grammar, United States history, book-keeping, physiology and object lessons, also excellent specimens of penmanship, composition and letter writing.

The Sisters of St. Dominic (Mother House, Sinsinawa, Wis.) sent, from St. Dominic's School, in the Highlands, near Denver, a volume of neatly written, orderly papers giving a correct reproduction of the pupils' thorough information regarding Christian Doctrine, Church History, arithmetic, algebra, book-keeping, grammar, geography, literature and physics.

#### Most Rev. John B. Salpointe, D.D.

The second Archbishop of Santa Fe is a native of France, in which sunny land he was born February 22d, 1825. After a boyhood spent in the shelter of a home, the atmosphere of which was devoutly Catholic, he pursued his classical course in the preparatory seminary of Agen, in the department of Creuse and in that of Clermont in Puy de Dome.

At the seminary of Clermont Ferrand, he devoted his energies to the thorough acquirement of the theological course; having succeeded with honor, he was ordained priest December 21st, 1851.

Three years engaged in parish duties and five in the labors of teacher in the seminary of Clermont gave the varied experience and the profound learning which were to be of such great use to him when he should leave La Belle France for the wilds of the new world. Parish duties would mean a very different thing in his new home, and for the attainment of learning there would be no opportunity, even did the desire for it survive the effects of the arduous labors of a missionary priest in a new land.

The 4th of August, 1859, was his last day in France; he severed the sacred ties that bound him to home and fatherland to take up the burden of life in New Mexico, the scene of his early labors in America. Here he spent seven years, the value of which only God could reckon, so filled were they with those hidden deeds of Christian heroism that one's fellowmen fail to see, but which escape not the gaze of Him who sees all things. Then, in 1866, Father Salpointe was sent by Rt. Rev. Bishop Laury, to be Vicar-General of Arizona; three years later, that territory was made a Vicariate Apostolic. Very Rev. Dr. Salpointe, having been appointed Bishop of Doryla, on the 25th of September, 1868, and consecrated at Clermont, the beloved home of his school life, in June, 1869, took charge of the wide region which comprised all of Arizona, the southern part of New Mexico, and the county of El Paso in Texas.



MOST REV. JOHN R. SALPOINTE, D.D.

The building of churches received his earliest attention, for, at the time of his elevation to the episcopate, there were churches only at Tucson, at St. Xavier del Bac and at Las Cruces.

His zeal was inflamed by the danger that threatened the faith of the Catholic Indians, as well as that of the Spanish settlers, by the action of the United States government, in assigning Protestant ministers to the charge of missions that had been wholly Catholic. His earnest endeavors were successful, and his next step was to introduce into the Vicariate the Sisters of St. Joseph who established day schools and hospitals and the Sisters of Mercy and of Loretto who opened academies.

The Vicar Apostolic continued his labors with unwearying zeal, until, in 1884, he numbered a flock of one hundred Catholic Indians and thirty thousand white Catholics, for whose service there were sixteen priests and eighteen churches, also fifteen chapels and six parochial schools. On the 8th of June, 1884, Pope Leo XIII. transferred Bishop Salpointe to Santa Fe, making him coadjutor to Archbishop Lamy, whom he succeeded, July 18, 1885.

The Archdiocese of Santa Fe now has a Catholic population (white) 110,000; (Indians) 18,000; with fifty three priests to attend thirty three churches and two hundred and eighty-eight chapels and stations.

The Jesuit Fathers have a house in Albuquerque; the Christian Brothers have three schools, and the Sisters of Mercy, of Loretto, and of Charity have various educational and charitable institutions. In most of the country missions, the population being entirely Catholic, the schools are taught by Catholic lay teachers.

If one wishes to be edified, let him consult the Catholic directory, turning to the pages bearing the statistics of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe, let him note how many places each priest must attend, and let him consider what it means in the way of suffering and of self sacrifice.

Right Rev. P. L. Chapelle, D.D.

Archbishop Chapelle was born in the south of France, land of song and of the precious vine, in 1844, but left it at too early an age to experience the deeper sense of exile that would have weighed down his heart some years later. A youth of seventeen, America seemed to him, doubtless, a land of promise, where his brightest dreams would be realized, for what boy born in Southern France has failed to have dreams, rich and glowing?

One of his uncles was leaving France to become a missionary in Hayti, here was an opportunity that French ardor did not let go to waste; thus the youth found his way to the new world and entering, soon after his arrival, the Seminary of St. Mary at Baltimore, completed, in that famous old institution, his philosophical and theological course.

While he was yet a seminarian, his reverend uncle died, leaving him free to choose his future field of action, hence he became affiliated with the Archdiocese of Baltimore, and being too young for ordination went, to St. Charles College to

teach. At the end of two years in 1865, he was ordained a priest and appointed to take charge of the missions in Montgomery County.

During the time he was thus employed, he passed the required examination, and received, in 1868, from the faculty of St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was successively assistant at St. John's and pastor at St. Joseph's churches, Baltimore.

Rev. Dr. Boyle, the popular pastor of St. Mathew's Church in Washington, D. C., having died in 1882, Dr. Chapelle was appointed his successor, and continued to have charge of St. Mathew's parish until he was appointed by Leo XIII. Aug. 2, 1891, coadjutor to Archbishop Salpointe, of Santa Fe, with right of succession.

During his pastorate at St. Mathew's, he filled several important positions, such as president of the Theological Conferences of Baltimore; president of the Washington Conferences; ecclesiastical superior of the Visitation Nuns of Baltimore, of Georgetown and of Washington; vice president of the Indian Bureau, in Washington; a member of the board of directors for the Catholic University at Washington; a member, too, of the board that prepared the decrees for the last Plenary Council of Baltimore, and, finally, secretary of one of the most important committees of that council.

His consecration as titular Bishop of Arabisus took place in the cathedral of Baltimore. His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons officiating, assisted by Archbishop Salpointe of Santa Fe, Bishop Kain of Wheeling (then), and Bishop Keane of the Catholic University.

We have given a summary of the diocesan institutions at the close of the biographical sketch of Archbishop Salpointe.

## The Diocese of Manchester, N. H.

Bishop Bradley was born in Ireland, in 1846, on February 25th, called in that land of faith and devotion "Lady Day," or Feast of the Annunciation. Mr. Bradley, the Bishop's father, having died while the family were still quite young, the mother turning with bright hopes to the United States, that home of the oppressed or, as in this case, the sorrowful, came with that courage that God seems to confer as a special gift on widowed mothers, to the strange but hospitable country, and made her home in Manchester, N. H.

Here, with the fidelity of the true Catholic mother, she raised her family; here her son one day to be such a comfort and such an honor to her, attended the Catholic schools and laid the foundation in both school and home of his future career. Having completed his classical studies at the Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., he made his theological course at St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, N. Y., and was there ordained June 3, 1871, by Rt. Rev. Bernard McQuaid, of Rochester, N. Y.

Bishop Bacon, of Portland, Maine, summoned Father Bradley to the cathedral; this was his first charge, and long and faithfully did he work at it. For



RIGHT REV. P. L. CHAPPELLE, D.D.

nine successive years, he was rector of the cathedral, chancellor of the diocese and counselor to the Bishop. Thus he served Bishop Bacon in the declining days, and Bishop Healey in the early days of his episcopate.

St. Joseph's Church, Manchester, being without a pastor, Bishop Healey of Portland sent Father Bradley to fill the important place, and thus the good priest was brought to the cure of what was to become his cathedral. This was in 1880; four years later, Father Bradley was consecrated in his own church, and became Bishop of Manchester, a new See erected by Leo XIII. Most Rev. J. J. Williams of Boston was the officiating prelate, assisted by Rt. Rev. Louis de Goesbriand, of Burlington, Vt., and Rt. Rev. J. Moore, of St. Augustine, Fla. Rt. Rev. Bishop Healey preached on the occasion a most eloquent sermon, and the event was made still further illustrious by the presence in the sanctuary of three bishops since deceased, besides four who are still living, and one priest who has since been consecrated bishop. The presence of so many distin-

Mercy, Sisters of the Holy Names, Sisters of the Holy Cross, Benedictine Sisters, Sisters of Providence, Gray Nuns and Presentation Nuns. There are sixty-four parochial schools with an attendance of 9,040 pupils. The Catholic population is 85,000.

The history of the Diocese of Manchester is very brief as its existence has been short.

Rev. William McDonald is called "the Father of Catholicity" in the State of New Hampshire, having built a church at Manchester, in 1847; but there were earlier edifices than that, for Rev. Virgil H. Barber erected a church in 1823, and in 1833 another was built at Dover, yet there was not a resident priest in the State, until the pastorate of Father McDonald, so the title given him is merited.



EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR VIEWS OF ALCOVE NO. 53, DIOCESE OF MANCHESTER AND SIOUX FALLS, ETC.

guished personages shows the high esteem in which Bishop Bradley was held while yet a simple priest. This high regard of his co-laborers he has never forfeited in the slightest degree. A clerical friend has said of him "He does the work of a parish priest in addition to that of a bishop, and in all the phases of self sacrifice he is found to excel even the most devoted of his priests." This is their own verdict; it honors those who are so generous as to give it, and him who merits it.

Manchester has been a diocesan See for the past ten years, and during that time the Catholic faith has become more and more a vital part of the life and progress of the State of New Hampshire.

In this diocese there are fifty-nine churches in charge of seventy-seven priests. The thirty-seven academies, colleges and high schools are in charge of the Benedictine Brothers, the Marist Brothers, the Christian Brothers, the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, the Sisters of

Even when the See of Portland, Maine, was erected, there were but three churches in New Hampshire, and when Portland was ten years of age as a diocese, there were only seven churches and seven priests in New Hampshire. However, Catholicity had begun to gain strength, for the Sisters of Mercy established themselves in the city of Manchester and soon had an academy, several parochial schools and an orphanage under their charge.

In 1873, the churches numbered sixteen and the priests eighteen. Manchester alone having three churches, and taking the lead in all Catholic affairs. In 1884, at the time of the consecration of Bishop Bradley, the churches in the new diocese were thirty-seven, the priests forty-two, the Catholic school children three thousand five hundred, and the Catholic population sixty thousand. The large manufacturing

towns contained many Catholic operatives and they, with the many Catholic farmers, made up good sized congregations. The progress has been steady and satisfactory, reaching the numbers quoted at the close of our biographical sketch of Rt. Rev. D. M. Bradley.

The pretty little diocesan exhibit that appeared in alcove 83 comprised contributions from the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, the Brothers of the Christian Schools, the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Sisters of the Holy Cross and Sisters of Mercy.

The Brothers of the Sacred Heart were represented by work from St. Augustine's Academy, Manchester, comprising two volumes of compositions; specimens of penmanship, of letter writing and of book-keeping; one hundred and thirty-three pamphlets containing papers on Christian

The Christian Brothers added, in this display, another leaf to the profusion of laurels they won in every educational competition at the Fair. Their exceedingly fine contribution to the Manchester exhibit was as follows: From St. Joseph's High School, the cathedral school of Manchester, eighty-three albums of Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, orthography, United States history, general history, compositions, literature, algebra, geometry, penmanship, rhetoric, physics, physiology, philosophy, Latin and French translations, mensuration, typewriting, drawing, book-keeping, business correspondence, debates and one album of photographs of the school, of students and buildings. This was high school work well worthy of the name. Method and execution, system and operation faultless; work almost perfect.



EXHIBITS FROM BROTHERS OF THE SACRED HEART IN MISSISSIPPI, INDIANA, ETC. (ALCOVE NO. 83.)

Doctrine, geography, algebra, arithmetic, samples of map drawing and of frehand drawing; twenty-one albums of linear drawing and one map of the city of Manchester; by work from St. Aloysius' Academy, male department, Nashua, comprising two volumes of grammar, orthography, arithmetic, geography, specimens of letter writing and of penmanship, also miscellaneous class exercises.

The work was excellent throughout; the map of Manchester being especially well drawn, though all the maps were commendable and the many drawings were quite skillful, above the ordinary, in fact, for students' work.

The class exercises were praiseworthy in all particulars, and the penmanship uniformly pleasing. The Brothers of the Sacred Heart scored another victory in this small but choice exhibit.

The Sisters of Jesus and Mary were here introduced; we have not met them frequently, hence their small, but really excellent exhibit was noted with special interest and gave special satisfaction. It comprised from the Academy of Jesu Marie, Manchester, four volumes of Christian Doctrine, orthography, arithmetic, book-keeping, business forms, grammar and dictations (French), two pieces ornamental pen-work.

The Sisters of St. Benedict presented the customary beautiful penmanship, neat arrangement and good methods in the following: From St. Raphael's School, Manchester, fourteen volumes of Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, Bible History, orthography, Sacred History, language, grammar and geography.

The Sisters of the Holy Cross, in charge of the female department of

St. Aloysius' Academy, Nashua, were honored by the very excellent features of the following display, in preparing which the students had, evidently, vied with each other in attaining perfection: Thirty-two albums of Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, orthography, geography, grammar, United States history, book-keeping, drawing, penmanship, compositions, literature and Sacred History.

The Sisters of Mercy, with their usual success in presenting an attractive array of work, did their best for the Manchester display and exhibited exercises from several schools of high standing, to judge from the papers that appeared in their volumes, which were contributed by two academies, four schools and one orphanage. The list shows the following arrangement from five institutions in Manchester: Mt. St. Mary's Academy, nine volumes of Christian Doctrine, history, literature, grammar, geography, arithmetic, French and Latin translations, geometry, algebra, book-keeping, natural science, rhetoric, compositions, school journal, Church History, geology, chemistry, astronomy, physics, botany, Bible History and United States history. One volume of Mt. St. Mary's record. St. Mary's Day Academy, one volume examination papers, one volume written exercises, one volume phonography and typewriting, book-keeping and business forms, one volume ancient, modern and United States history (topical recitations), one volume composition, two volumes English literature, nineteen specimens phonography, typewriting and penmanship. St. Joseph's Cathedral School, female department, six volumes of Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, orthography, geography, United States history, Church and Bible History, letter writing, compositions and penmanship. St. Agnes' School, four volumes of Christian Doctrine, Church, Bible, and United States history, arithmetic, grammar, letter writing, language and geography. St. Patrick's Orphanage, one volume: Specimens of penmanship, map drawing and free-hand drawing.

The work from the orphanage, as far as it extended, had been just as carefully prepared as that from academies, and the homeless students had been just as kindly and carefully taught as those of means and happy homes.

From other parts of the Diocese, the Sisters of Mercy sent work as follows:—From School of the Sacred Heart, Nashua, five albums of Christian Doctrine, United States history, Bible History, physiology, physical geography, algebra, phonography, typewriting, orthography, arithmetic, geography and kindergarten work. From St. Joseph's School, Keene, three volumes: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, language, orthography, Bible History, United States history, geography, grammar and compositions.

This work was, throughout, such as we have always found contributed by the Sisters of Mercy; all the pretty, dainty features were there and the thoroughness also.

#### Most Rev. Thomas L. Grace.

Archbishop Grace was born in Charleston, S. C., on the 16th of November, 1814. In his very childhood he manifested a love for the things of God, particularly those pertaining to divine service, hence he commenced his studies with a view to the sacred ministry at the early age of fifteen, entering, for that purpose, the seminary in his native city, but the following year found him in the Dominican Convent of St. Rose, in Kentucky. There, habited in the white robe of a Dominican novice, he spent years in retirement, prayer and study, after which he was sent to Rome, and for seven years pursued a most thorough theological course at the Minerva, the celebrated Dominican Convent.

The five years succeeding his ordination, which had taken place December 21st, 1850, were spent in Rome, after which he returned to America, and was engaged in missionary duties in Kentucky and in Tennessee for many years. In Memphis, which was the chief field of his earlier labors, he built St. Peter's Church, founded the convent of St. Agnes for a community of Dominican Sisters, and established an orphan asylum. For thirteen years he had been their pastor and their beloved friend, hence, when Father Grace was chosen to fill the See of St. Paul, the people of Memphis felt the occasion to be one of deep sorrow to them, though bringing merited honor and trust to him. He was consecrated in the cathedral of St. Louis by Archbishop Kenrick, July 24, 1859, and two days later, accompanied by clerical friends, he set out, by steamer, for his distant See.

The labors and responsibilities the Diocese of St. Paul then presented were immense, only a brave heart and a zealous soul could have faced them with the determination to endure, if not able to conquer.

In 1875, Northern Minnesota was set off as a vicariate, and in that same year Rt. Rev. John Ireland was, at Bishop Grace's earnest request, appointed co-

adjutor. In 1879, Dakota, which had formed part of the Diocese of St. Paul was made a vicariate.

Bishop Grace celebrated, in 1884, his episcopal silver jubilee, the city of St. Paul giving an enthusiastic ovation. At that time, the diocese boasted one hundred and fifty-three priests, more than two hundred churches, besides hospitals, asylums, academies and schools. After his jubilee, the venerable prelate resigned his charge into the hands of his beloved spiritual son, Bishop Ireland, and became himself the titular Bishop of Menzies. After St. Paul became an Archbishopric, Most Rev. John Ireland petitioned the Holy See to confer upon his venerated predecessor the title of Archbishop, a request with which the Holy Father gladly and graciously complied. Archbishop Grace now spends his time at St. Thomas' Seminary, the Benjamin of his advanced years.

#### Most Rev. John Ireland, D.D.

The third bishop and first archbishop of St. Paul, Mt. Rev. John Ireland, was born at Burnchurch, County Kilkenny, Ireland, September 11, 1838, and came to America with his parents when he was eleven years old.

After a temporary residence at Burlington, Vermont, and Chicago, Ill., his father, Richard Ireland, settled in St. Paul and became a builder. The boy was sent to the cathedral school where he made rapid progress, and soon attracted the keen gaze of Dr. Cretin, who speedily discerned that this lad, with no thought but to be head of his class and winner in the next game of marbles, had a future before him of more than ordinary promise. Discovering the talented boy to have a vocation for the priesthood, the Bishop sent him to Meximeux, France, where he completed his course at the Preparatory Seminary, which gave him the right of admission to the Grand Seminary at Hyeres to take the theological course. Having accomplished this difficult task with honor to himself, and to the satisfaction of his preceptors, he returned to America in 1861, and was ordained in the St. Paul Cathedral, by Bishop Grace, on the 21st of December of that same year.

His first charge was an unusual one for a newly-ordained priest; he was sent to the front, as chaplain of the Fifth Minnesota regiment, and fulfilled the trying duties with unflinching courage and fortitude, for fifteen months. Having won the admiration and reverence of even the most prejudiced of his associates, his health compelled him to resign the heavy labors of the battle-field and the camp, hence he was recalled to St. Paul and became pastor of the cathedral. In this capacity, his singular gifts and qualities made him at once a man of note, one whose career became daily of wider interest, until his appointment to the vicariate of Nebraska aroused Bishop Grace's alarm, at the thought of losing so valuable a priest from his diocese.

Hastening to Rome, Bishop Grace succeeded in having Father Ireland appointed coadjutor to the Bishop of St. Paul, and as such the bishop elect was consecrated on December 21, 1875, the fourteenth anniversary of his ordination.



MOST REV. JOHN IRELAND, D.D.

As parish priest he had taken most active interest in the emigration of Irish Catholics to the State of Minnesota; after his consecration as bishop, he redoubled his efforts to establish Catholic colonies in Minnesota, and to redeem our people from the folly of settling in the crowded tenement houses of the sea board cities. As an advocate of temperance, his efforts have been most successful, and it is said of the city of St. Paul that there are exceedingly few, if any, Irish names over the doors of saloons, and that whole streets are lined with the comfortable homes of Irish Catholics.

Archbishop Ireland has been, for several years, the president of the State Historical Society of Minnesota, a token of the universal esteem in which he is held by those opposed to him in belief, but who are impressed by his earnestness of purpose. On returning from the Plenary Council of Baltimore, in 1884, he presided in New York, over a meeting to organize a Catholic Historical Society for the United States. His interest in the establishment of the Catholic University of Washington was of the warmest and most efficient. In 1888, the pallium was conferred upon Dr. Ireland, St. Paul having been made, some time previous, a Metropolitan See.

Though new dioceses have been set off from the original Diocese of St. Paul, the archdiocese still possesses one hundred and ninety eight churches and one hundred and eighty-four priests. There are, within its limits, thirteen chapels and thirty one stations, the catholic population being two hundred thousand, and the schools including colleges, academies and industrial institutions, as well as parochial schools, number ninety, with an attendance of two thousand eight hundred pupils.

### The Diocese of Sioux Falls.

The Diocese of Sioux Falls comprises the State of South Dakota, and was established in 1889, by Leo XIII., with Rt. Rev. Martin Marty, D.D., as its first bishop.

Martin Marty was born in Schwyz, Switzerland, Jan. 12, 1834. He studied in the colleges of Switzerland and Austria, with the intention, it is said, of becoming a medical doctor; however that may be, he later went through a course of theology and was ordained to the priesthood on September 14, 1856. He came to the United States to assist in the founding of a new Benedictine abbey and college and went to join Bishop de Saint Palais of Vincennes, who stood in need of German priests. He arrived at Vincennes in 1860; after consultation with his bishop he purchased 7,000 acres of land in Spencer county, Indiana, and immediately set to work to invite immigration from Germany and Austria. Through his efforts Spencer and Dubois counties, Ind., were settled almost exclusively by German Roman Catholics. He built many churches, and in 1866 he erected St. Meinrad's priory and was made its first superior. In 1870, Pope Pius IX. raised St. Meinrad's to the rank of an abbey and appointed Father Marty a

mitered abbot; but he resigned his office a few years later and went to Dakota to devote himself to the conversion of the Indians. He studied the languages of the aborigines and especially that of the Sioux and became master of several dialects. He returned to St. Meinrad's and wrote a grammar of the Sioux, and also a dictionary with which he educated a number of priests and twelve Sisters of Charity, and took them to Dakota. Father Marty obtained great influence over the Indians and was in the camp of Sitting Bull at a time when it was fatal for a white man to be among the Indians, but he had no fear, and was thus enabled to extend much protection to the settlers. The federal government gave him much authority, recognizing his valuable aid and services. In 1879 Dakota was formed into an apostolic vicariate and Dr. Marty was consecrated Bishop on February 1st, 1880.

When he went to Dakota, the Catholic church had hardly an existence in the territory, hence all its institutions are of his creation, and there are now over one hundred churches, one hundred and twenty stations and eight missions, which alone contain thirty thousand Indians. The agricultural school at Standing Rock is among his charges, and there upward of eighty boys are instructed each year. Bishop Marty is a man of great literary attainments and has written several books of great merit. He is considered an authority on all matters pertaining to Indian affairs, and will be much missed in his former field for he is now Bishop of St. Cloud. Minnesota, however, gains a most valuable acquisition to her citizens and her churchmen.

In the same alcove (53) was placed the work of eastern and of western schools, those of Manchester, just commented upon, and those of Sioux Falls, in far-away Dakota.

The class work differed but little from that of eastern pupils and the needle-work not at all, if we except a few samples of bead-work.

The Ursuline Sisters were represented by the following schools:—St. Rose's Academy, in Sioux Falls, five volumes of Bible History, compositions, geography, grammar, biographies, music, free-hand drawing, arithmetic, algebra, geography, physiology and map drawing; St. Michael's School, three volumes of Christian Doctrine, orthography, penmanship, arithmetic, letter writing, grammar, geography, history, biography, Church History and map drawing; St. Lawrence's School, in Millbank, one volume of orthography, arithmetic, letter writing, geography, Christian Doctrine, Sacred History, United States history, grammar, object drawing, needle-work, specimens of crochet work and two velvet cushions.

Aside from the general excellence of all these papers, the biographies showed special care and interest; the drawing had, evidently, been a pleasure, and the letter writing a great improvement; all the branches of history were well handled and mathematics made a good showing.

The Sisters of St. Agnes and the Franciscan Sisters were each represented by the exhibit from one school; the former from Holy Family School, Mitchell, two volumes of freehand drawing, grammar, arithmetic, book-keeping, algebra, Church History and United States history; the latter from Sacred Heart Indian School, Pine Ridge, one album letter writing, one album penmanship, specimens of plain needle-work, knitting, crochet work, weaving, bead-work, embroidery, tidy, socks, collars, child's dress, velvet cushion and child's sacque.

The Benedictine Sisters had, as usual, succeeded in making their students good penmen, hence the work from their schools was beautiful to the eye, even before the judgment had discovered other excellencies, and they were as many as they were gratifying. The following list will suggest them to the experienced teacher: From Immaculate Conception Indian Mission, Stephan, two albums of spelling, arithmetic, letter writing and map drawing, one embroidered cushion; St. Martin's School, Sturgis, one volume of arithmetic, letter writing, geography, grammar, penmanship and needle-work. Sacred Heart School, Yankton, five books of geography, United States history, grammar, Christian Doctrine, orthography, arithmetic and letter writing.

We all admire pretty penmanship, correct spelling, graceful diction and good methods; these features were prominent in the above work.

When looking at our illustration of alcove 53, the reader will notice that on the exterior wall of that alcove are several beautiful objects that did not belong to the interior. The handsome vestment or Chasuble, at the right, came from the Benedictine Academy of the Immaculate Conception, Ferdinand, Indiana. Below the vestment are five pieces of art intended to illustrate natural science; these were contributed by the Sisters of Mercy of Pittsburg. On the left exterior wall, were five pieces presented by the Brothers of Mary, who did not have room in five alcoves for all their beautiful work.

The interior of alcove 53 was devoted—the left hand side to the Diocese of Manchester; the rear wall and desk and a little of the right to Sioux Falls; the right wall and desk to the Benedictine display from



RT. REV. MARTIN MARTY, D.D.

Holy Angels' Academy and from St. Paul's School, Birmingham. Diocese of Mobile, and the Benedictine display from St. Mary's Academy, Nauvoo, Diocese of Peoria, Ill.

The contributions from Holy Angels' and from St. Paul's Schools have been commented upon in connection with the illustration of Mobile exhibits. From St. Mary's Benedictine Academy, Nauvoo, Ill., Diocese of Peoria, came four volumes of Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, algebra, German translations, orthography, French translations, Latin, botany, descriptive astronomy, grammar, photographs, specimens of free-hand and map drawing. The papers in this collection were truly commendable for neatness, order and method; even more for accuracy and thoroughness.

### The Diocese of Mobile.

"Every Catholic should contribute generously and cheerfully for a work which, if properly supported, must result in great and far-reaching benefits to the Church in the United States. To my mind it is impossible to exaggerate the good that may come to the Church through a successful educational exhibit."

This sentence is quoted from a letter of Rt. Rev. J. O'Sullivan, D.D.,

Bishop of Mobile, to Brother Maurelian, informing him that the schools of that diocese would unite with the exhibits of Religious Teaching Orders.

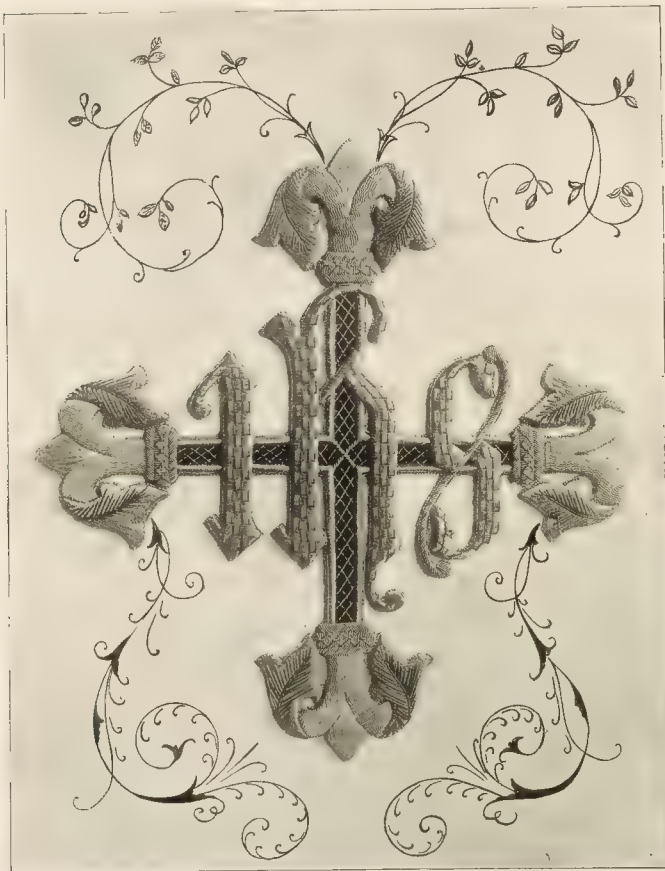
Rt. Rev. Jeremiah O'Sullivan, fourth bishop of Mobile, was born at Kanturk, County Cork, Ireland, about the year 1844, and while a student resolved to become a priest. With this purpose in view, and a heart filled with zeal and great expectations, he sailed himself from Erin at the early age of nineteen, and came to America to pursue his studies preparatory to ordination. After spending busy months in St. Charles' College, he passed to the higher course of St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. He was ordained by Archbishop Spalding in June, 1868, and stationed for a time at Barnesville, Md. For nine years he was pastor at Westernport, Md., where he erected a church also a convent for the Sisters of St. Joseph. From this field, where he had labored so long and so well, he was summoned to St. Peter's Church, Washington City, Md., where his zeal and devotedness made him deservedly popular and widely known. He was consecrated for the See of Mobile in September, 1885, and under his care the diocese has greatly increased in the number of churches, priests and religious teachers.

From the far south, from the very coast of the great Gulf, came a number of excellent exhibits. The Diocese of Mobile was represented in the collective display of the Sisters of Loretto, who sent a very extensive, rich and handsome array of objects from St. Mary's Academy, Montgomery, Ala.; of the Sisters of Charity of Emmitsburg, Md., and of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, and the displays from her institutions may be found described under the several headings here mentioned. The Benedictine and the Visitation Nuns of the Diocese

of Mobile contributed to the Catholic Educational Exhibit as follows:—From the Academy of the Visitation, Summerville, in charge of Sisters of the Visitation, two volumes of Christian Doctrine, Sacred History, arithmetic, algebra, geometry; one volume United States history, freehand drawing, one album theory of music, water color, crayon, pastel paintings, photographs and penmanship, gold embroidery, embroidery in gold and silver bullion, chenille embroidery, and specimens of point-lace, Spanish drawn-work, silk embroidery, linen embroidery, plain needle-work by children under twelve years of age. From Holy Angels' Academy, Birmingham, in charge of Benedictine Sisters, three volumes of Christian Doctrine, Church History, penmanship, compositions, history, arithmetic, grammar, business forms, chemistry, astronomy, dictation, music, language, United States history, geography and map drawing. From St. Paul's School, in charge of Benedictine Sisters, one volume of Sacred History, compositions, astronomy, dictations, letters, geography, arithmetic, language and spelling.

The Christian Doctrine was rendered interesting, as well as important, and the Church History was most intelligently handled. The penmanship was good; the compositions were well expressed, nicely written and full of thought; the papers on the various grammar school branches compared favorably with the best in the exhibit at large. The sciences had been taught and learned in a practical way that rendered a knowledge of them useful, as well as agreeable. The papers on music, from both institutions, were of a high grade, both as to the science and art of music, and as to the polished diction in which the facts were stated. The crayon, pastel and water color paintings from the Visitation Academy were deserving of high commendation.

In alcoves 81 and 83 appeared exhibits so rich, varied and commendable that every visitor to the educational department paused to look at them, and then wonder what manner of men they might be who had succeeded in winning from mere school boys such beautiful and satisfactory work.



GOLD BULLION AND LACE WORK, VISITATION ACADEMY, MOBILE, ALA. (ALCOVE NO. 88.)

### The Brothers of the Sacred Heart.

The Institute of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart originated in Lyons, France, in 1820. As is ever the case with the mighty works of God, its beginning was humble; the Divine Master so loves to confound the strong and to elevate the weak. There was no preconceived plan; circumstances, divinely bent and molded, conformed to the well-being of the new community, secured its continued existence and increased its prosperity, until, in a few short years a band of noble men, united in the observance of one common law or "rule," spread over France for the care of youth, and for the salvation of their souls.

The life of Father André Coindre, the founder of the institute, was

voted to a special purpose for the attainment of which they were to sacrifice everything that the flesh craves and in which it takes delight.

In 1846, Bishop Portier of Mobile requested the Superior of the Institute to send a band of his brethren to labor in America.

On Jan. 13, 1847, five Brothers landed in Mobile, Ala., and took charge of the Orphan Asylum. A novitiate was opened in the following year, and numbers of pious young men entered it. The numbers increasing, a more suitable location was desirable, and, circumstances having prepared the way, the novitiate was transferred to White Sulphur, Ky., in 1868, but this point was abandoned, in 1870, giving the community a permanent home in St. Joseph's Institute, in the suburbs of Indianapolis, Ind.



EXHIBITS OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE BROTHERS OF THE SACRED HEART. (ALCOVE NO. 81.)

full of holy, delightful incidents, but we have not space for their relation here; suffice it to state that, in 1820, he induced a young man of excellent parts to join him in teaching orphans. A few months later, another young man offered to help in the good work, and, within one year, the little community numbered eleven members. They made a spiritual retreat in September, 1821, and Father Coindre himself instructed them and formed them to the peculiar spirit, requirements and vocation of the new institute. Having conducted them to the sanctuary of Our Lady of Fourviere, he celebrated mass there for them, and consecrated them in a very special and fervent way to the Blessed Virgin. That was, in truth, the birthday of the Institute of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart. With the rule of St. Augustine and the constitutions of St. Ignatius, they began their labors as a fully organized body de-

In time, however, the house in Indianapolis became a Normal Institute for the community and the novices were transferred to Arthabaskaville, Canada, where it now flourishes.

The Brothers have schools in several of the southern dioceses, Mobile, New Orleans, Natchez and Savannah, also in the Diocese of Manchester and several in Canada.

The community in America numbers two hundred and ten professed religious, and fifty novices. More than five thousand children attend their schools and colleges in the United States. In France, there are one thousand Brothers teaching more than twenty-five thousand children.

Because Mobile was the cradle of the Institute, we have introduced the subject of its exhibit in connection with the sketch and portrait of Bishop O'Sullivan, who did not have a diocesan exhibit, yet merits

special mention for his very special interest in the educational exhibit, and his efforts to inspire enthusiasm in the hearts of his religious teachers who had been called upon to join in the collective exhibits of their respective orders, and thus rendered it impossible for him to have a diocesan display.

We have illustrated the beautiful scenes presented in alcove 81 and 83, where the work of schools from seven dioceses was arrayed.

In commenting upon the diocesan exhibit of Natchez, we referred to the extensive displays from the Cathedral School of Natchez and from St. Stanislaus' College, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, both in charge of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart.

Since the objects in these two collections were of unusual merit, beauty and value, we must beg the reader to turn back to the Diocese of Natchez, and review our comments.

In addition to the work mentioned above, there were the following exhibits: From the Diocese of New Orleans, St. Joseph's Institute, Donaldsonville, six volumes: Penmanship, compositions, algebra, trigonometry, arithmetic, grammar and photographs. St. Aloysius' Institute, New Orleans, nine volumes of penmanship, examination papers, letter writing, rhetoric, algebra, arithmetic, grammar, book-keeping, history, geometry, French, Spanish, compositions, geography, map drawing, Bible History and essays. Thibodeaux College, Thibodeaux, five volumes of compositions, physics, algebra, phonography, book-keeping, penmanship, French exercises, arithmetic, orthography, geography, map drawing, trigonometry, surveying, one album linear and freehand drawing and photographs. St. Aloysius' Commercial College, Diocese of Vicksburg, eleven albums algebra, ten albums history, physics and geometry, nine albums mathematics, seventeen albums book-keeping, twenty-three albums history, geography, grammar, sixteen albums rhetoric and civil government, sixteen albums of examination papers, four albums Christian Doctrine and Bible History, fifteen albums Christian Doctrine, one album phonography, one album arithmetic and grammar, eighty-six miscellaneous exercises in the different studies, freehand, map and mechanical drawing, pen-work, ornamental writing, photographs, catalogue of college (framed). St. Patrick's School, Augusta, Ga., Diocese of Savannah, three volumes of penmanship, business forms, book-keeping, grammar, arithmetic, examination papers, algebra, geometry, United States history, letter writing, pen-work and catalogue of school. St. John's School, Indianapolis, Ind., Diocese of Vincennes, one volume book-keeping and business forms and one volume graded penmanship; photographs. St. Patrick's School, five volumes of business forms, letter writing, arithmetic, geography, algebra, geometry, United States history, pen-work and catalogue of the school. Cathedral School, Mobile, Ala., Diocese of Mobile, two volumes of penmanship, compositions, arithmetic, book-keeping and photographs. St. Vincent's School, five albums of map drawing, book-keeping, literature, penmanship, arithmetic, letter writing and exercises on miscellaneous studies. St. Vincent's Academy, Mobile, Ala., one framed specimen of writing, one framed photograph and drawing.

When turning back to the Diocese of Natchez, the reader will do well to look, also, for the exhibit from the Diocese of Manchester to which the Brothers of the Sacred Heart contributed displays from St. Augustine's Academy, Manchester, and from St. Aloysius' School, Nashua, N. H.

The twenty volumes from various localities in the Diocese of New Orleans contained most admirable papers on the branches mentioned in the lists. In looking them over one felt that the venerable Archdiocese and the city of revered catholic memories was fittingly represented by such work, and had reason to be proud of it. How orderly and methodical the exercises in mathematics, how faultless the neatly written compositions, what a thorough knowledge of grammar and rhetoric they showed; how clear and systematic the pages of book-keeping and the specimens of business forms—every subject had been treated of in a creditable manner, and every task requiring skillful handling had been executed with utmost care.

The excellent exercises in French and Spanish were full of promise of future proficiency and delightful usefulness.

The Vicksburg display being in pamphlets made a brilliant appearance, and individualized the work, each pupil being represented by his own set of albums. This exhibit was of an exceedingly meritorious character from first to last, and as the list shows, it was very comprehensive; all the branches of a thorough college course were re-

presented, most worthily, too; and it was a pleasure to the experienced teacher to turn the leaves of those neat albums, and to discover, on every page, the perfection of excellent work. We might with full and perfect justice repeat the above expressions in commenting upon the work from the Dioceses of Vincennes, Savannah and Mobile.

#### The Collective Exhibits of the Brothers of Mary.

The Society of Mary was founded at Bordeaux, France, on the 2d of October, in 1817, by the Very Rev. William Joseph Chaminade, Missionary Apostolic and Honorary Canon of the Metropolitan Church of Bordeaux. In 1860, the Mother House, or seat of general administration, was transferred from Bordeaux to Paris, hence the distinctive name of the Institute, "Society of Mary of Paris."

The original community comprised seven members, with Auguste Pinier as Superior. They adopted no special habit, but sought complete retirement from the knowledge of the world, not calling each other "Brother" even, lest it should make them remarkable, and using the simple title of "Monsieur," when addressing each other. The symbol of their consecration to the religious life was a gold ring, the only outward token of their dignity.

There are priests and brothers in the association, having for their aim personal sanctification and the education of youth. From its humble beginning, the Institute, like the mustard seed, *Deo favente*, has grown, developed and spread far and wide its noble branches. Father Currier tells us in his "History of Religious Orders," to which we are indebted for the sketches we have given throughout this publication, that the Society has taken deepest root in Alsace.

The Brothers of Mary, as they are modestly called, were introduced into the United States in 1849, and in December of the same year, took charge of the Holy Trinity School, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Superior of the American branch was, at that time, the Venerable Father Leo Meyer. In March, 1850, he purchased a property in the vicinity of Dayton, Ohio, where he established the Central House for America, opened a college known as St. Mary's Institute, and met with such success that very soon the Brothers had charge of thirty-five schools in nine dioceses, and were to be found even in Winnipeg, Canada, also in charge of three flourishing institutions in the Sandwich



VERY REV. WILLIAM JOSEPH CHAMINADE.

Islands, St. Louis' College in Honolulu being the most prominent. The American Province claims three hundred members, nearly all of whom are engaged in teaching, with what signal success their exhibits at the World's Fair testified.

We have had occasion already to refer to samples of this work, in describing the San Francisco exhibit, to which the Brothers of Mary, located in that city and in charge of St. Joseph's Grammar School, contributed an exceedingly handsome display. This was remarkable, principally for the relief maps regarding which there were so many laudatory remarks, though, in truth, the entire exhibit from St. Joseph's merited the highest commendations.

The Brotherhood contributed, likewise, to the Diocesan exhibits of

were nineteen volumes of grammar, rhetoric, composition, literature, United States history, map drawing, geography, commercial law, business forms; of student's work: Arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, physics, chemistry (actual laboratory work), three volumes book-keeping (actual business practice), one volume typewriting, two volumes of phonography, three volumes of penmanship, one volume pen drawing, one volume color studies, four volumes freehand drawing, one volume landscapes, seventeen large architectural drawings (actual measurement), twenty large crayon drawings, six water colors from still life, five crayon drawings from cast, twenty-two water-color studies, one large linear drawing (lavis). The normal work comprised ten drawings; "Our Father" and "In Memoriam": pen drawings by members



EXHIBIT OF CLASS WORK, DRAWING ETC., FROM ST. MARY'S INSTITUTE, DAYTON, O. (ALFORD NO. 89.)

Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, Covington, New Orleans, New York and San Francisco, and their contributions have been described in connection with the displays from those cities.

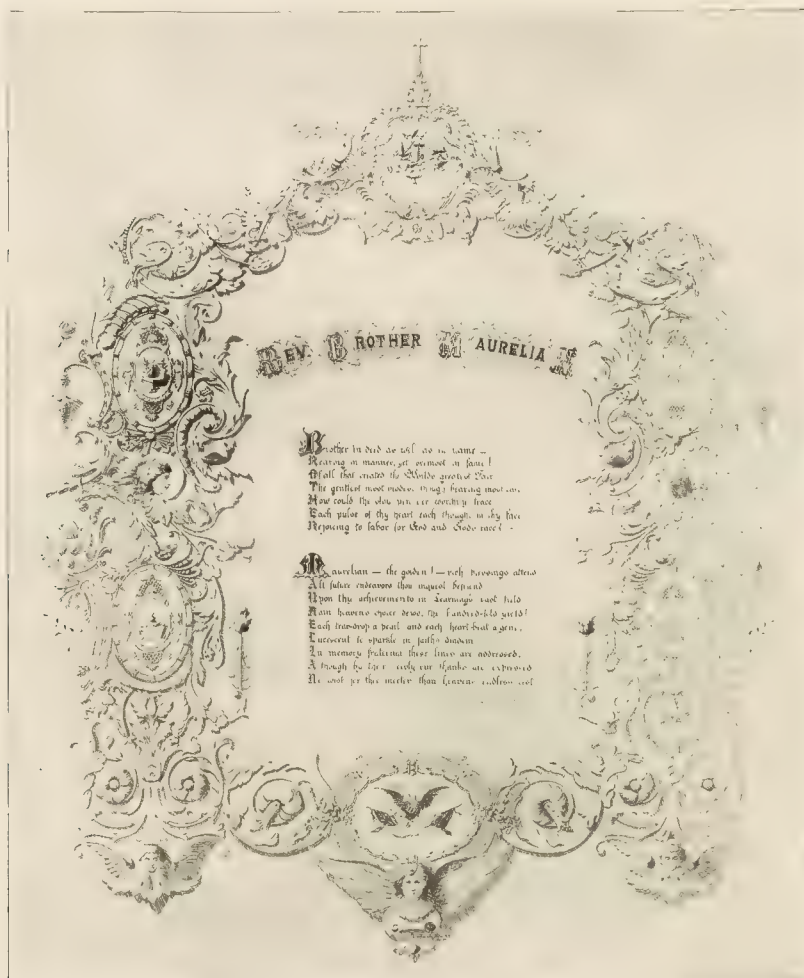
In their collective exhibit, as it appeared in alcoves 89, 91, 93, 95 and 55, there were contributions from the Dioceses of Cincinnati, San Antonio, Baltimore and Columbus, in our country; from Canada and from the Sandwich Islands, outside of the United States.

In alcoves 89 and 91 (see illustrations) were the extensive displays from St. Mary's Institute and Convent (Normal Department), Dayton, Ohio, Diocese of Cincinnati. This being the Central House in the United States, the work was especially representative, showing characteristics to be recognized in each collection of work that was prepared under the Brothers' direction. From St. Mary's Institute, there

of the faculty; set of catalogues; set of photographs: Buildings, classes, laboratories, societies, sodalities, etc., by members of the faculty; a grand course of linear drawing. From the Preparatory Normal School of St. Mary's Convent came normal work that included sixty-two specimens of floral environs with description, seventy specimens of penmanship, thirty pen drawings, fifty crayon outlines from the cast, thirty-two crayon drawings from the flat, eight crayon drawings from the object, thirty-one crayon drawings from the cast, six crayons from relief, three pastel drawings, five charcoal drawings, six water colors from still life, six water-color studies (copied), six etchings, fifteen specimens of automatic pen-work, three topographical maps (actual surveys), four architectural drawings (actual measurement), twenty-seven mechanical measurement, four architectural drawings (actual measurement), three

mechanical drawings (lavis), two architectural drawings perspective (actual measurement), orders of architecture constructed from scale, seven gothic constructions, one relief map of St. Mary's Institute grounds (actual surveys). Students' work: Three volumes Christian Doctrine, three volumes Bible History and Church History, six volumes English and German compositions and commercial law, six volumes English and

surveys made by the pupils), three volumes linear drawing (actual measurement), five volumes freehand drawing, six volumes penmanship, pen drawing (original and copied), one volume conventional drawings from flower forms (in original designs), one volume isometrical drawings and parallel perspective, one volume angular perspective, one volume repertory of music performed by the faculty and pupils



ARTISTIC PEN-WORK WITH TRIBUTE TO BROTHER MAURELIA FROM THE BROTHERS OF MARY, DAYTON, O.

German dictations, exercises and grammar, one volume rhetoric and literature, one volume United States history, ancient history and general geography, one volume medieval history, five volumes book-keeping (actual business practice), three volumes physics, one volume chemistry, nine volumes arithmetic, geography and geometry, one volume trigonometry, one volume surveying and leveling (comprising actual

of the preparatory normal school, examination papers on the principles of music, original compositions, melodies written from memory, one volume sepia painting, one ecclesiastical map of the United States, normal work by members of the faculty and specimens of blue printing.

What can any one's comments add to the impression made by that magnificent list? The students' work is the harmonious outcome of

the splendid array of normal work. When teachers are thus competent, pupils must learn, in spite of themselves; study will be made attractive and to learn will be one of life's sweetest delights. Ah, those mathematical exercises! Those problems in arithmetic and algebra, those demonstrations in geometry and trigonometry—how beautifully they were written out, according to a systematic arrangement that left one no freedom as to whether he would understand or not.

The business forms of every variety, the results of actual business practice, were a joy to those possessed of the commercial spirit, or of business instincts. How great the array of art specimens;—who shall measure the extent of their refining influence, or gauge the power of beauty and usefulness their creation has given to those who produced

Besides St. Mary's Institute, the Brothers of Mary have charge of the Holy Trinity and the Emmanuel parish schools in Dayton. The former presented one volume of grammar, three volumes of German and English compositions, one volume penmanship, one volume maps, five volumes freehand drawing, one volume linear drawing. The latter sent one volume English and German compositions, letter writing, three volumes arithmetic and mensuration, one volume map drawing, two volumes freehand drawing, one hundred specimens freehand drawing, one volume language, four copy books specimens of class work, six copy books specimens of penmanship. It was particularly pleasing to see such beautiful specimens of drawing coming from parish schools.



EXHIBITS OF PREPARATORY NORMAL INSTITUTE, DAYTON, O. (ALCOVE NO. 91.)

them and who have acquired the skill to multiply them. The penwork in both displays, the normal and the students', was indescribably beautiful. As a sample of it, we give a reproduction of the testimonial sent from this house to Brother Maurelian, as a token of regard and of gratitude for his interest in the exhibits of the Brothers of Mary. This exquisite piece has a double significance to enhance its value; its perfection as a specimen of ornamental pen-work, and its indication of a spirit of generous disregard of rivalry and of a desire to give honor where honor is due, though the donors and the recipient are of different religious congregations.

Note the nature of the contributions from both departments, remembering that each was as near perfection as human effort can bring such work.

From the Diocese of Baltimore were sent the following excellent exhibits:—St. Martin's Academy presented three volumes of spelling, penmanship, dictations, letters and compositions; one volume map drawing; two volumes typewriting; eighteen charts of drawing, fifty-seven volumes book-keeping, sixteen volumes compositions. St. James' School, twelve albums of English and German grammar, spelling, English and German compositions, translations, English and German penmanship, arithmetic, business forms, five volumes elementary drawing and eighty-three specimens freehand drawing. St. Michael's School, twelve volumes of arithmetic, business forms, English and German composition, English and German language lessons, English and German spelling, English and German penmanship, English and German dictations.

Here again were beautiful drawings from the pupils of a parochial school, and everything else was in keeping with it, particularly the penmanship and the double lessons in language, German and English.

The Chicago displays have been described under that heading, and in connection with St. Michael's School and St. Francis' School for boys, so also have the four exhibits from Cleveland and those from Covington and New Orleans. Cincinnati was represented by contributions from St. Mary's and St. Joseph's parochial schools. The former made a fine showing of bound work, ten volumes in all, comprising English and German grammar, compositions, letter writing, translations, dictations, practical arithmetic, United States history, mensuration, intellectual arithmetic, geography, algebra, penmanship,

Ohio was still further represented by a contribution from Holy Cross School, Columbus, Ohio, Diocese of Columbus. Two volumes of language, grammar, one volume orthography, one volume geography, two volumes United States history, two volumes maps, five volumes freehand drawing, Christian Doctrine, one volume autobiographies of pupils. The autobiographies of the pupils were exceedingly well invented and very nicely expressed.

The admirable display of relief maps sent from the Diocese of San Francisco have been described elsewhere.

The fifty specimens of large crayon drawings, also the extensive display of class work from St. Alphonsus' School, New Orleans, and the rich and varied exhibits from St. John's and Our Lady of Sorrows, in New



EXHIBITS OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, AND ST. LOUIS' COLLEGE, HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. (ALCOVE NO. 93.)

and four volumes freehand drawing. The latter sent one volume Christian Doctrine, five volumes of English and German compositions, letters, three volumes English and German dictations, one volume business letters, two volumes general class work, one volume United States history, geography, four volumes freehand drawing, one volume linear drawing, map drawing; thirty specimens large crayon drawings and sixty specimens of English and German penmanship.

The compositions and the letters were most praiseworthy, as was also the general class work. The sixty specimens of penmanship were given in an attractive and ornamental style which made them almost as beautiful as the crayon drawings of which there was such a large number, all skillfully executed.

York, will be noted in connection with the diocesan exhibits from those cities. St. Michael's of Pittsburg and St. Mary's of Allegheny will be found noted with the display from the Diocese of Pittsburg.

The most interesting feature of this collective exhibit was the work from the Hawaiian Islands representing: St. Mary's School, Hilo, one volume of penmanship, pen drawing, one volume general class work, twelve specimens freehand drawing, ten maps of the Hawaiian Islands, and from St. Louis' College, Honolulu, five volumes of compositions, arithmetic, algebra and trigonometry, two volumes freehand drawing, one volume geography, one volume map drawing, one volume penmanship, twenty pen drawings, two large water-color scenes. Normal work, one large oil painting ("Burning of Lake Kilauea.") Catholic Mission,

Wailuku, one volume of class work and elementary drawing, one volume penmanship, twenty-five specimens freehand drawing and one photograph of professors and pupils.

There was a great charm about those papers written in a clime and under a sky so different from ours. The school work did not differ much, however, as to method and production. The ten maps of the Hawaiian Islands were a delightful study for the visitor to alcove 93, so too were the scenes painted in water colors and the crayon drawings and pictures in pen-work, subjects savoring of an atmosphere new to him.

The oil painting of "The Burning Lake of Kilauea" was a remarkable piece, its glowing hues attracting the gaze and its weird character-

ship. St. Mary's College, normal work, one set of photographs of buildings, classes, societies and picnic views, by a member of the faculty. Ten volumes language, orthography, composition, letter writing, grammar, United States history, geography, arithmetic, penmanship, literature, algebra, geometry, book-keeping, trigonometry, chemistry, physics, physiology. One volume penmanship, one volume book-keeping, five volumes object drawing, map drawing, physical geography, one volume linear drawing (actual measurement), one volume shorthand, one volume typewriting and one set of photographs.

In all these exhibits, mathematical exercises were presented in the clearest and most systematic of ways; the natural and physical sciences were beautifully illustrated; the language lessons, from the primary



EXHIBITS FROM PARISH SCHOOLS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES. (ALCOVE NO. 95.)

istics holding the attention rapt. Our illustration of the alcove where this picture hung reproduces it with forcible reality.

In the same compartment with some of the Hawaiian work was the interesting exhibit from St. Mary's School, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, one volume grammar, one volume dictation, one volume compositions, two volumes arithmetic, three volumes penmanship, thirty-five specimens of linear drawing and one volume freehand drawing. Many visitors were pleased to examine these papers and drawings, in order to judge of the boasted Canada schools, nor did they disappoint anyone, but held their own beside Uncle Sam and all the others.

In the same alcove (93) with the Honolulu contributions were two from the Diocese and city of San Antonio, Texas, viz.: - San Fernando School, one volume general class work, English and Spanish penman-

dictation exercises to rhetoric, and from prose to poetry, were admirably conducted; history and geography were presented in accordance with the best methods, and literature was given the prominence it deserves while being kept within the bounds its proper use demands. The oil paintings, pen-work and drawings made a most beautiful display, as may be seen, with some degree of accuracy, from our illustrations.

#### The Bishop of San Antonio, Texas.

Rt. Rev. J. C. Neraz, second bishop of San Antonio, was born on the 12th of January, 1823, at Auzé, in the Department of the Rhone, France. Having acquired the rudiments of his education near his home, he entered the diocesan seminary of St. Jodard, but followed his philosophical course at Alix, a branch



RT. REV. J. C. NAREZ, D.D.

of the great Seminary of Lyons, and completed his theology with the Sulpicians at Lyons.

His zealous soul was attracted by the devoted life of the missionary priest, hence he came to the United States in 1852, and was ordained sub-deacon by Bishop Odin, on the 28th of September, receiving the holy order of the priesthood on the 19th of March in the following year. At that time the parish of Nacogdoches, in Eastern Texas, comprised all the northeastern part of the state as far as the Red River; this was the charge given to the young priest and there he labored for ten years, with an ardor such as is unknown in our day because there is no call for it. Being transferred to Liberty County in 1864, he worked there in the southern part of the state with all the zeal that had distinguished him from the first, and at the end of two years he was transferred to San Antonio, but in September of that year went to Laredo, where he completed a convent that had been commenced before his arrival and built the present church.

In 1873, he was recalled to San Antonio to become pastor of St. Fernando's

Church, and when San Antonio was erected into a diocese, he became the Vicar-General to Bishop Pellicer. When that venerable prelate died, Father Narez succeeded him being consecrated on May the 8th, and being in time for the Third Council of Baltimore in 1884.

The diocese has now sixty-three priests and seventy-one churches, with a Catholic population of sixty-five thousand. Bishop Narez took a very warm and efficient interest in the Catholic Educational Exhibit for which reason we wish to honor him in this publication.

#### The Exhibits of the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth.

We give a very distinct and admirable illustration of alcove No. 54 in which was arranged the display from the institutions located in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and in charge of the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth.

"Pine Bluff was," as one of its own citizens stated, "very fortunate in being represented by work from such splendid institutions as the Annunciation Academy and the Colored Industrial School."

Pine Bluff is in the Diocese of Little Rock, Ark., and the Sisters in charge of its Catholic schools are from the Diocese of Louisville, Ky.

The Annunciation Academy presented to the exhibit eight volumes of class exercises and examinations, also numerous specimens of art.

The Christian Doctrine papers were replete with evidences of a thorough mastery of the subject, so far as pupils are permitted to handle it. The algebra, arithmetic and geometry papers were models of



EXHIBIT OF BROTHERS OF MARY, PARISH SCHOOLS FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES, WINNIPEG, AND HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. (ALCOVE NO. 55.)

mathematical clearness and good order, while the language exercises, object lessons, grammar and rhetoric were, evidently, the well prepared basis of intelligent conversations and of the excellent compositions. History, literature and mythology were treated of in a manner that proved them to have been for the pupils the source of the many profound and many bright ideas we found expressed in the essays and other literary exercises. The display included the following collection:—One volume essays, one volume book-keeping, one volume freehand drawing and map drawing, nine volumes Christian Doctrine, geography, grammar, United States history, orthography, modern and ancient history, arithmetic, algebra, typewriting stenography, natural philosophy, geology, chemistry, mythology, botany, rhetoric, logic, astronomy, five albums specimens of botany, one chart

crystal pearl paintings were almost alone in their beauty, only two other exhibits showed anything of the kind.

Some of the specimens of embroidery, of which there was such an elegant array, are visible in the picture of alcove 54, but one needed to handle the pieces of needle-work to fully appreciate their loveliness.

Of the schools for Indian children (in charge of Catholic religious teachers) there were eight represented in the Educational Exhibit, viz.:—Several in the Diocese of Sioux Falls, one in each of these places, in Bernalillo, N. M., in Ranselaer, Ind., in Tucker, Miss., in Harbor Springs, Mich., and in Keshena Reservation, Wis.

Among the schools for colored children were: St. Joseph's, St. Augustine, Fla.; St. Peter Claver's, Lexington, Ky.; St. Rose's Bay, St. Louis, Miss.; St. Joseph's, Natchez, Miss., and St. Benedict's, Pittsburg, Pa.



EXHIBITS FROM ANNUNCIATION ACADEMY, AND COLORED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF PINE BLUFF. TAUGHT BY SISTERS OF CHARITY OF NAZARETH. (ALCOVE No. 54.)

studies and names of pupils, twenty-two plain drawings and three crayon drawings, seventeen oil paintings, one Polish painting, three crystal pearl paintings, one pastel, thirty-nine specimens of embroidery, one chart of Pine Bluff and environs and one catalogue of academy.

The commercial branches, book-keeping, typewriting and stenography had been carefully taught, the pupils were well equipped for business situations.

The natural and physical sciences were presented in very good style, with excellent illustrations, the botanical, of which there was a large collection, were especially well preserved and classified.

The reader can form some idea from our illustration of the crayon pictures and the many oil paintings presented in this display. The

"The most remarkable of the schools for colored children," says the *Final Report*, "was the Colored Industrial Institute of Pine Bluff, Ark. There was no exhibition of work from colored children at the World's Fair to compare with it."

The following array of exhibits, varied and comprehensive, distinguished also for educational features not to be surpassed by the work of white children, does credit alike to the Rev. Pastor and to the Sisters of Nazareth, under whose supervision the display was prepared. It comprised two volumes arithmetic, two volumes geography; two volumes United States history, grammar and popular science, one volume map drawing, one volume book-keeping and one volume orthography. Sixty-five specimens of industrial work, viz.: ten specimens of dress-



RT. REV. JOHN J. HOGAN, D.D.

making, six boys' wear, four men's wear, five drawn work, four knitted work, seven crochet work, three darning, four embroidery, twenty-two plain sewing; two geographical maps, one photo of Bishop Fitzgerald, one photo of directors, one Scott's album with 100 photographs of churches, schools and clergy of Arkansas, and illustrated description of Nazareth, the Mother House of the Sisters of Charity, three hundred catalogues, twenty "Historical Sketch" of the Catholic Church in Arkansas, from 1541 to 1892, one chart of studies and names of pupils.

### The Diocese of Kansas City.

John J. Hogan was born in County Limerick, Ireland, on May 10th, 1829. From his home in the Parish of Bruff he was sent to the Holy Cross School in a neighboring village, when he was only five years of age. Having reached his tenth year in good health and with a visible taste for study, he was supplied with a private tutor in his father's house, and there acquired his rudiments in Latin, French and Greek. Then he was given four years in certain classical schools, after which he came to America, entered a theological seminary in the Diocese of St. Louis, Mo., and was ordained priest in April, 1852.

From Old Mines, his first mission, where he had spent a year and a half, he was transferred to Potosi, where he was pastor. The year 1854 found him fulfilling in St. Louis, at St. John's Church, the duties of an assistant to the pastor, of chaplain to the male orphan asylum and of confessor to the Sisters.

A new parish having been organized and given into his care, he erected a new church, under the patronage of St. Matthew, and soon after constructed suitable buildings for a parochial school.

Leaving his well organized parish, the work of his best years and greatest activity, he went cheerfully to a wide district of country in the northwestern part of Missouri, which being without priest or altar, required the services of one animated by the most fervent zeal. The fruits of his resolute piety were soon visible in the missions founded by him at Martinsburg, Mexico, Sturgeon, Allen, Macon City, Brookfield, Chillicothe and Cameron.

The only defeat that his zeal met was caused by the Civil War. He had undertaken to establish a settlement in southern Missouri on the borders of Arkansas, but the spot was in the pathway of the conflicting armies which trampled out the existence of his village, scattering its peaceful inhabitants.

When, in 1868, Pope Pius IX. erected the new See of St. Joseph in Missouri, Father Hogan was appointed its first Bishop. His consecration, at the hands of Archbishop Kenrick, took place on September 13th, 1868. The ceremony in which Rt. Rev. J. B. Miege and Rt. Rev. P. A. Feehan were the assisting bishops was performed in St. John's Church, St. Louis; the eloquent sermon preached on the occasion was delivered by Rt. Rev. J. Hennessy of Dubuque.

At this time, Bishop Hogan's diocese contained only four thousand Catholics, eleven churches and nine priests, with only two religious orders, the Ladies of

the Sacred Heart and the Brothers of the Christian Schools, to establish educational institutions.

The zeal and earnestness of the Bishop gave a new impetus to the current of Catholic affairs; the number of priests increased, new churches arose, several other religious orders entered the diocese. In 1880, when Bishop Hogan was transferred to the newly erected Diocese of Kansas City, though still retaining the administration of the Diocese of St. Joseph, the progress of the latter was marked by its having thirty churches, twenty-six priests, and schools in charge of Benedictines and Franciscans (both monks and nuns), of Sisters of Charity, of Sisters of St. Joseph and Sisters of Perpetual Adoration, while the former diocese boasted forty-two churches, thirty priests and a Catholic population of twelve thousand. Bishop Hogan has always been remarkable for his zeal for the Catholic education of the little ones of his flock.

The Diocese of Kansas City, Mo., enjoys the services of the Dominican, Jesuit, Redemptorist and Vincentian priests, of Sisters of St. Benedict, of St. Dominic, of St. Joseph, of Charity, of Providence, of Good Shepherd, of Mercy, of Loretto, of the Incarnate Word, of the Precious Blood, of St. Francis, of the Little Sisters of the Poor and of the Christian Brothers.

Its churches number seventy and its priests sixty-one; in its Catholic institutions are educated a yearly average of four thousand four hundred and eighty-seven pupils. This diocese was represented at the World's Fair by exhibits from three academies and commercial schools and three parish schools, whose exhibits were as follows: Sacred Heart Academy, Sisters of Providence, two volumes: Christian Doctrine, music, arithmetic, geography, history, orthography and grammar. St. Teresa's Academy, Sisters of St. Joseph, three volumes: Christian Doctrine, geometry, logic, botany, book-keeping, chemistry, geology, physiology, original drafts of quarterly examinations. Annunciation School, Sisters of Charity, B. V. M., one volume: Maps, sketches, mensuration, arithmetic and diagramming sentences. St. Joseph's Cathedral, Christian Brothers, two volumes: Christian Doctrine, Bible History, five volumes book-keeping, four volumes penmanship, one volume grammar, one volume each: Commercial law, compositions, mensuration, algebra, map drawing, United States history, and mathematics. St. Patrick's School, Sisters of Loretto, four volumes: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, grammar, United States history, geography, letterwriting, compositions, general history, physics, geology, physiology, astronomy, specimens of penmanship and business forms. St. Vincent's School, Sedalia, Mo., Sisters of Divine Providence, two books of essays.



MT. REV. FRANCIS JANSSENS, D.D.

## The Archdiocese of New Orleans.

THE early history of the Church in Louisiana is full of strange incidents; discord, dissension and strife darken its pages. These unhappy conditions, united with political disturbances, caused by the transference of Louisiana from one European power to another, created a state of affairs without parallel in the history of the Church in America.

Not having space for the recital of the long story of misfortune and struggle, we pass over the administrations of Bishop Peñalver, of Vicar-General Olivier, of Bishop Dubourg, of Bishop Rosati and of Bishop Neckere.

The Rt. Rev. Antoine Blanc had been recommended by Bishop Neckere as a suitable occupant of the office of coadjutor, but he declined to receive the appointment, even returning the official notification to the Pope; however, his reluctance was overcome and, on Bishop Neckere's death, he was consecrated for the vacant See on Nov. 22, 1835.

Full of energy, tempered by a prudent zeal, he continued the spiritual restoration begun by Bishop Dubourg. Thousands approached the sacraments, which had been almost totally neglected.

At this time, Louisiana belonged to the United States and had begun to enjoy that political tranquility which contributes to religious, as well as to civil progress. A diocesan synod, in 1844, gave a new impetus to religious affairs; the number of churches and of priests increased, and the civil results of dissensions were effaced.

In response to the recommendation of the Seventh Council of Baltimore, New Orleans was created an Archiepiscopal See, on July 19, 1850. The meeting of the provincial council, in 1856, composed of the Archbishop of New Orleans and his four suffragan bishops, was an imposing evidence of the great change for the better which had been inaugurated by the earnest and holy metropolitan who had convened the assembly.

Archbishop Blanc having been crippled by some accident attendant upon one of his apostolic journeys, died suddenly at his residence, in New Orleans, June 20, 1860. Faithfully had he labored; unflinchingly had he met every difficulty and with a strong hand had he put down strife and upheld authority and justice. His generous self-devotion was rewarded by an abundant harvest wherever he had scattered seed. "The Diocese of New Orleans at that time," says John Gilmary O'Shea, "comprised only that part of Louisiana south of the thirty-first degree, yet there were nearly a hundred priests and, outside the city of New Orleans, there were fifty churches and chapels, the city having twenty-one churches."

To aid the secular clergy, there were Jesuits, Redemptorists, Lazarists and priests of the Holy Cross. Schools and academies flourished under the care of the Ursulines, the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, the School Sisters of Notre Dame, Sisters of Charity, of Mt. Carmel, and of Holy Cross.

Archbishop Blanc was succeeded by Bishop Odin of Galveston, Texas, who evinced in his new field the same zeal and energy that he had shown in the former one. In the midst of his wise improvements, came the Civil War, to make desolate the land that had seemed so promising. Louisiana became the scene of many a battle, many an engagement on land and water, and her people were given over to other thoughts than those of piety and prayer and to other plans than those of religious progress. The Catholic clergy and the members of religious communities were not found wanting in the State's dire hour of need, the wounded and the dying could testify to that.

When peace came, the labor of restoration began; the Archbishop made gigantic efforts to re-establish religious institutions and also to create new ones, such as schools for the freedmen, so ignorant, but waiting so eagerly to be taught.

Having gone to Rome to attend the Vatican Council, Archbishop Odin never returned. From Rome, he had gone to visit Amblerie, his native place in France, and there, his health failing, he remained until his death, which took place soon after, on May 25, 1870. In the meantime, Rt. Rev. N. Perche had been consecrated co-adjutor, and now succeeded to the vacant See. The Archdiocese was visited, in 1878, by that fatal epidemic, the Yellow Fever, which gave occasion for the exercise of the noblest heroism, on the part of the clergy and the religious

women of the church. Many laid down their lives for the afflicted creatures who had been forsaken by their nearest relatives.

The Archdiocese owes to Most Rev. N. Perche, the presence within its limits of the contemplative community of Carmelite Nuns, and the foundation of two colleges, the Thibodeaux and St. Mary's.

Archbishop Perche's energy, sound judgment and learned eloquence caused Leo XIII. to call him "a second Bossuet." His kindness of heart and other generous qualities made his people as fond, as they were proud of him, hence his death, on December 27, 1883, was the occasion of profound grief throughout the extensive Archdiocese, not only among the clergy who knew him intimately, but among the people, even those who had seldom seen him.

Archbishop Leray succeeded to the burdensome honor of governing the church of New Orleans, and of directing the many important affairs of the extensive Archdiocese. He was one of the most highly esteemed of the Prelates who assembled for the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore.

In 1887, Archbishop Leray, his health failing seriously, went to Europe to regain it. Having visited Rome for the purpose of having an audience with His Holiness, he then went to his native place in France, where he died in September of that year (1887), surrounded by his kindred and by the friends of his youth.

The following year, August 1888, Rt. Rev. Francis Janssens, Bishop of Natchez, was promoted to the Archiepiscopal See of New Orleans.

The success of "The Catholic Winter School" has turned the eyes of all interested persons in the direction of New Orleans. It is fitting that the venerable city that had a resident bishop ten years before the establishment of the first episcopal See in the United States, should wear the coronal of educational honors.

### The Archbishop of New Orleans.

Mt. Rev. Francis Janssens, fourth Bishop of Natchez and fifth Archbishop of New Orleans, was born in Tilburg, North Brabant, Holland, on the 17th of October, 1843. The influence of his boyhood's surroundings, we may well believe, had much to do with shaping his after life, though he very early sought an American atmosphere.

After he had finished his classical course, he entered the episcopal seminary of Bois-le-Duc, but having a desire to devote himself to service of souls in America, he obtained entrance into the American College at Louvain, where he remained, until the time for his ordination arrived. He received the Order of Priesthood in Ghent, 21st of December, 1867.

His opportunity for reaching his chosen field of labor reached him in the person of Bishop McGill, of Richmond, U. S. A., who while visiting Louvain, during the year preceding Father Janssens' ordination, made so eloquent a plea for his needy American diocese as to touch the heart of the young seminarian who, animated with courage and zeal, offered his services. They were gladly and graciously accepted, and he began his labors in the Diocese of Richmond in September, 1868, with an earnestness that soon caused him to be regarded as a most energetic priest of remarkable ability, full of resources and ready to meet every demand on strength and judgment.

That his abilities were not merely recognized but made use of to their utmost limit, it is needless to state, for the American church has not, even yet, become a field of leisure, and, in those days, the man who *could*, *did* accomplish Herculean tasks. After being assistant priest at the Richmond cathedral for two years, Father Janssens became its rector, attending, also, four churches, in neighboring towns, and fulfilling the arduous duties of secretary to the Bishop and chancellor of the diocese. In all these capacities, he won the good-will and affectionate regard of the many and diverse persons with whom they brought him in contact.

When Bishop Gibbons was appointed co-adjutor to the Archbishop of Baltimore, Father Janssens, being at the time Vicar-General of the Diocese of Richmond, became its administrator, until the consecration of Bishop Keane, and was retained by him in the office of Vicar-General and the position of rector of the cathedral.

On the appointment of Rt. Rev. Wm. H. Elder as co-adjutor to Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati, Very Rev. Francis Janssens was chosen to fill the See of Natchez, thus left vacant. His consecration, at the hands of Archbishop Gibbons, assisted by Bishop Becker of Wilmington and Bishop Keane of Richmond, took place in St. Peter's Cathedral at Richmond, on May 1st, 1881, Bishop Elder preaching the sermon on the occasion.

The ceremony will be long remembered as the grandest ever witnessed in Richmond. The address of the newly-consecrated Bishop to the members of the hierarchy and to his fellow clergymen, was pronounced one of the most touching

and eloquent ever delivered on such an occasion. His expressions of gratitude for the kindness and cordial support afforded him, by his co laborers and by his superiors, were an honor to him who uttered them and to those who merited them.

He reached Natchez, on May 7th, after which he visited all parts of his diocese, making himself thoroughly acquainted with its resources and its needs that he might develop the former and relieve the latter. This onerous duty fulfilled, he made a visit to his native land; returned, with his arms full of sheaves, to the home he had left with his strong young hands empty, but willing; returned to be joyously welcomed by his fellow-townsmen, and rapturously received by the mother he had left for God's service. His happy sojourn among his dear ones was brought to a close with the same devotedness that had taken him from the home circle at first, and, after a visit to Rome, he returned to America to take permanent possession of his diocese.

We have referred elsewhere to the progress of religion in the Diocese of

### The Diocesan Exhibit of New Orleans.

The Diocesan Exhibit of New Orleans comprised displays prepared by the pupils of four religious orders of men, *viz.*:—the Jesuit Fathers, the Brothers of Mary, the Brothers of the Sacred Heart and the Christian Brothers, also by six orders of religious women:—the School Sisters of Notre Dame, the Dominican Sisters, the Ursuline Nuns, the Sisters of Charity, the Sisters of Mercy and the Sisters of St. Joseph.

Alcove 22 was exceedingly attractive, after the tasteful arrangement of its beautiful contents had displayed, to full advantage, their educational and aesthetic characteristics.

The incomparable methods and the great learning of the Jesuit



EXHIBITS FROM COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, AND SELECT SCHOOLS, ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW ORLEANS. (ALCOVE NO. 22.)

Natchez, suffice it to state that one of the Bishop's dearest plans was realized, in 1884, in the erection of the Mission of the Holy Rosary for the Choctaw Indians.

In 1888, Bishop Janasens was transferred to the See of New Orleans, as the successor of Archbishop Leray.

In this important field he has charge of one hundred and ninety nine priests and a Catholic population of three hundred thousand. There are one hundred and forty eight churches, forty-one chapels and fifteen stations in the Archdiocese, also one hundred and fifty five educational and charitable institutions, the total number of children under Catholic tuition and training being eighteen thousand one hundred and fifty nine.

Having viewed the result of his labors elsewhere, it is needless to dwell on the good Archbishop Janasens has effected during his eight years sojourn in New Orleans. A man of such noble abilities, animated by such ardent zeal, must leave the impress of his genius and piety on all persons and things with which he comes in contact.

Fathers appeared on every page of the volume of class work presented by the College of the Immaculate Conception, New Orleans. The subjects so ably treated of were philosophy, electricity, Greek, Latin, geometry and algebra. Letter writing was illustrated with several very superior specimens of epistolary style.

From St. Joseph's Commercial Academy, New Orleans, there was an exhibit in all particulars worthy of the Christian Brothers, whose pupils had filled twenty-one volumes with unsurpassed papers on mensuration, arithmetic, book-keeping, catechism and grammar. There were also specimens of note and letter writing, of typewriting, of penmanship and of drawing. A collection of monthly examination papers displayed excellent scholarship on the part of those who wrote them.

An admirable treatment of history, an accurate presentation of difficult work in the four departments of mathematics, and excellent methods in language distinguished the volumes contributed by the pupils of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, *viz.*:—From St. Aloysius' Institute, New Orleans, which sent nine volumes of penmanship, letters, rhetoric, algebra, arithmetic, grammar, book-keeping, history, geometry, French, analysis, dictations, United States history, geography, map drawing, Bible History and Spanish; from St. Joseph's Institute, Donaldsonville, which presented six volumes of penmanship, compositions, algebra, trigonometry, arithmetic, grammar and photographs; also from Thibodeaux College, Thibodeaux, which contributed five volumes: Compositions, physics, algebra, phonography, book-keeping, French exercises, penmanship, arithmetic, orthography, geography, map drawing, trigonometry, surveying, linear drawing, freehand drawing and photographs.

Besides specimens of class work which was unsurpassed in excellence, the Brothers of Mary presented some very meritorious specimens of art from St. Alphonsus' Male School, New Orleans. This exhibit comprised one volume: Programs of studies and time tables, photographic view of New Orleans, with compositions by pupils of high school class, book-keeping, Christian Doctrine, literature, universal history, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, phonography, physics, commercial law, five volumes class work, sixty-five copy-books, fifty large crayon drawings, six albums drawing, one volume drawings, six linear drawings, one set photographs school and pupils. From St. Simeon's School, New Orleans, in charge of the Sisters of Charity, came thirteen volumes of penmanship, geography, arithmetic, literature, botany, rhetoric, physiology, history, compositions, music and one volume drawing and photographs. These papers were all worthy of much praise, and gave evidence of the careful training the pupils had received.

Ursuline Academy, Ursuline Sisters, New Orleans, contributed twenty volumes: English, character sketches, French translations, compositions, penmanship, practical arithmetic, algebra, miscellaneous lessons. One volume book-keeping, two volumes drawing, one framed needle-work, three hand-painted plates, one frame wax work, two framed photographs and one crayon.

The exhibit of the Ursuline Convent was one of those which attracted special attention from all lovers of fine art and delicate needle-work, as well as from those who take particular interest in the higher education of youth. Simple, yet truly artistic, each article of the exhibit bears the stamp of highly finished work, and reflects great credit on the skill and patience of both pupils and teachers.

One nearly bound volume of "Specimens of Penmanship" is a little treasure in itself, containing extracts from different authors, written in every imaginable style of penmanship, each page being beautifully ornamented and all with the pen alone.

"Literary Exercises by the pupils of the Ursuline Ladies." This volume, as its name implies, contains a selection of compositions and letters from the pupils of the various grades. The subjects are well chosen and most ably treated. They tell of the great attention given this most useful art and how efficient the method by which it is taught. The essay on "Clouds" deserves special mention. The subject is poetically treated, but at the same time shows deep and thorough knowledge of science, and the many beautiful selections brought in from various authors to verify assertions show the writer is certainly well read. "Sketch of the Life of Columbus," is a perfect pen-picture of our renowned hero. "A Fond and Grateful Tribute to the Memory of Geo. Washington," the diction of this essay is truly admirable. The choice, figurative language used, casts a most pleasing charm over the many worthy tributes the author pays the "Father of our Country." We would gladly comment on the other essays and letters contained in this valuable volume, but space will not permit, so we must be content to give them only an honorable mention.

Another volume of "Literary Essays and Letters," beautifully worked in the French language, proves with what jealous pride this institute maintains its title of being a "French Institute." It is a fact worthy of note that among other advantages which this convent offers, the following peculiar one arises from the system of teaching adopted, *viz.*: The French and English languages both receive equal attention, being taught not only by theory but by practice. The recreation hours are alternately superintended by American and French Religious; and

during these hours, the pupils are required to converse in the language of the Sister who presides. Consequently the young ladies who observe this point of their rule, and follow the course of grammar and literature adopted in the establishment, acquire a thorough knowledge of both languages and speak them with fluency and elegance.

Want of space deprives us here also of commenting upon the many ably treated subjects, and we must again content ourselves by giving them an honorable mention.

"Exercises in Mathematics." This volume contains specimens of book-keeping, arithmetic, algebra and geometry. The examples in arithmetic and algebra are taken from Thomson's Practical Series of Mathematics. The work is notably neat and the analysis in each problem is given in clear concise and logical language. A complete set of book-keeping comprising journal, ledger and cash-book, with the trial balance for each month, deserves much praise for legibility of writing, neatness of ruling, and practical business method of work. The work proves that the young ladies who have so thoroughly mastered this most useful science, can confidently take charge of any set of books in any kind of business.

"The Scholastic Curriculum" is a beautifully finished piece of framed pen-work, done by a member of the institute. It gives in clear, round hand ornamental writing the various branches taught and text books used. We happily learned from it, that though this institute was established nearly two hundred years ago, its books, teachings and methods are "up-to date" in every point.

An album containing specimens of drawing and painting on parchment, rice paper, celluloid, etc., deserves particular notice, the painting especially, on account of the delicate coloring and graceful touches. This art receives much attention here, there being, among the members of the institute, a number of distinguished artists. Two beautiful crayon "Landscapes," drew well merited applause from connoisseurs in this line. A volume entitled: "The Primary Course of Drawing," displays much talent in the youthful artist, as well as the thoroughness of the method adopted by the convent. The "Map Drawings," particularly, attracted much attention on account of the neatness and delicacy of the work; there being none of this heaviness and overloading which so often mars the beauty of such work. Three beautifully painted "Porcelain Plates" are but another proof of the perfection to which painting is brought in the Ursuline Convent. Unfortunately, they were stolen at the close of the Exposition and the young artist had to resign herself to paint three more so as to complete the set.

"Needle Work." The beautiful and artistic specimens of needle and fancy work won much deserved praise from all who saw them. Among the many articles worthy of note were: A child's white lawn dress, hand made. The neatness and evenness of the countless tiny tucks in the ruffles and yoke, the perfect finish of the whole, reflected much credit on the patient young Miss of fifteen who accomplished this task. The charming effects produced in the form of a mignardise and a lace table-cloth would call forth admiration even from those who disdain this humble and "out-of-date" sort of work. A box containing five handsomely embroidered handkerchiefs prove with what skill the pupils are taught to ply the needle; nothing is neglected to give them an education both useful and polished. A heron of embossed plush on a velvet background and a handsome felt piano cover, also with hand painted embossed chenille and plush flowers and leaves, deserve particular mention as the work is simply exquisite, the delicate blending of the various shades being rarely done with such perfection. This line of work has drawn particular notice upon the institute, and from various parts up North and West the Nuns have received orders for the execution of similar work.

"Frames." The magnificent frame of wax fruit, and the one of artificial flowers so delicately wrought from the finest bolting-cloth, were much admired. So closely has the young lady imitated nature in her productions that it would be difficult to distinguish her fruits and flowers from nature's own. "Views of the Ursuline Convent, N. O.," were photographed by one of the Sisters. This album gives a clear view of the antique building and spacious grounds. It shows the pupils at work in the various departments and at play in the recreation grounds. Judging from these views, the convent is most picturesquely situated and the institution is in every respect a model school.

"Diplomas of Honor." The committee of judges on the Catholic Educational Exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago, awarded the institution a diploma of honor for art, class and needle work. This diploma is of the highest grade, conferred by the Most Rev. Archbishop. The secular executive committee for the same exhibit, awarded a diploma and medal for meritorious work in English and French, and for many beautiful specimens of fancy work.

In the course of one of the addresses, delivered during the session of "The Winter School," the interesting statement was made that the Ursuline Academy of New Orleans was established sixty years before the foundation of any other convent in the United States.

The School Sisters of Notre Dame were represented in this diocesan exhibit by the following displays:—St. Joseph's Orphanage, New Orleans, one volume of language, penmanship, arithmetic, catechism and grammar. St. Mary's Assumption Male School, one volume of Christian Doctrine, Bible History, penmanship, language, geography, arithmetic, United States history, grammar, etc. St. Mary's Assumption School, female department, two volumes of penmanship, compositions, arithmetic, book-keeping, catechism, typewriting, notes, drawing, penmanship, spelling. One plush drapery and one box needle-work.

It is needless to refer especially to this work, for it merits the commendation that has been everywhere accorded the exhibits of this community. The same excellent methods, producing everywhere the same admirable results, are deserving of the same kindly comments.

Three very pleasing displays came from the pupils of the Sisters of St. Joseph; they were catalogued as follows: St. Joseph's Academy, New Orleans, forty albums: Language, analysis, punctuation, correspondence, essays, compositions, arithmetic, epistolary correspondence, grammar, synonyms, bills, dictations, United States history. In French—grammar, essays, letters, compositions, photographs and seventeen copy books. St. Joseph's Convent, Charenton, sixteen volumes: Compositions, analyses, letters, poetry, arithmetic, French, grammar, dictations, parsing, notes, geography zoology, botany, penmanship, rhetoric and six copy-books. St. Joseph's Academy, Baton Rouge, thirty-four volumes: Geography, grammar, geometry, French translations, physics, map drawing, compositions, history, letters, algebra, astronomy, book-keeping, arithmetic, copy books and two books of maps.

The essays in French and the epistolary correspondence in English were the admirable result of the excellent methods in grammar and rhetoric, as was shown in the papers on these branches.

The sciences and history had been so thoroughly learned, as to have become a part of the pupils, thought, aiding them very considerably in the invention of their essays and compositions. Letter writing was the special and most admirable feature of these exhibits.

St. Joseph's Academy, Charenton, La., in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, presented collections of class exercises and examination papers prettily written in purple ink with headings and special topics pen-printed in purple. The varied style of the letters used in pen-printing the title pages added greatly to their beauty. The ability to trace these handsome letters is a valuable accomplishment giving to one who possesses it the power to prepare elegant cards of invitation, program and menus.

This pretty work of southern pupils comprised the efforts of members of seven academic classes. The columns of French words which constituted the exercise in spelling were surprisingly free from errors. English spelling is sufficiently difficult, but the silent letters that enter so largely into the formation of French words makes a spelling exercise in that language something to dread. Analyzing and parsing were given in both French and English. In one volume, we found ancient history and natural science, both given in very excellent French.

Under the heading "The Greatest Things on Earth," the pupils gave the information they possessed regarding the highest mountain, the largest lake, the most important city, etc. The geography papers were illustrated with maps in colors. The problems in arithmetic were very systematically arranged, and all together these sets of papers reflected no little glory on the Sisters of St. Joseph in the far South.

St. Joseph's Academy, New Orleans, in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, contributed forty albums: Language, analysis, punctuation, correspondence, essays, compositions, arithmetic, epistolary correspondence, grammar, synonyms, bills, dictations, United States history. In French—grammar, essays, letters, compositions; photographs and seventeen copy-books.

The exhibit of this academy consisted of a fine collection of large volumes and five plush albums, containing class work and pen drawings, and of sixty-five penmanship books of the Spencerian system. This work of school girls from the age of seven to seventeen, reflected great credit upon them and upon their teachers.

Some of the volumes were devoted exclusively to grammar; one pupil began where the other finished, so that every exercise in that study, commencing with the simple parts of speech, through versification, was clearly and masterly treated. Analysis according to the logical method, and according to the method of diagramming, had separate volumes. Punctuation was also represented by separate volumes, which contained many original examples and some selections from celebrated orators and poets. Every mark of punctuation was explained, and the proper rule applied.

Rhetoric was treated from cover to cover, and the volumes devoted to it elicited great admiration, particularly those which were written by the graduates, and which explained and exemplified the figures. To the many beautiful and original examples were added quotations from classical writers, thus proving that the fair young graduates not only understood the figures of rhetoric, but were conversant with literature, each selection being followed by the name of its author. This was further proved by the volumes which clearly showed that the graduates of St. Joseph's Academy knew and felt that "the pen is mightier than the sword." Their "Gleanings from the Field of Poetry" which formed an exercise in their plush albums, showed great delicacy of taste and ability in choosing from so vast a field.

Sacred History, ancient history, modern history, the history of our own country, were all treated, and formed volumes of great merit.

Geography, also, had its due in several volumes, and the numerous cuts and maps which they contained, formed an instructive and interesting feature.

Arithmetic, algebra, and geometry had a large number of volumes. Problems under every rule were not only worked, but thoroughly explained, thus proving that these studies generally considered dry and difficult by school girls, had peculiar charms for the pupils of St. Joseph's Academy.

The volumes devoted to epistolary correspondence were very interesting, as they contained notes and letters of every description in the business as well as in the social line, and every one was followed by an answer.

Besides the volumes already mentioned, there were others that contained miscellaneous exercises in English and in French. The masterly manner in which these were treated, proved that a thorough education in both languages can be acquired under the direction of the Sisters of St. Joseph. This was further proved by the beautiful French essays in the plush albums of two of the young ladies, who graduated in the French as well as in the English course of studies prescribed by the institute.

The essays in both languages were numerous and beautiful. We regret that a few notes containing some of the subjects of these essays, were lost; the list given below will, however, we trust, be sufficient to prove the literary ability of the pupils. "All is Fleeting as the Autumn Leaves," Joan of Arc, Jefferson Davis, Cheery People, "Meetings and Partings," "Home and Childhood," The Influence of a Mother, The Widow of Naim, The Name of the Discoverer of Our Country, The American Soldier, Solomon and the Bees, A Visit to the New Orleans Cemeteries, Why I Love my Guardian Angel, A Bundle of Old Letters, Our Presidents, "Make Hay While the Sun Shines," "Look Before You Leap," "A Rolling Stone Gathers no Moss," "Do Unto Others as You Wish Them to do Unto You," "Forgive and You Shall be Forgiven," Pressed Leaves, Parallel between Socrates and Seneca, Parallel between Fenelon and Saint Vincent of Paul; Pius IX., Leo XIII., The American Flag, The Name of Washington, Henry Clay.

The albums of the graduates began with an affectionate dedication to their parents, then followed beautiful essays, historical enigmas, a few pages quoting the toasts of some of our great statesmen, a few pages explaining the derivation of the names of the days of the week and the names of the months of the year, some poetical selections under the title of "Gleanings from the Field of Poetry," maps, treatises on natural history, botany, physics and astronomy. The cuts illustrating the four last, were numerous and were all pen-work; every

illustration was not only an example of the beautiful but of the curious, for few persons could understand how the simple pen could do such artistic work. The maps, also, were exceptionally beautiful and proved the skill of pupils and teachers. No professional chart-maker could have been more correct; no artist could have surpassed the delicate coloring.

The essays of the graduates were superior in style and sentiment. Piety and patriotism characterized the thoughts of the fair composers. The following are a few of the subjects treated: "Our Country Ages Ago," "Columbus Still Lives," "Washington and his Inauguration," "The Father of Our Country Still Lives," "Old Virginia," "An Address to Columbia on the Occasion of Her Fourth Centennial," "Our Liberty Bell," "Our Heroes and Our Republic," "Killing Time," "Music in Nature."

The contents of the albums were written with purple and with gold ink. The titles were presented in every variety of fancy writing, amidst vines and flowers which were most delicately shaded.

The graduates had besides plush albums, separate volumes containing higher mathematics, historical, rhetorical and literary exercises, thus showing that they did not cast aside the useful for the ornamental.

Great praise is due the Sisters of St. Joseph and their pupils, for the success of this exhibit.

In the five displays prepared under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy, we found the system and gradation peculiar to the work presented by them from their many schools. The papers in these displays were worthy of the usual commendations for neatness, order and thoroughness. It was difficult to choose between the history and the science papers, both were so well expressed, so orderly and so accurate.

The work to which we here refer was catalogued as follows:—St. Alphonsus' Convent, New Orleans, ten volumes: Christian Doctrine, Church History, philosophy, astronomy, rhetoric, physical geography, physiology, grammar, United States history, general history, arithmetic, algebra, Sacred History, compositions, geography, reading, calligraphy, English and Roman history, map drawing, three framed maps and framed photographs. Notre Dame de Bon Secours School, New Orleans, three volumes: Christian Doctrine, philosophy, orthography, reading, geography, grammar, United States history, written exercises, penmanship, drawing, arithmetic, reading, translations, astronomy, rhetoric, literature, civil government, physical geography, compositions, algebra, ancient history, modern history, physiology, etiquette. One volume drawing and one frame of photographs. St. Alphonsus' School, New Orleans, one volume: Arithmetic, catechism, spelling, geography, dictations, grammar. One volume drawing and four framed maps. St. Michael's School, New Orleans, one volume: Catechism, Christian Doctrine, geography, United States history, Bible History, compositions, grammar, book-keeping, general history, astronomy, algebra, philosophy, rhetoric and one volume drawing. St. Philip's School, New Orleans, male department, one volume: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, history, philosophy, physiology, geography and dictations. Female department, one volume: Christian Doctrine, grammar, history, physiology, philosophy and geography. St. Joseph's Academy, Jeanette, two volumes: Catechism, reading, spelling, geography, United States history, Bible History, grammar, rhetoric, astronomy, philosophy, literature, algebra, mythology, physiology; one volume charcoal drawings. St. Martin's School, St. Martinsville, two volumes: Christian Doctrine, history, etymology, mythology, French, United States history, rhetoric, grammar, book-keeping, arithmetic, algebra, astronomy, physical geography, history, botany, literature and fancy work.

The framed maps from St. Alphonsus' Academy and St. Alphonsus' School, were much admired. The fancy work from St. Martin's was pronounced to be very pretty and tasty. The bound work from all these schools merited high commendation. An experienced educator who examined the work from St. Alphonsus' Academy, expressed great admiration for its many excellent features. The illustrations, executed with pen and pencil, were like engravings.

One of the most extensive exhibits displayed under the honored title, "Diocesan Exhibit of New Orleans," was that prepared under the direction of the Dominican Sisters. It was catalogued as follows:—Dominican Academy (Dryades St.), seven volumes book-keeping; one volume each, arithmetic, geometry, trigonometry, compositions, letter writing; one volume physics and geographical sketches. Dominican Academy (St. Charles Ave.), thirteen volumes book-keeping; three volumes arithmetic, one volume, each, trigonometry, algebra,

French translations, questions and annotations; two volumes essays; five volumes drawing; fifteen crayons; seven paintings; four framed photographs and one volume magazine published by the pupils. One volume geometry; two volumes algebra; one volume character studies from Shakespeare's "Lear," "Macbeth," and "Julius Caesar"; one volume questions and annotations "Hamlet," "Lear," and "Julius Caesar"; one volume of the magazine "*Salve Regina*," published and printed by the pupils; one volume of "Elocution as an Art," arranged for colleges and academies by a member of the Dominican Order; one volume of catalogues of the academy, four albums object and cast drawing, two albums freehand drawing, six studies from casts, three drawings from busts, two enamel landscape, photography, four cabinet photographs enlarged and finished in crayon, seven southern views enlarged and finished in India ink.

The work from the senior department consisted of several volumes of geometry and trigonometry with problems and solutions beautifully worked, rendering the books objects of considerable interest in this respect, apart from their intrinsic merit. Subjoined to the text problems were several that were practical and original, also a number that illustrated the use of contracted methods and ingenious applications of principles.

The advanced steps of arithmetic and algebra were also most creditably handled as the numerous volumes containing papers on these subjects testified. Astronomical and geographical globe exercises with accompanying pen illustrations formed a considerable item, and were very interesting.

The book-keeping section comprising Folsom's, Mayhew's and Soule's systems in every professional form, contained numerous sets of legally written commercial account books—leaving one to infer that the young students were masters of their subject.

There were albums on Church History, Biblical Studies, natural science, metaphysics, astronomy, physiology, chemistry, geology, botany (herbariums), zoology, English, French and American literature, history, hygiene, civil government, etc., whose clear, concise, intelligent treatment of these subjects rendered each book a complete summary of facts pertaining to the subject therein discussed. The charts, diagrams, sketches and illustrations were all presented in pen-work evincing rare skill. Every style of ornamental penmanship was displayed in the various volumes and albums, appearing in the titles, headings, chapters, sections, etc., all of which were most beautifully executed. The literary table comprised many volumes which contained a profusion of able papers, the original production of the students of the academy, and presented in the form of compositions, essays, criticisms, poems, etc.

The poetical classics,—particularly Shakespeare's works, formed a striking feature of this exhibit, the critical analyses, annotations, dialectical dissections and grammatical and rhetorical renderings being numerous and very skillfully written. The philosophy of pauses and inflections, as affecting the literal interpretation, was presented in a manner that constituted ample proof that the students "bury themselves in the hidden beauties" of the more profound thinkers and writers among English authors.

A monthly, the "*Salve Regina*," edited and printed by the pupils, is an embodiment of culture, refinement and elegance in the higher paths of education. This appeared in the exhibit in bound volumes, and gained much honor for the institution. The many poetical dramas,—separate publications, that held a place among other literary productions in this exhibit, afforded a convincing proof of the proficiency attained by the students in this difficult art.

A treatise, "Elocution as an Art," ranks among the most satisfactory works of its kind; it won special notice at the Fair on account of its unique, yet practical mode of treating this subject.

The French and German translations were clear and exact. The drafting, or plan-making was faithful to artistic and scientific principles. The original productions in music from teachers and pupils evinced much skill and good taste. Examination papers, "Theory and Harmony," also pieces transposed and modulation presented, showed a true love for music and excellent talents for its study.

The art department contained a complete illustration of all the work of the advanced grades:—Still life, subjects in oils, (framed) a "Kitchen Outing," "Pineapples," "Peaches," a "Drum," etc. The enamel painting on glass—the high lights in mother-of-pearl relief—was particularly attractive. Studies in black and white, from casts:

"Ariadne," "Columbus," "Diana," displayed many fine features, the productions of cultivated talent. Studies from the antique were difficult but well executed. The subjects in water colors, the pastel studies, the relief maps, the crayon, sepia and water color drawings, and linear drawings were all commented upon in the kindest terms, by competent judges. Four albums of still life subjects were a delight to the examiner of its beauties. One album of geometrical figures gave an artistic touch to dull mathematics. A complete book of freehand delineations from oval to features in every position had its place in the art display and added to its glory. The charcoal studies and the crayon pictures from enlarging of photographs, all pupils' work, were beautifully finished.

Several sets of Krone's freehand drawing books showed the gradual advancement of the art pupils. One transparent plush painting in rare designs was one of the more difficult, yet very beautiful styles of artistic work. Photography:—"Southern Scenes," "Plantation," "Charcoal Schooner on Teche," "The American Rhine," all pupils' work, indicated the possession of a valuable means of earning one's living. Photographs of academy, chapel, convent grounds, art room, library, etc., gave an excellent idea of the institution where this fine exhibit was prepared. The "Dark Room" work was executed by the students themselves unaided by teachers.

The needle-work department contributed fancy and plain needle work of every kind, including dressmaking, Mexican work, point lace high art, embroidery and vestment making, etc. There were several miscellaneous exhibits such as specimens of hair work, in the form of jewelry, flowers and various designs. The wax work in form of fruits, flowers, mottos, and designs was very attractive. In addition to the above, there was glass staining, leather work and specimens of

designs in rocks. The tapestry presented very large and beautifully blended designs. The flowers in cloth and paper were faithful copies of nature, only needing perfume to make them seem perfectly natural.

The various volumes were very handsomely bound; on each rich leather cover was stamped, in gilt, the escutcheon of the Dominican Order, and a picture of the academy which presented the work.

The albums containing specimens of art were expensively bound in plush, and the many pictures that adorned the walls of the alcove were all handsomely framed.

In making displays at the Columbian Exposition, the Dominican Sisters of San Rafael, Cal., of Racine, Wis., of Chicago, Ill., and of New Orleans, prove that six hundred years' existence, as a teaching order, has given them the grand traditions without the rust of great age, and that like the church her religious orders are venerable, but never decrepid, possessing the wisdom of age, and the energy and progressiveness of youth.

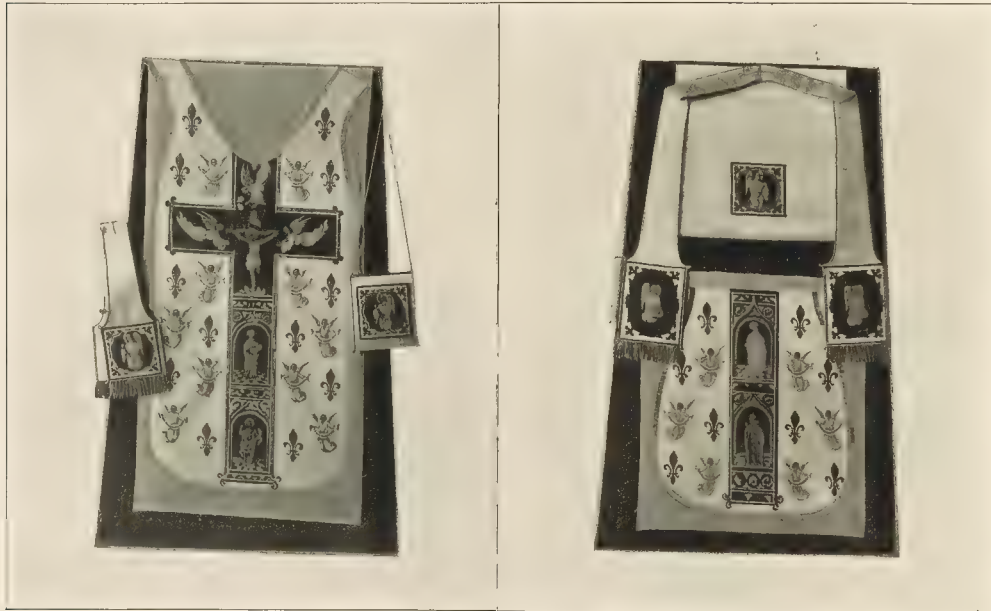
There are no comparisons to be made; each school did its best for the good cause. In fact, in this, as in the case of each diocesan exhibit, one's pleasure in examining it arose chiefly from the fact that all the teaching orders presented good work; that whereas one institution might display a little more ornamental work than another, there was no rivalry, no great difference in favor of one group of teachers rather than another, when it came to the requirements of grade work. All proved themselves competent, all showed that they were "up to the times" in methods, and in ways and means invented by themselves, if circumstances did not furnish them otherwise.

All who were especially interested in the New Orleans exhibit had reason to be gratified by the diversified merits which made it so truly a marked success.

We here present an illustration of the unique art embroidery executed by the skillful needle of Miss M. G. Caldwell, first foundress of the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

The handsome vestment was exhibited, as here represented, unfinished, because Miss Caldwell was prevented, by a serious illness, from

completing the beautiful work before the opening of the exposition. Several samples of elegant laces and rich embroideries were also contributed by this gifted lady and were the work of her own hands executed after patterns of her own designing.



## The Archdiocese of Philadelphia.

IN 1806, Rt. Rev. John Carroll, Bishop of Baltimore, sent a petition to Rome entreating that four new sees might be founded, viz.:—New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Bardtown. Pius VII. acceded to the request, and appointed to the Diocese of Philadelphia the zealous, Irish Franciscan, Father Michael Egan, who was consecrated, October 28th, 1810, in St. Peter's Cathedral, Baltimore, by Bishop Carroll.

Bishop Egan governed his diocese with zeal and piety and though his unfortunate want of firmness left certain evils uncorrected, they were temporal matters, which, though distressing at the time, left no moral ills after them.

In 1814, he invited the Sisters of Charity to his diocese, and somewhat later in the same year requested the Sisters of St. Joseph to take charge of an orphan asylum, but before either they, or the Sisters of Charity were established as he had intended, death claimed him.

The diocese thus left vacant proved difficult to fill; four clergymen of excellent abilities and remarkable virtue were successively appointed but declined to accept the heavily burdened dignity. Finally, in 1820, after the vacancy had continued six years, Very Rev. Henry Conwell, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Armagh, Ireland, accepted the dreaded position, ignorant, no doubt, of the difficulties attending it.

A venerable priest seventy-three years of age, he was indeed holy and wise, but did not fully realize what awaited him of heavy cares and bitter trials. After his consecration, in London, by Bishop Poynter, he fearlessly embarked for America, where he soon learned how serious a charge he had assumed. His administration was saddened by dissensions that need not be dwelt upon here; these unpleasant affairs were terminated under the firm and prudent government of Bishop Kenrick, who was appointed coadjutor to Bishop Conwell, in 1830, and administered the affairs of the diocese for twelve years.

Bishop Conwell, at the advanced age of ninety-four, overwhelmed with infirmities, and struck with blindness, ended the long life, during which he had supported, with courageous resignation, the heaviest trials, and was succeeded by Bishop Kenrick, so well acquainted with the needs of the diocese and so successful in supplying them.

In a letter to the Prefect of the Propaganda, the zealous churchman presents a clear view of the condition of the diocese, at the time of his succession to its burdens, and gives the information that the Catholic population in his care consists largely of Germans and Irish, with a somewhat smaller number of French.

Philadelphia contained, in 1834, twenty-five thousand Catholics, having five Catholic churches, each served by two priests. How greatly have things changed, since two priests averaged five thousand souls as their charge. The interior of the diocese was not so well provided with religious aids, owing to the fact that the number of missionaries was small, there being only five parishes with permanent pastors and having mass every Sunday. Several other places had mass but three times, twice or once in a month. A number of towns, with well built churches, were yet without pastors, so few were the laborers in the Master's harvest fields. "Some of the missionaries needed the gift of tongues and health of iron," wrote the Bishop. The priests of the diocese were of nine different nationalities, Russian, German, French, Belgian, Livonian, Portuguese, Irish, English and American born.

The Jesuit Fathers had, in 1787, within this diocese, three churches, in which confirmation was administered, in one year, to twelve hundred children and adults, from which fact it would seem that the congregations were large and devout.

The period from 1834 to 1844 was marked by the anti-Catholic disturbances, with the history of which our well informed readers are so familiar as to render it unnecessary to refer to it further in this brief sketch.

Under the able and vigilant administration of Bishop Kenrick, educational and charitable religious establishments appeared rapidly in all parts of the diocese. In 1838, the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, at Philadelphia, was incorporated by the legislature of Pennsylvania, and in 1842, the Hermits of St. Augustine opened a college at Villanova, but the mobs had disposed of the good Fathers' church and

library in Philadelphia which deranged their plans for the prosperity of the college, until 1846, when they had the happiness of resuming their college exercises. They now have a beautiful church and an extensive monastery at Villanova.

St. Joseph's College, in Philadelphia, opened by the Jesuits, in 1851, and St. Joseph's College, in Susquehanna County, established by Rev. J. V. O'Reilly, in 1852, had excellent opportunities for the education of boys and young men, but, until the administration of Bishop Kenrick, the provisions for the education and training of girls were very inadequate. Six religious communities of women responded to the Bishop's invitation to establish themselves in his diocese and devote themselves to works of mercy, while the Ladies of the Sacred Heart opened boarding schools for the young ladies. The Sisters of St. Joseph and the Visitation Nuns soon followed, opening academies, day schools and asylums. In 1849, a community of Sisters of the Good Shepherd established one of their havens of grace and repentance in Philadelphia.

In 1843 the Redemptorist Fathers had built in Philadelphia, St. Peter's Church for Germans; to it were attached schools for German boys, and not long after the School Sisters of Notre Dame arrived from Bavaria in Europe, there were established in this parish and in other parts of the diocese, schools for girls of German parentage.

When Bishop Kenrick was called, in 1851, to become the Archbishop of Baltimore, he left to his successor in Philadelphia, Rt. Rev. J. N. Neumann, a most peaceful and prosperous diocese.

Bishop Neumann devoted himself especially to the development of Catholic schools; there were two in Philadelphia at the beginning of his administration; when he died, eight years later, there were nearly one hundred in Philadelphia alone.

He made a visit to Rome in 1854, and was present on the occasion of the proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. On his return to his diocese, he devoted himself with redoubled zeal to the welfare of his people. In the midst of his earnest labors, while returning to his residence from some errand of charity, he dropped dead on the street, January 5, 1860.

He was succeeded by his coadjutor, Rt. Rev. James Frederick Wood, a native of Philadelphia, who had been consecrated in 1857.

In 1868, the Holy See divided the diocese, establishing Philadelphia as an archdiocese, with the dioceses of Allegheny, Erie, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Scranton as Suffragan Sees.

Archbishop Wood continued with admirable energy and zeal all the good works begun by his predecessors, and, in 1883, departed in peace and joy, to his eternal reward.

Archbishop Ryan, a sketch of whose life follows this brief history of his diocese, succeeded Archbishop Wood, to the joy of priests and people of Philadelphia.

The highly esteemed and universally admired subject of this sketch was born in Thurles, County of Tipperary, Ireland, in 1831. At an early age, he lost his father, but his mother, with that loving heroism that seems a second nature in the Irish matron, when widowed and left responsible for the rearing and the educating of a family, placed him in the school of the Christian Brothers at Thurles. She watched his progress with a vigilance that would have ensured the success of a student far less anxious, on his own part, to make the best use of his opportunities than the young Patrick John who loved study and would have learned under the most discouraging circumstances. With the Christian Brothers for teachers, with such a mother for monitor and guide, a talented boy could not but make rapid strides in the pathways of learning and virtue, hence we are not surprised to read that our student outstripped his companions and made his way to a high place in class and in college society.

How proudly must his heart have throbbed when he was selected to deliver an address to O'Connell in his prison! Ah, it makes one quite envious to think of it! What higher reward could an Irish lad of that period demand in return for the severest application to the sternest tasks? Not the richest gold medal in the United Kingdom, conferred by the highest noble of the realm, could have equaled that unique honor in value.

Even before this occurrence, in fact, before he came to Dublin to take his classical course, he had felt an attraction which soon became an aim, to the life of the priest. For this he labored, with unflinching earnestness, and chose America for his field, chose that free land where the harvest was so great and the laborers so few. With this idea dominating all others, he entered Carleton College, to study for the Diocese of St. Louis, to which he had offered himself.

His brilliancy in philosophical discussion, his solid acquirements in the knowl-



MT. REV. PATRICK JOHN RYAN, D.D.

edge of theology, his wide information regarding canon law, united with more than ordinary literary abilities and a thrilling eloquence of expression, opened for him the pages of some of the standard periodicals most difficult to reach. The essays he was thus caused to produce were of more than local influence and fame, bringing him in contact with the best intellects of his day and country, and affording him a most desirable opportunity to, at least, touch the souls he so longed to save. After receiving deacon's orders in the old country, he came to St. Louis; this was in 1832, when he was yet too young to be ordained priest. The interval between his arrival in St. Louis and his ordination there, in 1833, was spent in the seminary at Carondelet, but as soon as he possessed the powers of the priest, he was called upon to exercise them as assistant at the Cathedral, and, not long after, he was appointed pastor of the church of St. John the Evangelist. Some years later, he was called to fill the responsible office of Vicar-General of the St. Louis Diocese.

In the early years of his priesthood, Father P. J. Ryan accompanied his Bishop to Rome, where he was invited to preach the Lenten sermons, in one of the great churches of the eternal city. Having responded graciously to the request, he won the highest admiration of all who heard him, so elegant was his diction, so eloquent his delivery, not to speak of the profound and varied knowledge upon which both were based.

In 1872, on February 15, he was appointed Bishop of Tricomia, that he might act as co-adjutor to the Archbishop of St. Louis.

On April 14, of the same year, he was consecrated and, soon after, took up the duties of co-adjutor which he continued to fulfill, with satisfaction to his superior and honor to himself, for twelve years, earning, in the meantime great fame for his learning, eloquence and ability.

In 1884, Bishop Ryan was transferred to the Archdiocese of Philadelphia; so brilliant was the reputation that had preceded him, he received on his arrival in the "Quaker City" an ovation unparalleled in the history of our country. He has never given the friends of that day occasion to regret their enthusiastic greeting.

At the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, in 1884, Archbishop Ryan preached the opening sermon on "The Church and Her Councils," expressing himself with even more than his usual magnificent eloquence and exerting even more than his ordinary magnetic charm of manner.

His interest in the Catholic Educational Exhibit was of such a character as to entitle him to the highest distinction in this publication.

#### The Exhibit from the Archdiocese of Philadelphia.

The Diocesan Committee appointed by His Grace of Philadelphia included the following well-known, scholarly and energetic clergymen, viz.:—Rev. R. Kinahan, Rev. J. J. Eleock, Rev. Jno. Shanahan, Rev. Thos. Barry, Rev. H. Lane, Rev. G. Borneman, Rev. E. Hiltermann,

Rev. H. Strommel, Rev. Thos. Mullen, Rev. P. F. Sullivan, Rev. P. J. Daily and Rev. J. F. Laughlin. These reverend gentlemen, animated with zeal for the glory of Catholic education, as a system, and for the honor of the schools of their diocese, spared neither time nor strength in making preparations for the grand test of competency and attainment.

This was, *par excellence*, a parochial school exhibit; only two colleges and three academies presented work of their grade, all the rest of the extensive display, occupying six alcoves, came from parochial schools. That was what lovers of Catholic institutions desired, that the parochial system might be vindicated; Catholic colleges and academies had always been admired and patronized by non-Catholics, but for those institutions the best teachers were supposed to be reserved, while it was believed that the parish schools were consigned to incompetent and even stupidly ignorant individuals, without any sort of pedagogical training.

"The class work, consisting of a series of written examinations of seventy-three parish schools (counting male and female schools separately) was contained in eighty-nine large bound volumes, and included work from the twelve established grades. There were forty-seven volumes of grammar grade work, thirty-one volumes of secondary grade work and eleven volumes of primary grade work. The pupils' examinations represent the following branches: Christian Doctrine, Church History, spelling, penmanship, grammar, letter writing, etymology, homonyms, Bible History, ancient and United States history, geography, compositions, globe studies, mensuration, arithmetic, freehand, crayon, and map drawing, algebra, book-keeping, chemistry, geometry and trigonometry (plane and spherical). As the work of the different schools was bound in the same volumes and according to grade, it was found impossible to catalogue the work of each school in detail, and, for this reason, merely the names of the city's schools and teachers can be given."

The above extract is taken from the official revised catalogue of the Catholic Educational Exhibit, and explains why our method of reviewing the Philadelphia display differs from that which we have pursued in treating of other diocesan exhibits. Heretofore, the schools of a diocese and their displays have been noticed separately, according to the religious teaching body in charge of them. Such a plan cannot be followed in this case, because the work of the various schools was bound together according to grade and to subject, a single volume representing many religious orders, hence we give a summary of the parochial schools in care of the several teaching orders, and comment upon the exhibit as a whole. The colleges, academies and high schools will be found specially noticed, as the separate binding of their work permits.

Ten religious orders, seven female and three male, were represented in the Philadelphia exhibit. Each pupil contributed, according to grade, a set of papers on the subjects enumerated above, in the extract from the catalogue. These papers manifested the best features of the most excellent methods in vogue.

The schools are summarized in the following list:

In the Philadelphia Diocesan Exhibit, the Sisters of Christian Charity were represented by work from the school, "Our Lady Help of Christians," in Philadelphia, St. Joseph's in East Mauch Chunk, St. John the Baptist's, Pottsville, and St. Paul's in Reading.

The Sisters of St. Francis sent work from Philadelphia representing All Saints' School, St. Alphonsus', St. Mary's of the Assumption, St. Bonaventure's, St. Elizabeth's, and St. Mary Magdalen de Pazzi's. From other towns, St. Mauritius', Ashland; Blessed Sacrament School, Bally; Our Lady of Mt. Carmel School, Doylestown.

The Sisters of the Holy Child presented displays from the female department of schools in Philadelphia as follows: The Visitation School, the Assumption School, St. Edward's, St. James', St. Agatha's and St. Michael's, in Chester.

The Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary sent contributions from the Annunciation School, St. Dominic's, St. Francis Xavier's, St. Theresa's, the Gesù, St. Joachim's, St. John the Baptist's and St. Paul's, all in Philadelphia; also from the Immaculate Heart of Mary School, Chester; St. Mark's, Bristol; Immaculate Conception, Mauch Chunk; St. Patrick's, Morristown; St. Mary's, Phoenixville; St. Stephen's, Port Carbon; St. Agnes', West Chester; St. Gertrude's, West Conshohocken; St. Charles Borromeo's, Kellyville.

The Sisters of St. Joseph were represented by displays from the fol-

lowing schools: -In Philadelphia, the female department of the Cathedral School, St. Ann's, St. Bridget's, St. Charles Borromeo's, St. Joseph's, the Immaculate Conception, St. Mary's, the Nativity School, of St. Michael's, Our Mother of Sorrows', Our Mother of Consolation, St. Patrick's, St. Philip Neri's, St. Stephen's, St. Vincent de Paul's and St. Patrick's in Pottsville.

The Sisters of Mercy presented work from two schools, St. Malachy's, in Philadelphia, and the School of Our Lady of Good Counsel, in Bryn Mawr.

The School Sisters of Notre Dame sent displays from the Holy Trinity School, St. Bonifacius' and St. Peter's in Philadelphia, also from St. Vincent's in Tacony.

schools as follows: St. Agatha's School, Philadelphia, one album each: Algebra and mensuration. Two albums each: Catechism, history, arithmetic, geography and grammar. St. Ann's School, one album architectural drawing and maps, one volume lettering and elements of drawing, one volume object and ornamental drawing, six volumes botanical specimens, two class registers, specimens of monthly and weekly reports, one photograph album, twenty-six albums class work: Christian Doctrine, Church and Bible History, orthography, grammar, profane history, mathematical, physical and political geography, arithmetic, algebra, mensuration, composition, geometry, phonography, botany, book-keeping and twenty-five copy books of penmanship. Cathedral School, nineteen albums: Linear and ornamental drawing,



ARCHDIOCESE OF PHILADELPHIA. VIEW OF THE EXTERIOR OF ALCOVES NO. 15 AND 16.

The secular teachers of Catholic schools took a lively interest in the educational exhibit, presenting displays from the male department of St. James', St. John the Evangelist's, St. Philip Neri's and the Visitation Schools in Philadelphia, also St. Mathews' in Conshohocken. This last named school contributed a volume of general class work of unsurpassed excellence, a volume of problems in plane trigonometry admirably solved and presented, the demonstration of fourteen problems in spherical trigonometry, worthy of special commendation, also seven geometrical diagrams, framed, showing a wide mathematical information, and no mean skill in drawing.

The Franciscan Brothers presented work from the male department of St. Vincent de Paul's School, in Philadelphia.

The Christian Brothers were represented by displays from parochial

book-keeping, catechism, penmanship, grammar, compositions, mensuration, history, arithmetic, geography, algebra, dictations, business forms, phonography, typewriting, spelling and botany. St. Charles' School, One album each: Compositions, penmanship, dictation, Sacred History, letter writing, spelling, bills and receipts, and book-keeping, two volumes United States history; three albums each: Geography, Christian Doctrine, mensuration and arithmetic; four volumes grammar; two volumes penmanship and sixty sheets drawing. St. Michael's School, one album each: Catechism, United States history, Bible History, algebra, mensuration, arithmetic, geography, spelling, book-keeping, bills and receipts, phonography, drawing, fifty home exercises, fifty copy books and one pastel painting. Our Mother of Sorrows' School, one album each: Writing, dictation, algebra, Church History and geogra-

phy; two albums each: Catechism, history, grammar and arithmetic. St. Patrick's School, one album each: Mensuration, algebra, arithmetic, book-keeping, history, grammar, dictation and catechism. St. Paul's School, one album each: Spelling, geography and history. Two albums each: Grammar, mensuration and specimens of penmanship. Three albums arithmetic. Two bound volumes, specimens of penmanship, twenty miscellaneous exercise copy books and thirty-eight model copies. St. Peter's School, one volume mensuration, two volumes arithmetic and book-keeping, one volume grammar, one volume geography, one volume bills of sale, one volume translations, three volumes linear drawing, one volume mechanical drawing, three volumes architectural drawing, three volumes ornamental drawing, one

Did one accustomed to haunt the Catholic Educational department desire a bit of information, a moment's gentlemanly service, or an hour's loan of a chair? that individual never failed to secure from the custodian of the Philadelphia display the thing desired. The reference to a chair recalls a grateful remembrance of the fact that the Philadelphia alcoves were exceptionally well furnished, in the way of comfortable, high-backed, cane-seated chairs. The occupancy of one of these was no small boon, when one had been traveling miles, in passing from object to object and from alcove to alcove, in an admiring tension of mind and body.

The day that our systematic plan of procedure brought us to alcoves 15 and 16, for the purpose of examining the Philadelphia exhibits, we



ARCHDIOCESE OF PHILADELPHIA. EXHIBITS FROM ST. PETER'S AND OTHER SCHOOLS. (ALCOVE NO. 75.)

volume map drawing, thirty-three mounted maps, two albums water colors and pastel painting. One volume pen-and-ink sketches, one volume specimens of writing (English and German), six class registers, one collection minerals, one collection of woods, one collection leather, one collection grains, seeds and spices.

These collections were formed of contributions made by the students in whom a search for them awakened a deeper interest than would have been otherwise felt.

Our illustration of the exterior of alcoves 15 and 16 will recall to World's Fair visitors that pleasant corner the passing of which was made so agreeable, not only by the attractive appearance of the exhibits within those alcoves, but by the courteous kindness of the gentleman in charge of them.

discovered the full value of those chairs, and determined, then and there, that did the opportunity ever present itself, we would pay them a just tribute of praise, with the hope that every alcove devoted to our next educational exhibit will be supplied with similar furniture.

Seated (what a luxury it was!) beside the long, handsome table that occupied the central space of alcove 15, we feasted our eyes, for a time, on the volumes before us, ere opening them, the binding was so tasteful, so pleasing, in its significant combination of blue and white. The books being large and thick, and eighty-nine in number, the array of harmonious coloring was really worthy of the admiration it excited, and justified the exclamation so frequently heard, "Oh, what pretty books!" But the beauty of a book is in its contents, not its cover, though a handsome cover is not to be scorned, so we carefully turned

the leaves of these eighty-nine witnesses in the trial of Philadelphia's Catholic parochial schools, and closely scanned the pages for evidences of success. These were many and so clearly apparent as to appeal to even a prejudiced eye. The legible penmanship; the orderly arrangement of headings, and of question and answer; the concisely expressed statement of facts; the approved methods in arithmetic and grammar; the combination of geographical and historical studies, illustrated with maps; all these evidences of successful and properly conducted educational effort were visible, and while the grading differed from that of many diocesan exhibits, notably that of Chicago, its requirements had been faithfully met by teachers and pupils, and this we understand to be considered success in all systems of schools. There is a wide difference of opinion among teachers of state schools, as well as of parochial schools, as to courses of study best adapted to their purpose. The success of a class, or of an individual pupil, is properly judged then from fidelity to the course followed in a special locality, independent of the question whether the course be the best that could be devised.

The class work of the Philadelphia parochial schools as presented in these eighty-nine volumes was then a credit to the archdiocese in particular and an honor to the Catholic educational system in general. In excellence of method and in practical results, the work was not surpassed by that from any other diocese. The comments made by the press were most gratifying, and must have served as incentives to increased exertions on the part of pastors, teachers and pupils.

The plan of binding together all the papers of a certain grade regarding a certain subject, enabled those who desired it to compare the methods of the several teaching orders. At one time, this might have been a sad trial to those whose advantages were inferior, but in this case, no one suffered from the comparison of the work of one school with that of another.

The Sisters of Christian Charity, a community of recent origin, had their work beside that of the Franciscans, an order six centuries old.

The last page of work from the pupils of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart, or of the Holy Child, was perhaps opposite the first page of the papers prepared by pupils of School Sisters of Notre Dame, or of Mercy, or of St. Joseph, yet there were no violent contrasts, no wide differences; the test was severe, but it refuted the assertion that the Catholic schools have no system. Here were teachers living under seven different rules, having distinct customs, habits and traditions, resulting, logically, in distinct ideas, since the points of view were various, and yet there was a remarkable harmony throughout these volumes. If this be not "system," it is something even better.

The list of exhibits given on a preceding page, enumerates the objects constituting the handsome and scholarly displays contributed by the Christian Brothers' Philadelphia schools; these included, as was customary with the Brothers, fine collections of drawings of every variety, and numerous specimens for object lessons.

These displays, from the male departments of nine large parochial schools appeared, with the exhibit from St. Peter's School, in alcove 75, illustrated on page 186.

In this picture are reproduced the choice wall decorations, including maps, charts and drawings of every variety. On the tables are displayed volumes of class work and written examinations, also albums of pencil and charcoal drawings of a highly meritorious character.

The work from St. Peter's School was typical, hence comments on that display will serve to represent all the work from this group of schools, in charge of the Christian Brothers. The course of instruction and the method of following it, which produced such results as were seen in the volumes from these schools, merits high commendation. "The penmanship of boys, ranging from twelve to fifteen years of age, was," to quote an educational authority, "surprisingly near perfection, differing but little from the copper plate copy." Not only the name but the age of the pupil was attached to each piece of work, and the youthfulness of the students who had prepared such papers on common school, high school and business college subjects was the touch-stone of remarkable, even surprising success.

Among the best penmanship exhibits, serving also the purpose of evidence in another direction, were the business forms: promissory notes, bill and invoice headings, checks, receipts, cash books, etc. One of the truly superior pieces was a map of the ocean currents of our globe, drawn by a boy only fourteen years of age.

Parties who saw the lads at work, preparing their maps for the exhibit, expressed to us the pleasure they experienced in watching the swift and skillful handling of compass and dividers, of pencils and pens, of brushes and colors, as the proper proportions were found and reproduced. "A map of the colonies, showing the various routes of the British army during the Revolution" was worthy, in printing and in coloring, of a regular map factory.

Specimens of typewriting, of stenography, of business forms and of book-keeping in all its branches, were many and of superior excellence. As the work of boys thirteen and fourteen years of age, these evidences of unusual advancement could not be too highly praised.

The mechanical and architectural drawings, pencil and crayon work, pen and ink sketches, pictures in pastel and in water colors were so skillfully executed, the shading so accurate, the strokes of the pen so expressive, the coloring so dainty, so delicate, that true talent, as well as unwearied painstaking, was clearly manifested. Talent that had achieved so much, at so early an age, bore a rich promise of future success, such as emblazons men's names on the tablets of fame.

The drawings were remarkable for correctness and finish; the architectural were especially worthy of notice, and seemed the works of experienced draughtsmen rather than of boys in their "teens." Some of the specimens of drawing and of penmanship, not the least worthy either, were the productions of a lad with only his left hand to depend upon,—a skillful member, doing well its part to supply the loss of its brother, usually supposed to be indispensable, though we know that one may lose both hands, and yet be an active artist. In one exhibit, from an orphan asylum, we saw pictures that had been painted in oil by a little girl without either hand to aid her.

The boys' department of St. Peter's School comprises four hundred and fifty pupils, ranging from eight to fourteen years of age, divided into six classes each having an individual teacher responsible for the instruction and training of its members. The girls, from six to fourteen years of age, number six hundred and fifty, and are taught by the School Sisters of Notre Dame.

In addition to their excellent class exercises and written examinations, the girls exhibited their handiwork in sewing, crocheting, stitching, knitting and embroidery. Among the objects resulting from the industry of St. Peter's school girls were silk table scarfs, lambrequins, table cloths, piano covers, cushions, embroidered upholstery for furniture, curtains, scarfs, slippers and pillow shams.

The exhibits from St. Peter's School and the other Philadelphia schools of the Christian Brothers were displayed in alcove 75, of which we give an illustration.

The following schools, having been unintentionally omitted from the notice of the Pittsburg Diocese, are inserted here with the archdiocesan displays:—St. Michael's School, Pittsburg, Pa., Diocese of Pittsburg, female department, Sisters of St. Francis, eighteen volumes: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, penmanship, drawing, orthography, history, English and German compositions, forty-eight crayon drawings, eight maps, twelve architectural and mechanical drawings, four volumes arithmetic, geography, compositions, two charts writing. St. Michael's School, male department, Brothers of Mary, eighteen volumes: Arithmetic, Christian Doctrine, penmanship, drawing, orthography, history, English and German compositions, forty-eight crayon drawings, ten maps, twenty-one architectural and mechanical drawings, five volumes: arithmetic, geography and compositions. St. Augustine's School, Sisters of St. Francis, six volumes: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, dictation, history, geography and penmanship.

The work from both departments of St. Michael's School was characterized by many excellent features that made a favorable impression on all who examined, understandingly, the orderly, well written papers on the subjects mentioned above. Forty-eight crayon drawings from each department would have made a fine display, even without the many well executed mechanical and architectural pieces. The pretty maps were a pleasing addition to the wall display.

The six volumes from St. Augustine's School contained many very creditable examinations and some really excellent class exercises.

The displays contributed by the academies of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia were as follows:—From the Academy of Notre Dame, in charge of Sisters of Notre Dame, from Cincinnati, Ohio, were sent three volumes, theory of music; one volume, musical compositions by pupils; one volume, music compiled and arranged by Sisters of Notre

Danne. The pupils of the Academy of the Holy Child Jesus, Sharon Hill, in charge of Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus, presented seven oil paintings, seven pastel drawings, two pen sketches, seven water colors, one volume of scenes from Shakespeare, one volume of drawings, one volume of illuminated work on silk, four illuminated altar cards, also as specimens of rich embroidery, a cope, a burse, a stole, a throw, and three altar veils. The pupils of the Academy of the Immaculate Heart, West Chester, in charge of Sisters of the Immaculate Heart, contributed one embroidered quilt and one embroidered throw, also hand-painted china comprising twelve plates and a platter.

The following colleges were represented by displays:—Villanova

chemistry and essay writing. Sophomore class, one volume quarterly examination papers: Christian Doctrine, history, rhetoric, English literature, mathematics, physics, Latin, Greek, French and German. Freshman class, one volume quarterly examination papers: Christian Doctrine, history, English literature, rhetoric, mathematics, physics, book-keeping, Latin, Greek, French, German and essay writing. Preparatory department, first class, one volume quarterly examination papers: Catechism, spelling, arithmetic, algebra, mensuration, geometry, English grammar, compositions, geography, history, book-keeping, writing, Latin and German. Second class, one volume quarterly examination papers: Catechism, spelling, arithmetic, English grammar, compositions, geography, history, writing, Latin and German. Third



EXHIBITS FROM THE ARCHDIOCESE OF PHILADELPHIA. (ALCOVES 15 AND 16.)

College, Villanova, in charge of Augustinian Fathers, sent six photographs of students and class rooms. The Roman Catholic High School, Philadelphia, taught by secular teachers, contributed twenty-four original designs, twenty mechanical drawings, thirty-five pieces modeling in clay, seventy-six wood carvings, seventy-two pieces carpentry, twenty-five of wood work (pattern-making) and fifty-two sets book-keeping. La Salle College, Philadelphia, in charge of the Christian Brothers, college department, senior class, presented one volume quarterly examination papers: Evidences of Religion, metaphysics, mathematics, philosophy of history, English literature, civics, Latin, Greek, French and German. Junior class, one volume quarterly examination papers: Evidences of Religion, logic, English literature, history, mathematics, Latin, Greek, French, German,

class, one volume quarterly examination papers: Catechism, spelling, arithmetic, English grammar, compositions, geography, United States history and writing. Fourth class, one volume: Catechism, spelling, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, United States history, compositions and writing. Art, three oil paintings (framed), six pastel drawings (framed), five water-color drawings (framed), five volumes pen-and-ink object drawing, one album problems in straight lines and applications, one album problems on curved lines and applications, one album principles of projections, one album projection of solids on auxiliary planes, one album penetrations and developments, one album principles of perspective, two albums (forty-two) water-color drawings.

The charitable institutions represented were:—The Catholic Home, Philadelphia, in charge of Sisters of St. Joseph, which sent photographs

of classes and children, specimens of sewing and two albums compositions. St. Francis' Industrial School, Eddington, in charge of the Christian Brothers, which contributed specimens of plumbing, carpentry, forging and stone cutting, also one album each: Compositions, language lessons, algebra, geography, history, two albums each of ornamental drawing, spelling, grammar, and catechism, three albums each of penmanship, and arithmetic, and seven albums linear drawing.

The wide scope of the De La Salle College exhibit rendered it one of marked attractions to those interested in the education of boys and youths. Here was exemplified a full course of language work from a small boy's first composition on dogs to the college graduate's thesis on some profound question of the day. The whole range of mathematical studies was shown, in masterly style, likewise that of the natural and

papers presented graphic indications of the nature and value of the characteristic commercial products of each region whose boundaries had been traced or described.

The system of gradation, as may be seen by referring to the list of exhibits from this institution, is of a character to ensure thoroughness in the common branches, while the pupil is acquiring a more cultured knowledge in the pursuit of higher studies.

The classical and the modern languages had been taught these students after some extremely practical method, to judge from their exercise books; there were no evidences of either superficiality or of old-fogyism. The *philosophy* of history and of literature has a place in the course, and was discussed, with ability, in the papers exhibited by the senior class.



EXHIBITS FROM LA SALLE COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA, AND AMMENDALE NORMAL INSTITUTE, AMMENDALE, ARCHDIOCESE OF BALTIMORE. (ALCOVE 97.)

physical sciences which play so important a part in our era as to make a knowledge of them almost indispensable. "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing" applies with tremendous force to a slight acquaintance with the sciences which are so inspiring, so elevating, if taught by a Christian teacher.

History and geography, with their maps and illustrations, figured in this exhibit, as related and interdependent studies. Man's history and nature's history, as affected by a certain locality, or a locality's improvement as effected by the united efforts of man and nature,—such are the facts arrived at by the proper adjustment of geographical and historical studies, such were the facts presented in the papers under consideration. In the work of the less advanced grades the geography

It was one of the best features of the higher work, in the exhibits made by the pupils of the Brothers of St. Francis', the Brothers of Mary, the Brothers of the Holy Cross and the Christian Brothers that the philosophy of things was always sought and was always kept in view.

The art display from the La Salle College was very pleasing. The dainty pastel and water-color pictures, as well as the fine oil paintings, fourteen framed pieces in all, adorned the wall of alcove 97, and attracted many a critical but admiring gaze from hurried visitors, while those of more leisure enjoyed an additional pleasure from turning the leaves of the numerous albums filled with specimens of drawing of every style and in every department of that charming branch of art. The

hours spent in alcove 97 were fully repaid by the information gained regarding educational methods and systems.

The handsomely embroidered quilt and picture throw, visible in our illustrations of alcoves 15 and 16, came from the Academy of the Immaculate Heart, and were prepared under the direction of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary. Still more beautiful, and of course still more artistic, were the pieces of china elaborately decorated with exquisite paintings, by pupils of this institution.

The Academy of the Holy Child, located at Sharon Hill, was represented by seven oil paintings and seven pastel drawings that merited the attention and commendation they received, while the dainty water colors and pretty pen-sketches pleased a different and perhaps more refined taste.

Only one in a hundred, perhaps, experienced the rare pleasure of examining the beautiful volume, "Scenes from Shakespeare," presented in this display. Each of these "Scenes" was a little masterpiece of gracefulness in outline, and of exquisiteness in coloring. The other contributions decorated with the brush or the needle, were a cope, a burse, a stole, an embroidered picture throw, and three altar veils; these were rich and beautiful, and highly praised, but more admirable and far more eagerly scanned were the paintings on silk and on doe-skin. The crown of this exhibit, however, was the illuminated work on the set of altar cards, that hung just below the portrait of His Grace of Philadelphia, and may be clearly distinguished there, in our illustration of alcove 15.

To those who are acquainted with this rare style of decoration, it will be sufficient to state that these cards were surrounded by wide margins covered with artistic mediæval designs wrought out, as to coloring and execution, in accordance with the principles of the highest order of this department of art. Their rich, yet delicate beauty, and the great rarity of such work rendered these cards one of the most highly prized offerings from Philadelphia's Catholic schools.

The musical exhibit, from Notre Dame Academy, showed the possession of remarkable talent, and, in two or three instances, of genius on the part of the students and the religious who contributed the original compositions. The following detailed description will no doubt, interest teachers of music.

The three volumes of "Theory of Music" sent to the Catholic educational exhibit from the convent of Notre Dame, West Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, were an exposition of the efforts made each year by the faculty to impart a thorough knowledge of the art and science of music. At the academy the wish to learn any instrument must perforce be followed by a second: to join one of the general vocal classes; to do so is compulsory. These classes meet three times a week, pupils being ranked according to capacity, for receiving a musical education, and much of their time is devoted to theory. All ways and means for its development, instruments, charts and black-boards are brought into requisition. Each pupil has her music catechism (compiled at the convent), and her "Theory Blank," for writing notes and taking notes. As there are respective teachers for respective classes, the entire course is covered every year. The soundness of the knowledge gained is tested by semi-annual examinations.

The volumes contained a page or more—according to number in the grades,—of the examinations made by pupils of 1892, so arranged as to embody the whole course. The juvenile writers who had reached any age, limited by eight and sixteen years, introduced themselves to their kind readers from out the group of photos that preceded the questions of each grade. The answers were illustrated where possible, with pen-sketches.

The preparatory class explained the rudiments in part: the staff notes and their values, rests and clefs. The first grade continued, with their knowledge of time, accent, signatures, meaning of words referring to movement, touch, etc. The second grade told of the formation of scales, the relation of keys, of phrasing, and a little of the history of music. Intervals, chords, modulation, counterpoint and rhythm were among the subjects treated by third and fourth grades.

This method of combining theory with "Practising," and the lines followed in so doing, are common to all institutions of Notre Dame (Mother House at Namur, Belgium).

#### Exhibit of Mt. St. Joseph Academy, Chestnut Hill.

The Academy of Mt. St. Joseph, Chestnut Hill, whose exhibit was included in that of the Diocese of Philadelphia, made a most creditable display, illustrating the whole line of study as laid down in its curriculum. The volumes of examination papers, essays, music, etc., were bound in black morocco—a style more serviceable, though less attractive, exteriorly, than that used by some other exhibiting institutions. When these volumes were taken up, however, by visitors really interested in educational work, they were not readily laid down, the contents being found most helpful, owing to the hints as to methods, etc., that accompanied the actual specimens of class work.

The following is the list given of the articles exhibited: I. History of Mt. St. Joseph (one volume, quarto), giving an epitome of the history of the congregation, especially its educational work, from its foundation in Puy, in 1650, up to the date of the Exposition. (2) Illustrated annual catalogues of the academy giving views of buildings, etc., full curriculum and lists of pupils. (3) Full explanation of the course of reading and methods of composition employed in each grade. This part of the volume was especially interesting, as the results of the system were laid open to inspection in the essays and work of the grades. (4) List of graduates from 1859 to 1892. List of exhibits at Chicago World's Fair.

II. "Echoes from Auld Lang Syne,"—Large quarto volume of two hundred pages of Salutaries, Valedictories, Dramas and Verses by former pupils of Mt. St. Joseph.

III. Literary college course, being a volume of essays and examination exercises in literature; general and special, by several of the pupils who had taken the Boston Home College Course and had been awarded its diploma.

IV. to IX. Six volumes of class exercises by pupils of each grade as follows: Elementary, junior A and B, academic A, B, C, and sub-graduates. These volumes contained specimens of examination papers of all the studies pursued in each class, and illustrated both the teachers' methods and the pupils' work.

X. to XI. Two large quarto volumes, each of about two hundred pages, contained pupils' exercises from the third grade of the music course up to the tenth grade, the last named being exercises in counterpoint, harmony and musical composition.

XII. A quarto volume of exercises in Latin, German and French illustrated the course pursued in the study of languages.

XIII. to XVI. A set of four quarto volumes of essays which presented reviews and criticisms of books, also verses and poems, illustrative of the course of composition pursued in the academy.

XVII. was an album of views of grounds, buildings, rooms and classes of Mt. St. Joseph Academy.

In the department of botany, there were exhibited one large box portfolio containing, in sheets 28 by 22 inches, exquisite specimens of rare ferns—two of each showing the upper and under side of the fern; with each was given full description. Seventeen double sheets bore the dried specimens of leaves of various trees, with an explicit account of each. Twelve sheets bore about sixty specimens of flowers,—all artistically arranged and enclosed in cases for convenient use.

To illustrate geography, there were besides the examination papers contained in the bound volumes, nineteen large maps 20 by 18 in size, and painted in water colors; these were encased in a folio for preservation. A relief map of the United States, 36 by 22 inches, mounted, and a geological map of the United States, 36 by 22 inches, also mounted, adorned the wall of the alcove. A folio containing about twenty specimens of ornamental text, scrolls, and other varieties of penmanship, interested visitors greatly.

The display of drawing included one album of first grade drawing; one folio of nineteen specimens of second and fourth grades, and six sheets of fifth grade, also one large folio of twelve specimens of drawings in perspective and from objects. Pictures composed from imaginary grouping of objects; also designs conceived for ornaments, for wall paper, for oil cloth, and for friezes. Finally, one folio of drawings in elementary grades, also designs with pantograph, and other interesting specimens.

The exhibit of needle-work presented a large box folio, containing specimens of sewing from the first grade up to the work of the graduates. There were specimens of darning, patching and stocking-making,

also about forty specimens, in miniature, arranged in fancy boxes, of every variety of fancy-work:—embroidery, bullion, silk, chenille, etc., lace making, crochet, applique and knitting. Besides the compositions bound in the volumes, there were nineteen essays bound in card-board covers and illustrated by the pupils who had composed them.

In addition to the specimens of drawing, there were exhibited as part of the course in art:—A tripartite picture having in the center panel, a picture of St. Joseph and the Child Jesus, with a list in each of the side panels giving the dates of foundation of the Congregation of St. Joseph, its first houses in France, and the foundations dependent on Mt. St. Joseph Convent, Chestnut Hill. This piece is very distinct in our illustration of alcoves 15 and 16. The crayon portrait of Archbishop

the parochial schools; six boxes of sewing from the Catholic Home for Girls, Philadelphia; two volumes of compositions on house-work, cooking and kindergarten subjects, from the inmates of the Catholic Home and one album of views from the Catholic Home showing the building, the rooms, the surroundings, the children at school, the sewing, baking, laundry work and other employments.

The Sisters from this Mother House presented exhibits from the following schools in the Archdiocese of Baltimore: St. Mary's Star of the Sea, Baltimore, St. Peter's, Westernport, Md., and St. Mary's, Lonaconing, Md., each of these contributed one volume of exercises in all the studies of the various grades, also one folio of drawing.

From New Jersey also there were contributions from the schools in



EXHIBITS FROM THE ARCHDIOCESE OF PHILADELPHIA. (ALCOVE NOS. 15 AND 16.)

Ryan came from this institution. The other pictures were, "Falls of the Wissahickon," Convent Grounds, in pastel, Entrance to Convent Grounds, Mt. St. Joseph, in oil, and two friezes, one in carnations, the other in pansies, both are distinctly visible in our illustration. They were arranged, drawn and colored from nature by pupils of the art course.

Besides the papers and other parochial school work of the diocese, this community of Sisters exhibited, with their academic display, the following parochial exhibits: Two volumes essays, history, minutes of St. Catharine's Reading Circle attached to the Cathedral Parochial School, Philadelphia; three volumes giving specimens of children's work from each parochial school grade in Philadelphia; a large box folio, containing about one hundred specimens of sewing, as taught in

charge of members of this community. These were numerous maps drawn, colored and arranged in a folio by pupils of Our Lady's School, Orange Valley, N. J., of the School of Our Lady Star of the Sea, Bayonne, N. J., and St. John's School, Newark, N. J. One folio of sixteen historical, geographical and geological maps, representing the State of New Jersey, was sent by the School of Our Lady, Orange Valley. The boys of this institution presented a folio of large mechanical drawings and designs.

We were particularly impressed by the originality that pervaded this exhibit; old facts and worn out educational requirements were presented in a new way, and there was nothing either rusty or dry about its methods.

The Roman Catholic High School of Philadelphia presented the

handsome array of clay modelling and wood carving shown at the left of alcoves 15 and 16, as they are represented in our illustration. There are but few Catholic High Schools in our country, and they, being in charge of religious communities, have more the character of colleges and academics, hence the history of the institution under consideration will prove particularly interesting to our readers, and may inspire some other wealthy Catholic gentlemen to leave a portion of their possessions for so worthy a purpose, when they depart this life.

Thomas E. Cahill, the founder of the Roman Catholic High School, or, as it is often called, the Cahill High School of Philadelphia, was the son of Thomas Cahill, a native of county Louth, Ireland, who came to America in 1817, and of Maria Elliott, daughter of one of the oldest

Cleveland was then Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia; to Father Horstmann, Mr. Cahill confided his plans, looking to him for advice. Death overtook the zealous heart before its generous schemes were realized, but in his will were made ample provisions for the school which bears his name.

"The cost of the lot and building, which is generally considered to be the best and most imposing of its kind in the United States, was about \$230,000, while the yearly income of interest from the money invested for its endowment, amounts at the present time to about \$30,000. Begun in 1886, its solemn dedication, on Sept. 5, 1890, by Archbishop Ryan, in the presence of a distinguished audience, representative of every walk in Church and State, marked an epoch in the history of



EXTERIOR VIEW OF EXHIBITS FROM ST. FRANCIS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, EDDINGTON, PA. ARCHDIOCESE OF PHILADELPHIA.

colonial families of Delaware. Reverses of fortune having reduced his father to poverty, the boy Thomas had to work his own way to success, and thus he did, with true Irish-American pluck, becoming the possessor of great wealth, before he had reached his prime. To the world Mr. Cahill was merely a repetition of the shrewd and resourceful business man; but under the personality and exalted character that men admired was a deep religious basis. Nor was his religion of the nominal kind, so deplorably common now-a-days. He was a man of conviction, and his life was a courageous expression of his belief. To him Catholicity was more than a word. Its practices, zealously followed, were the beacons of his career.

To found a school for the higher education of Catholic boys not able to attend college became the dream of his life. The present Bishop of

Catholic education in America. The exercises were memorable by reason of the Archbishop's eloquent and pertinent exposition of the attitude of the Catholic Church towards Christian education." It is with regret that we omit a detailed description of the exterior and interior of this magnificent edifice.

"Since its opening the High School has been under the able direction of the Rev. Nevin F. Fisher, a man whose wide scholastic attainments and progressive educational theories discount his comparative youth. With him is associated a corps of fifteen professors, and ten assistant instructors, all with heart and soul in their work, and drawn from all quarters of the country, ability and experience being their chief recommendations. Of them, at least one, Professor J. Liberty Tadd, of the manual training department, is a man of national fame,

and the only one, in his particular work, who received an award and a medal at the World's Fair."

Those desirous of knowing more about this noble institution will do well to apply to the editor of *Donner's Magazine* for the article, by Patrick J. Coleman, titled "A Roman Catholic High School." We are indebted to it for the historical portion of this notice.

The list, on a preceding page, of the contributions made by this High School to the educational exhibit looks brief, requiring but an instant for its reading, and yet how much of intelligent, persevering labor it indicates. "Twenty-four original designs"; hours, weeks and months of severe application, mental and manual, had been necessary to bring the students to the point of original designing of the simplest; these

existence and continued prosperity to the generosity of the Misses Drexel, in honor of whose father it bears the title "St. Francis' School."

Francis Martin Drexel, a Philadelphia banker, was born in Dornbirn, Austrian Tyrol, April 7, 1792, and died June 5, 1863. At the age of twelve years, he was sent to study Italian and fine arts in a Catholic institution near Turin. On his return to his home, in 1809, he found his country invaded by the French, and, being only a boy, to escape conscription, he went to Switzerland, and subsequently to Paris. When twenty years of age, he returned to the Tyrol, incognito, and finding conscription still in force, went to Berne to continue his study of painting. In 1817, he sailed for the United States, and on his arrival there, settled in Philadelphia. After a few years, he went to



EXHIBITS OF CLASS AND INDUSTRIAL WORK FROM ST. FRANCIS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

elaborately beautiful figures are the creations of well-trained minds and the productions of skillful hands. Thirty-five pieces of modelling in clay and seventy-six specimens of wood-carving, besides seventy-two pieces of carpentry, was the handsome presentation that stood witness in favor of the talent, skill and industry of Philadelphia's Catholic High School boys.

A careful study of our illustration will be amply repaid by the pleasure it will afford any one interested in the training of youthful heads and hands to the ready conception and execution of those designs that win honorable success in the industrial pursuits of life.

On account of its intrinsic value, and because of the history of the institution that presented it, the exhibit from St. Francis' Industrial School was accorded much special attention. This institution owes its

Peru and Chili, employing his time and well cultivated talent in painting portraits, among others that of General Bolivar with whom he contracted a warm friendship.

After visiting South America twice and Mexico once, Mr. Drexel settled permanently in Philadelphia, where he founded the banking house of Drexel & Co., in 1837, one of the largest enterprises of the kind in the United States.

His son, Antony Joseph, is now head of the Philadelphia house, having been identified with the business since his thirteenth year. He is zealous in promoting science and art, particularly music, and contributes largely to philanthropic and educational interests.

Another son, Joseph Wilhelm, who died in New York, in 1888, held in that city, during his latter years, many positions of trust, con-

netted with education and philanthropy. Among the last named interests that claimed his special care and attention, was a two hundred acre farm, near New York, where persons without work are lodged, clothed, fed and taught agriculture, until employment is secured for them.

This gentleman owned a large tract of land in Maryland which had been divided into lots, having dwellings, mills, etc., built on them. These lots are sold to poor persons at cost. About seven thousand acres in Michigan are destined for a similar purpose.

With the influences of such relatives about them, it is not surprising that the Misses Drexel should be animated with zealous generosity towards the needy and afflicted. In 1886, they purchased two hundred and twenty acres of land at Eddington, Bucks Co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad and established there an industrial school for Catholic boys. It is the exhibit of this institution that now claims our attention, but, no doubt, our readers will find a brief history of the school interesting and profitable. Learning what has been done by these noble minded ladies, some other wealthy Catholic may be inspired "to go and do likewise."

In July, 1886, ground was broken for the laying of the foundation of "St. Francis' Industrial School," and the erection of the main building was immediately commenced; the cornerstone was laid amid impressive ceremonies, in November, of that year, by Most Rev. P. John Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia.

The principal buildings being ready for occupation, in July, 1888, on the 19th of that month, they were blessed by the Archbishop, and formally dedicated to God's honor and glory, through services to His poor.

On this occasion, the school was opened by the installation of one hundred and ninety-three boys from St. John's Asylum, Philadelphia, and seven from St. Vincent's Asylum, Tacony.

Manual training became the distinctive feature of the curriculum into which one improvement after another was introduced. Music, that humanizing, elevating element of refined education, was given an important place, and a brass band with twenty-six pieces, was organized, a professor being engaged to train the young musicians. A class in carpentry, comprising eighteen pupils, one in blacksmithing, with seventy-two pupils, another in plumbing, with the same number of pupils, and one in stonecutting, with eighteen members, were formed at various periods within the first four years of the school's existence. The earnestness and alacrity with which the boys gave themselves to mechanical work, from the first, had induced their patrons to make these successive developments in the training department of the institution.

The courses of manual training occupy four years. When twelve years of age, a pupil is allowed to begin his manual training, by entering the work shops, and to continue to learn and to practice his chosen trade, until he graduates from the school.

The reader will notice, in our illustration of alcove 99, samples of the industrial work of St. Francis' School as they appeared at the Columbian Exposition. There are the pictured specimens of plumbing, carpentry, forging and stonecutting. In reality, they were very solid evidences of a carefully trained skill in molding, carving, engraving, pattern making, lithography, stonecutting, smithing and joinery.

On the tables rested the albums filled with the work of well guided pens, pencils and charcoal points. Drawing is the basis of manual dexterity, expanding the mind and training the eye.

There are two leading divisions in the course for drawing:—free-hand and ornamental, mechanical and architectural. The specimens from each of these departments were numerous and must have begotten, in those who executed the work, a cultivated taste, an appreciation of the refined and a love for the beautiful.

The collections of pictures included conventional designs, either copied or drawn from memory and original designs conceived by the more advanced pupils.

The architectural specimens implied the use and proper care of technical tools and instruments; the careful study of the geometric principles, and the ability to execute geometric tracing. They included studies of the shape and proportional size of typical solids; orthographic and isometric projections, sections and intersections, with surface developments; they likewise displayed conventional methods and technicalities according to the best and latest methods. Typical forms,

processes and principles of building and construction, also the elements of planning, of design and of sanitary conditions were presented in a thoroughly practical manner.

The contents of the various albums were freehand drawings, drawings from casts, geometrical tracing, linear drawings, designing (for carpets, wall-paper and oil-cloth), perspective drawing, stenciling and lettering, also water color and pastel sketches. Exercises in original work being required during the entire course, many specimens of it were given in the various collections.

The fresco painting could not be conveniently exhibited, of course, but the patterns and stencils were displayed, so also the fancy lettering for sign painting. The specimens of modelling included heads of animals, human busts, and work in relief.

The specimens of stone-work showed the method of "surface finish," accomplished by the block being "rubbed, tooled, brush-hammered, tooth chiseled and random pointed." Samples were also presented showing how to cut and chamfer simple moldings, return moldings, raised and sunken panels. The examples of wood work illustrated mitring, mortising, tenoning and dovetailing, also wood turning, scroll work and carving.

Besides the trades suggested by these varied exhibits, the boys are taught horticulture and agriculture, tailoring and shoemaking, stonemasonry and bricklaying. Printing, though not taught at the time of the World's Fair, was soon to have been introduced as a feature of the curriculum, hence we may suppose that it is now numbered among the trades in which St. Francis' pupils have the opportunity to become proficient. No doubt they fully appreciate all that has been done for them by the foundress and benefactress of St. Francis' Industrial School, the generous, high-souled Mrs. L. D. Morrell, *nee* Miss Drexel.

#### American Catholic Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pa.

The exhibits of this society, as presented in our two illustrations of alcove 40, are summarized in the following list:—Autographic Letter of Thomas Burke of North Carolina. Autographic Letter of Adamus Burke of South Carolina. Manuscript Documents of Charles Carroll. 1st and 2d. Bishop Carroll's Funeral Oration on Washington (with Autographic Letters of both). Autograph Letter of Charles Carroll. Autograph Letter of Bishop F. P. Kenrick. American Museum, Volume I, 1787. De La Porterie's Boston Pastoral, 1799. M. Carey's History of Yellow Fever, 1793. Carroll's Address to Catholics, 1784. United States Catholic Miscellany, Volume 2, 1824. Pious Guide, Georgetown, 1792. Hubby's Spiritual Retreat, Philadelphia, 1792. Houdet's Morality, Philadelphia, 1796. Unerring Authority, Lloyd, Philadelphia, 1789. England's Conversion and Reformation, Antwerp, 1725. England's Conversion and Reformation, Lancaster, Pa., 1813. Lingard's England. 1st American Edition, Volume I, 1827. Butler's Lives, 1st American Edition, Volume I, 1822. Lloyd's System of Shorthand, 1819. Silhouette and Home of Thomas Lloyd. Original Seal of Maryland. Prayer-Book owned by Captain Maguire, 1790. Cross made from first altar erected in Pennsylvania. Three Medals on Board. Pectoral Cross of Archbishop Hughes. Pectoral Cross of Bishop Chanche. Pectoral Cross of Bishop Gartland. Pectoral Cross of Bishop Van de Velde. Seal and Chain of Bishop M. O'Connor. Thomas à Kempis (in German). Germantown, 1793. Pise's History of Church, Volume I, Baltimore, 1827. Alexandria Controversy, Georgetown, 1817. O'Gallagher on Penance, New York, 1815. Brosius' Answer (German), Lancaster, 1796. Bishop Fenwick's Webb's Masses. Sacred Concert at St. Augustine's, 1810. Devotions for Catholic Blind, Philadelphia. Pastorine's History of Church, 1st American Edition, 1807. Laity's Directory, New York, 1822. United States Catholic Directory for 1833. Two Church Music Books, 1787 and 1791. The Metropolitan, Baltimore, 1830. Catholic Christian Instructed, Philadelphia, 1786. Carey's Douay Bible, 1790. Prospectus announcing same. Carey's New Testament, 1805. The Jesuit, Volume I, Boston, 1829. Catholic Herald, Volume I, Philadelphia, 1833. Ring of Bishop M. O'Connor. Book Plate of Charles Carroll. Sr. Signature of Lionel Brittin. Father Farmer's Reliquary. Miniature of Rev. S. S. Cooper. Father Mathew's Autograph. Archbishop Wood's Catechism and Ordination. Autograph of

Judge Gaston of North Carolina. Catalogue of Bishop Conwell's Library (Manuscript). Goshenhoppen Register. Bishop McGill's Faith the Victory, Richmond, 1865. Box No. 2: Bishops Egan and Conwell's Mitre, Bishop Neumann's Mitre, Gallitzin Letter (framed), Loretto Mission (Kentucky), Picture of Archbishop Carroll, 1812, Old Panel from St. Inigo's, Md.

The value of some of the above objects may not be at once apparent to our readers, but a little reflection will enlighten them. The autograph letters and their writers, for example, the one precious because of the renown of the other, as those of Thos. Burke, an early Catholic settler of North Carolina, and of Edanus Burke who settled in South Carolina at the time of the Revolution, and was remarkable for his great learning.

the synonym for all that is grand and noble in a churchman, is likewise a household word among true Catholics, so we need not here introduce it to our readers.

"The pastoral letter of Mgr. De La Porterie, 1799," is of interest, because its author, Rev. Claude de La Potherie, gathered, after the Revolution, in an old Huguenot church of Boston, that city's first congregation, consisting of Frenchmen, Spaniards and Irishmen. On the same spot, years afterwards, was built the beautiful and stately Cathedral of the Holy Cross.

Thomas Lloyd, some of whose books were exhibited, was a resident of Philadelphia in the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth centuries. He was the author of several excellent



EXHIBITS FROM THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA. (ALCOVE NO. 40.)

Shortly before the war, Catholics, only because of their faith, had been tarred and feathered, and exiled from the colony of South Carolina. When it was found that the so-called Romanists were ready to lay down their lives for liberty and that no soldiers were braver or won a higher record in the fight for independence than the despised Irishmen, the south was opened to them, though they had so recently been considered criminals, worthy of ignominious treatment and death.

It is needless to dwell on the memory of the members of the Carroll family; all are familiar with their noble characters and highly honorable careers. Equally well known is the history of the Kenricks, of Irish birth and education, both prelates of the Church in America, one in Philadelphia and the other in St. Louis. Archbishop Hughes' name,

controversial works, and the inventor of a system of shorthand writing. A silhouette of him and a picture of his house that were exhibited were quite interesting to those who knew him to have been a learned Catholic of colonial days.

Rev. M. Brosius, a young German priest, was tutor to the renowned Father Prince Gallitzin, before he became possessed of the first title. Father Ferdinand Farmer, S. J., this name so changed and interpreted from Steinmeyer in German, was born in Suabia, and became a Jesuit, in Landsperge, making his vows in 1751. He desired to be sent to China, but instead was appointed as missionary to Maryland, in 1752. To him, New York City is indebted for its first fully organized Catholic congregation, and Philadelphia for its first Catholic mission.

"A miniature of Rev. S. S. Cooper." This clergyman was a convert to the Catholic church, having been attracted to her fold during an illness at Paris, France. After several years of study, he was baptized in Philadelphia, in 1807, and some years later, became a priest. It was he who aided, with his fortune, the foundation of the convent at Emmitsburg, where Mother Seton established the American Sisters of Charity. His life was blest with many noble successes, all of a spiritual nature, such as the conversion of Mr. Strobel, American consul at Bordeaux, France, who became a priest in the Diocese of Philadelphia. His benefactor, Father Cooper, remained in Bordeaux, and died there, in 1843, reduced almost to indigence by his inexhaustible charities. Having dwelt, to some length, upon the career of

#### A Brief Account of the Origin and Progress of the American Catholic Historical Society.

This association, whose exhibit we have just described, was founded in the city of Philadelphia, in 1883, by a number of learned ecclesiastics and laymen, under the direction of the Most Reverend Ordinary of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia.

In a letter of December, 1885, to His Holiness, Leo XIII., it is stated that the aim of the society is to search out and gather together all kinds of records relating to the origin, spread and progress of the Catholic faith in the United States and other parts of North America,



EXHIBITS FROM THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA. (ALCOVE NO. 40)

Prince Gallitzin, when giving the history of the Diocese of Pittsburg, we will not here repeat the information there given.

There is no need to explain why Father Mathew's autograph is considered a precious relic, all are acquainted with his grand career.

"Pise's History of the Church, etc." is mentioned in the list. Dr. Pise had a gifted pen which he devoted, early in the century, to religious topics. When Bishop Dubois' handsome, three-story brick college burned to ashes, a few days after it was completed, it was Dr. Pise who commemorated that deplorable occurrence in verse which was published that same year in the Metropolitan magazine. The poem was greatly admired for its tender pathos. The other personages referred to in the list are so well known as to render special mention of their careers wholly unnecessary.

so as to awaken among Catholics and non-Catholics an interest in the history of the faith.

The benediction of the Holy Father, which the society had entreated, was granted it, and it has as far as possible proved itself worthy of this encouragement during this, the first decade of its existence.

The official body in control of the affairs of the society comprises a president, first vice-president, second vice-president, treasurer, recording secretary, corresponding secretary and librarian, also a board of managers, including nine members.

The first official report was published in 1887, under the title "Records of the Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia, Vol. I.—1884-1886." Such a volume was issued every two years, until 1893,

in which year the "Record" was published quarterly, and has continued to be so issued each year since. This circumstance alone shows a marked advancement, and promises a steady progress for the future. This quarterly publication is a veritable mine of interesting information relating to the history of the church in the United States and other parts of North America.

We cannot do better, in our effort to make our readers acquainted with this worthy association, than to quote from the address of a chairman of a meeting held on March 31st, 1891. "It is our ambition (and we intend to work for this in season and out of season) to establish here a great central library of reference, so that if an author or a student wishes to learn any particular fact concerning the Catholic

of the church in the "New World"; additions are made to these valuable collections, by purchase, by the donations of generous patrons and by the wills of departed benefactors. Documents and letters apparently of little value often serve to clear up important points; such objects are guarded with special care, by reason of their possibilities, while books are gathered for their certainties.

In the cabinet of curios are preserved all sorts of relics, political, warlike, and religious. A unique feature of this museum is a collection of figures, about eighteen inches tall, dressed so as to show the garb peculiar to each religious order, male and female, recognized by the church.

The papers, pamphlets, letters and documents exhibited by the



EXHIBITS FROM CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS. ST. JOHN'S AND ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOLS, BALTIMORE, ARCHDIOCESE OF BALTIMORE. CATHOLIC INSTITUTE AND ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL OF NEWARK, N. J., DIOCESE OF NEWARK. (ALOVE NO. 97.)

history of this country, he may come to us with the full assurance that if it can be found *anywhere*, it will be found in the library of the American Catholic Historical Society." Early in the present year (1896), the Catholic Historical Society took formal possession of their new home, a handsome edifice erected especially for the society and therefore adapted perfectly to its purposes.

Here a brilliant reception was accorded Cardinal Satolli, soon after "the red hat" had been conferred upon him, by His Holiness, Leo XIII. The splendid concourse of illustrious guests, the presence of distinguished churchmen and celebrated laymen, and the eloquent addresses delivered, rendered the occasion one forever memorable, a fitting inauguration of a new and more brilliant era in the society's history.

The possessions of the library comprise works touching on the history

society, at the Columbian Exposition, were displayed in three elegant cabinets of metal and glass, and made a fine appearance, attracting the eager attention of those interested in historical and antiquarian studies.

It is needless to dwell further on the aims and labors of this society, their importance is manifest, and it is to be hoped that, within another decade, the metropolis of each state may boast the existence, within its limits, of such an association.

#### Christian Brothers in the Diocese of Newark.

As regards the government of the Order of Christian Brothers, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Newark belong to the Province of Baltimore,

hence we place the exhibits from the Diocese of Newark next to those of Philadelphia.

All the exhibits from Newark, except two, came from schools in charge of the Christian Brothers and were as follows: St. Patrick's Cathedral School, Newark, N. J., which contributed one volume stereography (by Brother Donatian, F. S. C.), seven volumes linear and mechanical drawing, four volumes architectural and mechanical drawing, one volume colored maps, two volumes penmanship, one volume mathematics, five volumes class work (first class), six volumes freehand drawing (first class), one volume penmanship, two volumes class work (second class), one volume penmanship (second class), four volumes class work (second class), one volume class work (third and fourth class), one volume of monthly examination reports, weekly reports and testimonials of merit, one volume school register, one album varieties of cloth, collected by Maurice J. Allen; three charts illustrating twenty-one parts of an incandescent lamp, collected by George W. Delaney, Jr.; two charts illustrating the process of rubber manufacture, collected by Matthew Walsh; three charts horology, collected by L. O. Shikluna, John Walsh and Matthew Sullivan; one chart illustrating the manufacture of buttons from ivory nut, collected by Gregory Morrissey; one chart illustrating uses of tool steel, collected by Charles Norton; four charts food products, collected by Manus T. O'Donnell and John V. Hanrahan; two charts illustrating process of tanning and the finished leather, collected by Francis N. Smith and Samuel J. Harrison; one chart "Oil Paints," collected by Charles Shaffery; one relief map of the United States (framed), eight relief maps. Catholic Institute, Jersey City, N. J., presented three architectural designs (framed), one volume linear drawing, one volume map drawing, one volume double-entry book-keeping, two volumes each: Grammar, dictation, arithmetic, history and orthography. One volume homophonous words, one volume phonographic exercises, one volume business correspondence and mercantile forms, two volumes specimen sheets of penmanship, three volumes freehand drawing, one volume mensuration, one volume geographical exercises and one volume grammatical exercises. St. John's School, Paterson, N. J., made an exhibit consisting of one album each: Dictation, arithmetic, typewriting, phonography, language exercises,

examination papers, compositions, geography, paraphrasing, dictations, development of history, monthly examination reports, large maps, linear drawing, business forms, mechanical drawing. Two albums each: Ornamental drawing, specimen copies, three double show-cases containing object lessons on silk, cloth, cotton, jute, flax, plush and wood. The Institute of the Holy Angels, in charge of the school Sisters of Notre Dame, was mentioned in connection with their collective exhibit.

Our Lady of the Valley School, Orange Valley, N. J., is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and sent three albums of pretty drawings and one album of excellent maps.

The exhibit from St. Patrick's Cathedral School merits great praise; it was a really magnificent display, illustrating the very best methods to pursue in teaching boys. Each volume and every paper, whether a class exercise, or a monthly examination, manifested a wide-awake air of attentiveness, the practice of keen observation and an unflinching appreciation of the value of rightly directed effort.

Any experienced person who reads the above summary of the objects exhibited by the institution under consideration, knows that school life was full of interest and was never dull, where the pupils were engaged in making collections such as those mentioned in this list. One who saw the exhibit, as did the writer, realized fully the value of the interest, and consequent activity, awakened by the looking for, and the "arranging of twenty-one parts of an incandescent lamp"; by preparing charts "illustrating the manufacture of rubber"; of ivory, from the ivory-nut; of cloth, from cotton and wool; of tools, from iron and steel; of leather, from hides; and of oil paints from lead and other substances. Nine handsome relief maps were also a part of the work accomplished by these "go-ahead" students.

St. John's School of Paterson also presented a remarkable exhibit, replete with instruction for the observer of it, and making an impression of excellence upon the duller mind. Every object presented features worthy of admiration for their scholarly characteristics. Here again had interest been aroused by the collection of specimens for object lessons, and each bit of cotton, wool, flax, hemp and silk represented a positive benefit to the collector.



THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA, AT WASHINGTON, D. C. MCMAHON HALL AND END VIEW OF DIVINITY HALL WITH VIEW OF CHAPEL.

## The Catholic University of America.

THE Catholic University of America was decreed by the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore on the 6th of December, 1884. The Council appointed a committee of seventeen trustees to attend to its practical organization. This board of directors submitted their plan to our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., who gave it his solemn approval on Easter Sunday, April 10, 1887, by a Brief bearing that date, and addressed to the Most Reverend Archbishop of Baltimore, whom he established as Chancellor of the university.

The Divinity Hall of the new institution was dedicated, and the Faculty of Theology inaugurated on the 14th of November, 1889. During six years the university consisted only of the School of Theology, in which postgraduate courses in Scripture, Dogmatic Theology,

California have entered as its pioneer students. But the various philosophical, scientific and literary courses are recognized to be of inestimable advantage to ecclesiastics also, and they are accordingly frequented by a large number of the students prosecuting divinity studies as their primary occupation. It is delightful to behold the eagerness with which all these talented young men, who have stood among the foremost in primary and secondary education, are now vying with each other in their desire to profit to the utmost by the splendid opportunities offered by the university in the various lines of the highest university education. And it is equally delightful to behold the enthusiasm with which the body of thirty professors, already assembled in the institution, devote their energies to the magnificent work of laying



THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA, AT WASHINGTON, D. C.—VIEW OF MAHON HALL.

Moral Theology, Canon Law, Ecclesiastical History, Philosophy and Literature were given to the picked ecclesiastical students of all the dioceses of the country.

On the 1st of October, 1895, two other faculties were added to the Faculty of Theology, namely, the Faculty of Philosophy and the Faculty of the Social Sciences; each faculty comprising several departments, and each department being subdivided into several courses. The Faculty of Philosophy comprises the following departments: Philosophy proper, letters, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology; the Faculty of the Social Sciences comprises departments of ethics and sociology, economics, political science and law. These new faculties are meant primarily for the lay students of the whole country, and the best graduates of our principal Catholic colleges from New England to

broad and deep the foundation of the Church's central and chief institution of highest Christian education in America.

Three of our religious orders, namely, the Paulists, the Marists, and the Congregation of the Holy Cross, recognizing the incomparable advantages here to be obtained, have already established affiliated colleges in connection with the university. Thus the institution is, as its glorious founder, Leo XIII., desired that it should be, a center of unity for all elements of the Church throughout the country, a central fountain from which the influences of Catholic learning and Catholic energy are to be diffused throughout the land.

Students in the School of Divinity are admitted upon the recommendation of their respective bishops, it being required that they should have gone through the elementary courses of philosophy and

theology before entering. Students in the Schools of Philosophy and the Social Sciences, if they aspire to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, must have taken the degree of A. B. before entering; or if they have been so situated that this was impracticable, then they must stand their examination for the degree soon after entering the university. Those aiming at the degrees in law are admitted on the same terms as in the university law schools of the country. Students in the School of Technology must have made the elementary courses of mathematics and the physical sciences preparing for higher studies in the various lines of engineering. The annual tuition fee, admitting to all departments of study, is \$100. Board and lodging can be obtained in the immediate neighborhood of the university for \$25 a month. Fuller information can be obtained by applying to the rector of the university.

When the university took part in the splendid exhibit of Catholic education during the World's Columbian Exposition, it had only the School of Divinity at work and could only give promise of the departments for the laity soon to be opened. When next the Church presents to our country an exhibit of the kind, the university will be able to show the great plan of Leo XIII. in large part realized, and worthy to be the fitting crown of the whole system of Christian education in America.

John J. Keane was born at Ballyshannon, County Donegal, Ireland, on the 12th of September, 1839, and came to the United States when he was seven years of age. After finishing his classical course at St. Charles' College, he entered St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, to complete his theological course and was ordained a priest in 1866.

As assistant at St. Patrick's Church, he spent twelve years in Washington, D. C., fulfilling his duties with such rare and edifying zeal and self-sacrifice that he was selected, in 1878, to fill the See of Richmond. The growth of religion in Virginia was remarkably slow; from the time when the first Catholic altar erected in our country was dedicated in that state, by devoted sons of St. Dominic, to the elevation of Bishop Keane to the episcopate, the progress had been scarcely visible, but in 1885, after seven years of labor on the part of the zealous bishop, the Diocese of Richmond contained thirty-five churches, with twenty-seven priests, four academies, thirty-two parochial schools and two thousand pupils.

Bishop Keane was translated, in 1888, to the See of Ajaccio, and became the rector of the Catholic University of America. In this position of trust and great responsibility, his life and deeds have been before the world as an open book where all have been able to read a noble lesson in the active service of God and souls.



RT. REV. JOHN J. KEANE, RECTOR OF THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## A Complete Summary of the Exhibits from the Province of New York.

When Father Jogues, S. J., of most glorious memory, as missionary and martyr, first visited New Amsterdam, he found there two Catholics, a Portuguese woman and an Irishman whose confessions he heard. This was the first administration of a sacrament in New York City which now contains eighty-four Catholic churches and forty-seven chapels.

During the administration of the Catholic governor, Col. Thos. Dougan, beginning in 1683, the number of Catholics in the Province of New York must have increased considerably, but, as John Gilmary Shea says, "If we may rely on the census, there were, in 1696, only seven Catholic families in New York, and they suffered unceasing persecution." Colonial history tells, indeed, a sad story of the difficulties that beset the Catholic church in the Province of New York, in the early part of the eighteenth century.

Father Farnier and Father Whelan were associated with the early course of the church in New York, so also was Father Nugent, an Irish Franciscan, but his story is a sad one.

In 1787, the parish of New York was committed, by Bishop Carroll, to the care of Father O'Brien, a Dublin Dominican. The edifice in which he officiated was, for twenty-three years, the only church in what is now the Empire City of our nation, a city, too, that is largely Catholic. The history of St. Peter's venerable old church and of its zealous pastor is known to the greater number of our readers, so, too, is the story of the saintly negro, Peter Toussaint, who gave Father O'Brien such efficient aid, when the yellow fever epidemic was raging with such uncontrollable fury. The subsequent career of this remarkable man won for him so great regard, that, when he lay dead, a bystander was heard to say "Here indeed is God's image carved in ebony."

Aid of another sort, but very welcome to the zealous pastor, was afforded him by a former fellow student, the Archbishop of Mexico. This enabled him to meet his money obligations of a more pressing nature, and to erect New York's first parochial school which was opened in St. Peter's parish, in the year 1800. How rapid has been the progress of Catholic education during this century! Proofs of its advancement, as to material structure, were given at the World's Fair, in a chart which presented pictures of the Catholic school buildings of New York, and as to the imperishable structures of the trained and educated intellect, they were vouched for by the numberless beautiful educational exhibits which will be found summarized at the close of this sketch and described in the preceding pages.

The Trappists were the first religious to establish themselves in New York, where there are now eight different orders of religious men and twenty orders of religious women.

New York was, of course, in the one original Diocese, that of Baltimore, but the Church grew rapidly, and in 1814, Father John Connolly, of the Order of St. Dominic, was consecrated and became the first Bishop of New York. In time, other dioceses were erected, making that of New York include less space, while immigration increased its Catholic inhabitants, so that when Rt. Rev. John Dubois, the second bishop of New York departed this life, his successor was an archbishop, the Most Rev. John Hughes, whom we feel like calling "The Great." He was, in turn, succeeded by Cardinal McCloskey, and then by His Grace, Archbishop Corrigan.

When Archbishop Hughes was consecrated, the Province of New York included the Dioceses of Brooklyn, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Syracuse and New York; besides these, it now includes, Trenton, Ogdensburg and Newark.

Of these, Buffalo, Brooklyn and New York had diocesan exhibits at the World's Fair. Many of the displays from Buffalo and Brooklyn dioceses are commented upon on pages 28 and 30; we here give a summary of the exhibits as catalogued.

### THE DIOCESE OF BUFFALO.

The Diocese of Buffalo exhibited displays contributed by fourteen religious orders.

The Lazarist Fathers presented, from the Niagara University, work that has been fully described on page 28.

The Jesuit Fathers of St. Canisius' College, Buffalo, presented seven

albums: Christian Doctrine, Bible History, letter writing, analysis, essays, Latin, German, mathematics, history, compositions, geography, Greek, algebra, Greek translations, philosophy; one album of drama "Columbus"; one album photographs, ten drawings.

The Gray Nuns of Holy Angels' Academy, Buffalo, presented eighteen volumes: Typewriting, stenography, catechism, physical geography, analysis, ancient history, lessons in English, arithmetic, book-keeping, physics and astronomy; one hundred and fifty specimens of botany; thirty-three pieces of embroidery; one eagle embroidered in gold, and a set of photographs.

Holy Angels' Parochial School contributed eleven volumes of penmanship, grammar, United States history, map drawing and compositions.

The Sisters of St. Joseph were brilliantly and extensively represented by the following array of work from Buffalo: From Mt. St. Joseph's Academy, two volumes: History notes, catechism, geography, dictation, arithmetic, orthography, German, drawing, fancy work, photographic views and one volume of maps. St. Boniface's School, one volume: Grammar, geography, German, arithmetic and drawing. St. Francis Xavier's School, two volumes: German compositions, map drawing, geography, grammar and arithmetic. Immaculate Conception School, five volumes: Penmanship, arithmetic, spelling, catechism, geography, analysis, map drawing, history, music, physics, algebra and physiology. St. John the Baptist's School, one volume: Spelling, map drawing, arithmetic and geography. St. Louis' School, *Female Department*: Six volumes: Examination papers, penmanship, drawing, music, arithmetic, geography and compositions. St. Vincent's School, one volume: Geography, map drawing, grammar, arithmetic, spelling, United States history, mechanical drawing and German. Mt. St. Vincent's Academy, one volume: History, catechism, geography, dictation, arithmetic, orthography, German, drawing, fancy work, photographic views; one volume maps. St. John the Baptist School, Alden, one volume: Arithmetic, geography, letters, grammar, German and German letters. St. Joseph's School, Buffalo Plains, one volume: American history, arithmetic, catechism, grammar, geography, spelling and compositions. St. Mary's School, Dunkirk, three volumes: German, penmanship, map drawing, United States history, Christian Doctrine, linear drawing, dictation and language. St. George's School, one volume: Map drawing, geography, penmanship, grammar and translations. St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, one volume: Grammar, arithmetic, geography, needle-work, music, map and linear drawing. St. Mary's School, New Oregon, one volume: Spelling, grammar, letters, arithmetic, geography, compositions, drawing and music. St. Patrick's School, Salamanca, one volume: Photographs, geography, algebra, notes, book-keeping, geometry, arithmetic, grammar, history, spelling, music, drawing, catechism. Sacred Heart School, Suspension Bridge, one volume: Map drawing, physiology, geography, catechism. Our Lady of Victory, West Seneca, one volume: Arithmetic, grammar, maps, linear drawing, and spelling. St. Joseph's Boy's Orphan Asylum, one volume: Arithmetic, spelling, geography, catechism, grammar, history and drawing. St. John's Protector and Orphan Asylum, *Girl's Department*: Four volumes: History, arithmetic, Christian Doctrine, essays, grammar, spelling, geography and four specimens of needle-work comprising quilts and rugs. Le Couteux St. Mary's Deaf Mute Institution, Buffalo, seven volumes: "Le Couteux Leader"; two volumes: Arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, map drawing, also three photographic views, one oil painting, ten water colors, one specimen wood carving, and one specimen chair caning.

The Ladies of the Sacred Heart of Mary presented exhibits from institutions in Buffalo as follows: Mt. St. Mary's Academy, ten oil paintings, seventy-seven volumes and five albums: Grammar, book-keeping, history, geography, physiology, essays, maps and illustrated stories. St. Anthony's School (Italian), twenty-one albums: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, spelling, letter writing, geography, Sacred History, drawing and penmanship. School of Our Lady of Mercy, ten volumes: Christian Doctrine, history, arithmetic and analysis. St. Nicholas' School, two volumes: Analysis, map drawing, grammar, geography and United States history. St. Joseph's Cathedral School, *Female Department*: Fifty-two albums: Spelling, map drawing, arithmetic, history, grammar, geography and catechism. St. Mary's School, Lancaster, nine volumes: Arithmetic, geography, map drawing, analysis, Christian Doctrine and United States history.

The Sisters of St. Francis were represented by the contributions of the following institutions in Buffalo:—Sacred Heart High School, four volumes fancy work, eleven samples of drawing, seventeen paintings, thirty-eight volumes: Rhetoric, literature, history, book-keeping, Church History, maps, arithmetic, harmony, German grammar, German compositions, elementary drawing, spelling and kindergarten work. Needle-work: one altar lace in filet, one tidy, one canvas tidy, one tray cloth, one nightgown, one baby dress, one green table cover, one neutral tint (in oak frame), one large oil painting, one large oil painting (landscape), one map of New York, one pair silk mittens, one Japanese basket, one lamp shade, one photograph bag, two fancy wheels, one fancy toaster, three watch pockets and two needle-cases. St. Agnes' School, two volumes: Arithmetic, grammar, geography, map drawing, penmanship and one album examination papers. St. Ann's School, fourteen volumes: Business letters, grammar, geography, German, verse changed to prose, spelling, history, language, arithmetic, Christian Doctrine, analysis, parsing and map drawing. St. Michael's School, nine volumes: Map drawing, arithmetic, compositions, grammar, spelling and penmanship. St. Patrick's School, seven volumes: Geography, spelling, grammar, physiology, arithmetic, letter writing, United States history, compositions and penmanship. Sacred Heart School (Seneca St.), six volumes: Penmanship, business forms, drawings, compositions, geography, map drawing, one picture reward of merit, one carved ivory cross and three albums examination papers. Seven Dolors' School, two specimens penmanship, six volumes: Grammar, arithmetic, translation, drawing, geography, map drawing, commercial and business forms, and three albums examination papers, one oil painting (peacock), four crayon drawings, four silk throws, one silk toilet, two bobbinet ties, twenty-two other ties, three aprons, two worsted jackets, one pair worsted boots, one plush box, one glass box, one pair silk mittens, one chatelaine bag, one Japanese basket, one photograph bag, two fancy bags, four fancy wheels, one fancy toaster, one fancy basket, three watch pockets and two needle-cases. German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, five volumes: Arithmetic, geography, map drawing, grammar, translations, drawing and compositions. Three celluloid whisk holders, two aprons, one each of the following: Picture, painting on doe-skin, oil painting, celluloid paper holder, lavender silk throw, bolting silk cushion, handkerchief case, silk bonnet, work basket, embroidered shawl, spider duster, paper holder, shopping bag, velvet handkerchief case, bobbinet throw, pair of mittens, pink dress, towel rack and silk throw. St. Agnes' School, East Buffalo, two volumes: Penmanship, grammar, geography, arithmetic, map drawing and one album examination papers. St. Elizabeth's Academy, Allegany, six volumes: Stenography, mathematics, drawing, book-keeping, penmanship, English literature, three oil paintings, one water-color painting, one series of object and ornamental drawing, two needle-work pictures, one veil embroidered in gold, one preaching stole, and alb (lace). Fourteen Holy Helpers' School, Gardenville, two volumes: Letters, arithmetic, grammar, map drawing and geography. SS. Peter and Paul's School, Hamburg, fifteen volumes: Map drawing, Christian Doctrine, painting, geography, grammar, arithmetic, calligraphy, German exercises, mechanical drawing, German translations and one album examination papers.

The School Sisters of Notre Dame, of Buffalo, sent work from St. Mary's School, seven volumes: Grammar, penmanship, United States history, mechanical drawing, arithmetic, Christian Doctrine, compositions, dictations, geography, spelling, grammar and book-keeping; four pictures in needle-work, one bracket of leather flowers, one wax cross and roses.

The Sisters of St. Mary presented exhibits from four institutions in Lockport, N. Y., viz.: St. John's School, one volume: Christian Doctrine, geography, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, mensuration and drawing. St. Patrick's School, one volume: History, arithmetic, algebra, history of Columbus, grammar, analysis, Christian Doctrine, drawing and kindergarten work, and St. Mary's School, one volume: Catechism, arithmetic, geography, grammar, spelling and business forms. St. Joseph's Academy, one book of essays, one book needle-work, one hand-painted fire screen, one oil painting, one photograph (St. Joseph's Academy), framed; and two pieces hand-made lace, two cushions (raised painting), and specimens of needle-work, also from four in Elmira, viz.: St. John's School, one volume: Spelling, business letters, Christian Doctrine, geography and arithmetic. SS. Peter and Paul's School,

three volumes: Arithmetic, history, geography, map drawing, analysis, grammar and letters. St. Mary's School, one volume: Arithmetic, Christian Doctrine, map drawing, compositions, geography and analysis. Academy of Our Lady of Angels, one book of essays, two volumes class work, one volume drawings, one pen-painting (lyre bird), five framed drawings.

The Sisters of Mercy contributed work from St. Stephen's School, Buffalo, one volume: Catechism, arithmetic, geography, grammar, letter writing and spelling. Female Department of St. Bridget's School, three volumes: Penmanship, grammar, geography, arithmetic and compositions. SS. Peter and Paul's School, Jamestown, one volume: Grammar, arithmetic, geography and language. St. Mary's School, Niagara Falls, three volumes: Church History, compositions, rhetoric, algebra, physiology, physical geography, United States history, book-keeping, civil government, history of New York, Christian Doctrine and drawing. St. Mary's School, Olean, one volume: Christian Doctrine, Sacred History, algebra, geometry, physiology, geography, grammar, map drawing, natural philosophy, book-keeping and kindergarten work. Sacred Heart School, Owego, one volume: Christian Doctrine, grammar, arithmetic, geography, history, and map drawing.

The Sisters of Charity (Emmitsburg) were represented by a display from St. Vincent's Orphanage and Industrial School, Buffalo:—One Isabella gown, one empire nightgown, one child's linen lawn dress (made by hand), one child's embroidered silk dress, two aprons for children (crocheted bibs, trimmed with gold and pink ribbon), one velvet embroidered card-case, one velvet embroidered broom case, one dining-room table center-piece (embroidered in silk gloss), one center-piece (embroidered violets), one set dollies, photographs of building, school-room, bake-room and kitchen. Six volumes: Arithmetic, geography, grammar, Christian Doctrine, history and physiology.

The Christian Brothers contributed work from St. Joseph's Cathedral School, Buffalo, *Male Department*: Fifty-three volumes: Mensuration, arithmetic, penmanship, Christian Doctrine, orthography, grammar, geography, composition, business forms, bills, book keeping, letters, home exercises, typewriting and phonography. Five volumes: Ornamental, linear and map drawing. Ten drawings (framed). *Male Department* of St. Louis' School, Buffalo: Thirty-one volumes: Christian Doctrine, Bible History, German, English and German grammar, translations, arithmetic, geography, United States history, physiology and penmanship. *Male Department* of St. Bridget's School: Thirty-three albums: Book keeping, arithmetic, mensuration, penmanship, drawing, business forms, typewriting, letter writing, history and reports, also four photographs.

The Brothers of the Holy Cross displayed the work of the Male Department of St. John's Protectors and Orphan Asylum, consisting of four books of electrotyping and typesetting and two large electrotyping plates. Also specimens of class work in bound volumes: Arithmetic, history, grammar, essays, geography and Christian Doctrine.

For comments on the Buffalo exhibits, and views of them, the reader will please consult the text on page 27, and the illustrations on that and succeeding pages.

#### THE DIOCESE OF BROOKLYN.

The Diocese of Brooklyn was represented at the World's Fair by nine religious orders whose exhibits are here summarized:—

The Lazarist Fathers, St. John the Baptist's College, Brooklyn: One volume of Christian Doctrine, French translations, Latin, Greek, astronomy, geometry, rhetoric and compositions.

The Christian Brothers, St. James' Commercial School, *Male Department*, presented twenty-eight volumes of examination papers, nineteen volumes of typewriting, six volumes of shorthand, three volumes business letters, four volumes penmanship and drawing, one volume shorthand, arithmetic and literature; eleven volumes: Algebra, arithmetic, geometry, catechism, grammar (shorthand); four volumes arithmetic (shorthand); three volumes geometry, three volumes algebra, arithmetic and mensuration (shorthand and transcription), one volume photographs.

The Franciscan Brothers, St. Francis' College, Brooklyn, eight volumes: Geography, Christian Doctrine, grammar, arithmetic, physiology, rhetoric, algebra, Greek, geometry, Latin, history, philosophy and astronomy. Sacred Heart Institute, *Male Department*: Seven volumes: Catechism, geography, writing, spelling, arithmetic, United

States history, typewriting, phonography, grammar, physiology, mensuration, compositions, civics, algebra, history, book-keeping and English literature. St. Leonard's Academy, three volumes: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, grammar, German, mensuration, algebra, orthography, compositions, stenography, penmanship, book-keeping and typewriting. St. Anthony's School, *Male Department*: Two volumes: Geography, grammar, civics, catechism, spelling, compositions, language, arithmetic, phonography, typewriting, history, civics, physiology, algebra and physical geography. St. Ann's School, *Male Department*: Three volumes: Writing, arithmetic, catechism, geography, spelling, map drawing, United States history, book-keeping, algebra, business forms, and grammar. Assumption School, *Male Department*: One volume: Christian Doctrine, United States history, spelling, grammar, typewriting, arithmetic, book-keeping, compositions and geography. St. Charles' School, *Male Department*: Two volumes: Geography, grammar, spelling, arithmetic, catechism, penmanship, United States history, civics, book-keeping, algebra, mensuration, typewriting and map drawing. St. John the Evangelist's School, *Male Department*: Two volumes: Spelling, penmanship, arithmetic, language, catechism, geography, typewriting, civics, phonography, geometry, algebra, book-keeping, compositions, grammar, United States history and map drawing. St. Joseph's School, *Male Department*: Three volumes: Geography, map drawing, United States history, catechism, spelling, grammar, algebra, civics, arithmetic, compositions, typewriting, physiology, book-keeping, Bible History and natural history. St. John's School, *Male Department*: Two volumes: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, grammar and United States history. St. Francis de Sales' School, *Male Department*: One volume: Spelling, grammar, United States history, catechism and geography. St. Peter's School, *Male Department*: Two volumes: Christian Doctrine, geography, grammar, civics, geometry, book-keeping, arithmetic, compositions, United States history and drawing. St. Patrick's School, *Male Department*: Ten volumes: Grammar, mechanical drawing, algebra, United States history, Church History, arithmetic, spelling, compositions, geography, penmanship, geometry, dictations, shorthand, catechism, book-keeping, civil government, typewriting, mensuration and commercial law. St. Paul's School, *Male Department*: Two volumes: Catechism, geography, arithmetic, United States history and grammar. Our Lady of Mercy School, *Male Department*: Three volumes: Typewriting, spelling, catechism, geography, arithmetic, writing, grammar, United States history, map drawing. St. Mary Star of the Sea School, *Male Department*: Two volumes: United States history, arithmetic, catechism, grammar, geography, book-keeping, dictations, spelling, business forms and compositions. Visitation School, *Male Department*: Two volumes: Grammar, United States history, geography, arithmetic, spelling, catechism and Bible History. St. Vincent de Paul's School, *Male Department*: Two volumes: Language, grammar, spelling, Christian Doctrine, mechanical drawing, typewriting, penmanship, phonography, book-keeping, letter writing, map drawing, arithmetic and geography.

The Sisters of the Visitation sent work from two institutions in the city of Brooklyn:—Visitation Convent, five paintings, original work and an herbaria. Visitation Academy, four volumes and two albums: Christian Doctrine, rhetoric, chemistry, composition, letters, penmanship, physiology, French, German, Latin, music, astronomy, algebra, physics and literature, also a large album of paintings and drawings.

The Sisters of the Sacred Heart presented work from Brooklyn:—Academy of the Sacred Heart, one volume: Arithmetic, grammar, United States history, French history, Sacred History and etymology.

The Sisters of Mercy were represented by the following exhibits from schools located in Brooklyn:—Sacred Heart Institute, *Female Department*: Three volumes: Geography, catechism, United States history, grammar, spelling, arithmetic, language, writing, algebra and civics. Industrial School of Mercy: Samples of silk lace, needle-work, crochet jacket, one pair shoes, twelve samples on card, crocheting and buttonhole making, embroidery on muslin, one dressing gown, two baby dresses (embroidered), three dollies and two handkerchiefs. Lace-work, drawn-work and crochet-work.

Several of the Brooklyn schools were taught, at the time of the World's Fair, by secular teachers; two of them presented exhibits as follows:—Holy Trinity School, *Male Department*: Three volumes: Christian Doctrine, writing, compositions (German and English), grammar,

(German and English), arithmetic, United States history, typewriting, geography, natural history, drawing, and translations. St. Malachy's School, *Male Department*: One volume: Business forms, arithmetic, algebra, Bible History, spelling, geography, United States history, grammar, compositions and catechism.

The Sisters of Charity from Mt. St. Vincent on the Hudson sent contributions from the following schools located in Brooklyn:—St. Charles' School, *Female Department*: One volume: Christian Doctrine, algebra, arithmetic, history, grammar, civics, geography, compositions and business forms. St. Paul's School, *Female Department*: One volume: Christian Doctrine, Bible and Church History, geography, grammar, civics, map drawing and physiology. St. Stephen's School, *Male Department*: Two volumes: Christian Doctrine, geography, grammar, arithmetic, United States history, civics, compositions, physiology, algebra, astronomy and natural philosophy. *Female Department*: One volume: Business forms, catechism, civics, United States history, geography, physiology, algebra, geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, grammar, and crocheting. St. Mary's Star of the Sea School, *Female Department*: Four volumes: Arithmetic, catechism, geography, spelling, physiology, astronomy, book-keeping, French, algebra, mensuration and civics. St. Paul's Industrial School, five volumes: Catechism, Bible History, arithmetic, algebra, United States history, civics, grammar, geography and map drawing. Samples of lace-work, needle-work, crochet jacket, one pair shoes, thirteen samples of card embroidery, crocheting, muslin button-hole making, one dressing gown, two baby dresses (embroidered), two dressing saques (embroidered), three doilies, two handkerchiefs, one peacock embroidered, two oil paintings on plaques, and one volume photographs.

The Sisters of Christian Charity (Wilkesbarre, Pa.) were represented by an exhibit from St. Benedict's School, one volume: Translations, geography, arithmetic, and catechism.

The Sisters of Charity (Congress St., Brooklyn) presented work from St. Peter's School, *Female Department*: One volume: Rhetoric, Evangeline, algebra, mensuration, arithmetic, grammar, United States history, civics, map drawing, geography and catechism. The School of the Assumption of the B. V. M., *Female Department*: One volume: Grammar, Christian Doctrine, Church History, orthography, questions on reading, geography, United States history, letter writing, civics, compositions, astronomy, book-keeping, algebra, geometry and physiology.

The Sisters of St. Dominic contributed work from several institutions located in the city of Brooklyn, their exhibits were as follows:—All Saints School, *Male Department*: One volume: Catechism, arithmetic, compositions and German penmanship. *Female Department*: Two volumes: Catechism, arithmetic, geography, compositions (German and English), United States history, grammar and penmanship. St. Bernard's School, two volumes: Geography, grammar, spelling, arithmetic, United States history, Bible History, composition, and drawing. Holy Family School, one volume: Penmanship, Bible History, United States history, arithmetic, compositions, geography, translations, letter writing, book-keeping, grammar and drawing. Holy Trinity School, *Female Department*: Three volumes: Christian Doctrine, Bible History, English and German grammar, translations, compositions (English and German), United States history, geography, natural history, maps, writing, drawing, mensuration, spelling and one volume kindergarten. St. Leonard's of Pt. Maurice School, *Male Department*: Two volumes: Geography, grammar, arithmetic, German, United States history, letter writing, catechism, Bible History and kindergarten. *Female Department*: Two volumes: Catechism, arithmetic, United States history, grammar, geography, Bible History, compositions, translations and letter writing. St. Michael's School, *Male Department*: Two volumes: Catechism, geometry, arithmetic, geography, United States history, spelling, language and compositions. *Female Department*: Two volumes: Catechism, geography, grammar, spelling, physiology, arithmetic, paraphrasing, United States history, map drawing, and kindergarten. St. Nicholas' School, *Male Department*: One volume: Letter writing, compositions, catechism, arithmetic, Bible History and spelling. *Female Department*: One volume: Arithmetic, catechism, Bible History, grammar and geography. Sorrowsful Mother School, one volume: Catechism, Bible History, writing, compositions, history, letter writing, natural history, United States history, geography, map drawing, grammar, translations and kindergarten.

Holy Trinity Orphan Asylum, one volume: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, United States history, Bible History, German penmanship, compositions and translations. St. Fidelis' School, College Point, one volume: Language, grammar, arithmetic, spelling, geography, United States history and compositions.

The Sisters of St. Joseph (St. Joseph's Convent, Flushing, N. Y.) were even more extensively represented in the Brooklyn Diocesan exhibit than in that of Buffalo; twenty-two of their schools contributed to the latter and twenty-five to the former. The displays from the Brooklyn institutions were as follows:—St. Joseph's Academy, forty-six mechanical drawings, twelve paintings, six essays, one volume class work, one volume photographs. St. Joseph's Novitiate, one volume centennial dramas, one pastel portrait of Bishop McDonnell. Nativity Academy, *Male Department*: One volume: Catechism, arithmetic, book-keeping, history, drawing, typewriting and map drawing. *Female Department*: Two volumes: Grammar, catechism, map drawing, arithmetic, book-keeping, drawing, dictation, algebra, geometry, compositions, physiology, typewriting and geography. Nativity Institute, two volumes: Map drawing, algebra, mechanical drawing, compositions. St. Thomas Aquinas' Academy, two volumes: Christian Doctrine, map drawing, spelling, definitions, compositions, grammar, geography, civil government, natural philosophy, literature, physiology, arithmetic, algebra, German and French translation. St. Agnes' Seminary, two volumes: Geography, map drawing, letter writing, grammar, language, arithmetic, book-keeping, general history, autographs, business forms, French, physiology, Christian Doctrine, United States history, thirteen examination papers, six paintings, fifteen specimens of needle-work and crocheting. St. Ann's School, *Female Department*: Four volumes: Arithmetic, civil government, geography, spelling, map drawing, United States history, compositions, grammar, critical reading, algebra, history, catechism and business forms. St. Anthony's School, *Female Department*: Five volumes: Catechism, history, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, geography, United States history, literature, hygiene, geometry, algebra and compositions. St. Francis de Sales' School, *Female Department*: Two volumes: Spelling, catechism, arithmetic, grammar, United States history, geography, civics, algebra and composition. Holy Cross School, one volume: Christian Doctrine, map drawing, arithmetic, writing, grammar, United States history, geography, and letter writing. St. John's School, *Female Department*: Two volumes: Christian Doctrine, geography, United States history, Church History, map drawing, civics, physiology, literature and compositions. St. John the Evangelist's School, *Female Department*: Nine volumes: Arithmetic, geography, grammar, United States history, dictation, map drawing, Bible History, music, language and business forms. St. James' School, *Female Department*: Eight volumes: Christian Doctrine, definitions, spelling, geography, arithmetic, language, drawing, writing, business forms, grammar, United States history, algebra, map drawing, Sacred History, civics, English literature, compositions and natural philosophy. St. Joseph's School, *Female Department*: Two volumes: Catechism, spelling, algebra, arithmetic, geography, grammar, United States history, literature, geometry, rhetoric, philosophy, physiology, writing, compositions, business forms, drawing and needle-work. St. Malachy's School, *Female Department*: One volume: Catechism, Bible History, spelling, geography, United States history, grammar, algebra, compositions and Bible History. Our Lady of Good Counsel School, *Male Department*: One volume: Business forms, catechism, arithmetic, United States history, algebra, map drawing, civics, grammar, geography and spelling. *Female Department*: Two volumes: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, history, algebra, geography, grammar, civics, spelling and drawing. Our Lady of Peace School, five volumes: Map drawing, geography, Christian Doctrine, book-keeping, arithmetic and spelling. Our Lady Star of the Sea School, one volume: Catechism, spelling, geography, grammar, United States history, arithmetic and letter writing. Our Lady of Mercy School, *Female Department*: Two volumes: Catechism, spelling, grammar, composition, algebra, United States history, arithmetic, geography, map drawing. SS Peter and Paul's School, *Male Department*: Two volumes: Christian Doctrine, geography, grammar, United States history, arithmetic, spelling, Bible History. *Female Department*: Two volumes: Compositions, history, spelling, book-keeping, grammar, geography, Christian Doctrine, business forms, map drawing, Bible History, and algebra. St. Patrick's School, *Female Department*: Two volumes: Arithmetic, dictations, geog-

raphy, grammar, United States history, spelling, Church History, language, algebra, Christian Doctrine, map drawing, writing and compositions. St. Teresa's School, *Male Department*: One volume: Book-keeping, map drawing, compositions, geography, spelling, algebra, arithmetic, history, Christian Doctrine, grammar. *Female Department*: Two volumes: Compositions, grammar, geography, spelling, arithmetic, mechanical drawing, Christian Doctrine, book-keeping, United States history and algebra. St. Vincent de Paul's School, *Female Department*: Two volumes: Compositions, grammar, Christian Doctrine, arithmetic,

civics, United States history, algebra, geography, spelling, photographs. The Visitation School, *Female Department*: Four volumes: Catechism, spelling, arithmetic, geography, compositions, grammar, United States history, algebra, civics, business forms and drawing. St. John's Home, three volumes: Arithmetic, catechism, language, spelling, compositions, drawing and two volumes kindergarten. St. Malachy's Home, one volume: Catechism, United States history, geography, grammar, dictations, arithmetic, business forms, letter writing, Bible History and compositions.

## The Archdiocese of New York.

(Resumed from page 14)

FIFTY years ago one college, one or two academies, and a few parochial schools, held in basements of churches, constituted the educational resources of the Catholics of New York. Their means were limited, their advantages small, but, believing that religion and learning should go hand in hand, they were ready to make any sacrifice necessary to secure for their children the benefits of a truly Catholic education and training. A lively faith and the spirit of sacrifice have accomplished all the great religious deeds of the world; in New York these powers lost nothing for want of earnestness on the part of

those who held the responsibility of affairs. When a share of the public funds was refused him, the lion-hearted Archbishop Hughes uttered the mandate that has echoed in Catholic hearts ever since, and caused to spring up in all directions, the parochial schools of the nation. "Go," commanded their indomitable prelate, "go and build your own schools; raise arguments of stone, with the cross on top; raise arguments in the shape of the best educated and most moral citizens of the Republic, and the day will come when you will force recognition." Fifty years of progress have passed since then, and glorious is their



EXTERIOR VIEW OF ALCOVES NO. 5 TO 14, EXHIBITS OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK.

record, as manifested at the Columbian Exposition. One of the features of the New York exhibit was a picture showing the growth of Catholic education in that diocese, from three school buildings to one hundred and sixty-eight, in fifty years. The picture or chart gave, in colors, a fair representation of each Catholic institution then existing in the great metropolis. An accompanying list gave the names of all the schools of the Archdiocese, with a number attached indicating the position of each school in the picture, so that it might be recognized at once. Around the border of this illustration, were quotations from the Doctors of the Church, from the Popes, and from our most eminent prelates, regarding the necessity of Christian Education.

Including the schools taught by the Sisters of Charity, especially

charge of the Christian Brothers, and each presented an exhibit of such bewildering variety and of such superior excellence as to make it hopeless to attempt a just or full description. To merely name the subjects treated of would fill many pages of this publication.

The Christian Brothers in the United States have their schools divided into five provincial districts, named and governed, at the time of the Columbian Exposition, as follows: New York, two provincials, Brother Justin and Brother Quintinian; St. Louis, Brother Paulian; San Francisco, Brother Bettelin; Baltimore, Brother Romuald.

The Baltimore Province includes the schools in the Archdioceses of Baltimore and Philadelphia and in the Diocese of Newark.

The Province of San Francisco includes the Archdiocese of San



EXHIBITS OF THE ACADEMY OF THE HOLY ROSARY, ST. JEROME'S ACADEMY AND SCHOOL, ST. NICHOLAS' SCHOOL, ST. VINCENT FERRER'S, AND ST. STEPHEN'S SCHOOL. (ALCOVE NO. 5.)

mentioned in connection with St. Vincent's on the Hudson, New York City exhibited work from the schools of the Christian Brothers, of the Ursuline Sisters, of the School Sisters of Notre Dame, of the Dominican Sisters, of the Brothers of Mary and of the Franciscan Sisters.

Manhattan College, with its three departments, preparatory, business, and scientific, De La Salle Institute and De La Salle Academy, also the parochial schools at the Cathedral, at St. Brigid's Church, at St. Alphonsus', at St. Gabriel's, at the Holy Innocents, at the Immaculate Conception, at St. James', at St. Joseph's, at St. Mary's, at St. Nicholas', at St. Patrick's, at St. Peter's, at St. Theresa's, at St. Patrick's in Newburgh, and at St. Mary's in Yonkers, also St. Joseph's Normal School at Amawalk, and the Sacred Heart Academy at Westchester, all are in

San Francisco and the Diocese of Sacramento. The Province of St. Louis includes the schools of the Archdioceses of St. Louis, New Orleans, St. Paul and Chicago; the Dioceses of St. Joseph, Kansas City and Nashville. The Province of New York includes the Archdiocese of New York, the Dioceses of Albany, Syracuse, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Springfield, Providence, Manchester, Burlington, Cleveland and Halifax.

The magnificent, collective exhibit made up of contributions from all these schools, was too extensive to be represented in these pages in its total magnitude, hence the subject has been divided, and important portions of the great whole have been described in various parts of this publication. There remain, of the Christian Brothers' school exhibits yet to be noticed, those from institutions located in New York City,

in Albany, Burlington, Providence, Chicopee, Jersey City, Newark, Paterson, Troy, Amawalk, Utica and Yonkers, also Halifax.

Each of these displays will be described as we meet with them, in making our retrospective visits to the various alcoves, where New York contributions were arranged for the inspection of the delighted public.

The Ursuline Sisters, the Sisters of Charity, the Dominican Sisters and the Christian Brothers had exhibits from seven schools grouped in the same alcove.

We will now visit alcove No. 5, in the New York Department; though it is very bright and pretty, with its array of exhibits of varied style and appearance, yet is it not "a wee, sma'" spot for the educational productions of two academies and five large parochial schools?

umes: Arithmetic, algebra, book-keeping, geometry, diagrams, catechism, dictation, grammar, English compositions, map drawing, German composition, geography, German penmanship, music, five framed photographs, two paintings on glass, two pictures. Kindergarten work, stenography and typewriting. Three knitted capes, one knitted sacque, two pair slippers, one velvet photograph case, one silk and wool hood, one silk neck-tie, one crochet cap, one pair crochet leggins, two lace ties, one linen handkerchief, two celluloid calendars, two celluloid cases. St. Vincent Ferrer's School, Dominican Sisters, teachers, eighteen volumes: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, grammar, United States history, mechanical drawing, freehand drawing, language, composition, dictations.



EXHIBITS OF ST. BRIGID'S, ST. PETER'S, AND ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOLS. (ALCOVE NO. 5.)

"Not enough space" was the cry, on every side. By the wise management of the leading spirit, each of these little retreats had its space multiplied many fold, its walls and tables bearing the greater part of the burden of things pretty and profound. Here we find exhibits from: St. Jerome's Academy, Ursuline Nuns, teachers, contribution: Two volumes of arithmetic, grammar, spelling, Christian Doctrine, reading, penmanship and map drawing. St. Jerome's School, Ursuline Nuns, teachers, eight volumes: Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, United States history and Christian Doctrine. St. Stephen's School, Sisters of Charity, teachers, eight volumes: Book-keeping, drawing, algebra, arithmetic, geography, geometry, grammar, composition, United States history, Christian Doctrine and spelling. Academy of the Holy Rosary, Sisters of St. Dominic, teachers, thirty-seven vol-

umes: Arithmetic, algebra, book-keeping, geometry, diagrams, catechism, dictation, grammar, English compositions, map drawing, German composition, geography, German penmanship, music, five framed photographs, two paintings on glass, two pictures. Kindergarten work, stenography and typewriting. Three knitted capes, one knitted sacque, two pair slippers, one velvet photograph case, one silk and wool hood, one silk neck-tie, one crochet cap, one pair crochet leggins, two lace ties, one linen handkerchief, two celluloid calendars, two celluloid cases. St. Vincent Ferrer's School, Dominican Sisters, teachers, eighteen volumes: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, grammar, United States history, mechanical drawing, freehand drawing, language, composition, dictations.

St. Jerome was honored in being patron of such worthy institutions, as those mentioned above. The fancy needle-work, so neat, pretty and tasty had been, to the young producers of its usefulness and beauty, more than mere training of eye, hand and taste, it had been likewise a discipline of the will, an exercise in obedience, and other lovely virtues.

The specimens of penmanship and of map drawing presented by St. Jerome's pupils of both school and academy, were beautifully executed, and the various papers were carefully and correctly prepared.

From St. Stephen's there was admirable work in history and geography, also excellent demonstrations in mathematics.

The extensive exhibit of thirty-seven volumes from the Holy Rosary Academy spoke well for the energy of the teachers and the industry of

the pupils. The clearly written, well expressed and correctly stated contents of these volumes bore as many evidences of the proficiency of pupils and ability of teachers as these books had pages. The same may, with equal justice, be said of the eighteen volumes from the School of St. Vincent Ferrer. This institution has a fine reputation which its exhibit supported and enhanced.

In this alcove (No. 5) was exhibited also the displays from: St. Nicholas' School, female department, Dominican Sisters, teachers, contribution: twelve volumes of German and English grammar, compositions, United States history, geography, German and English penmanship, German dictation, catechism, map drawing, mechanical drawings, book of kindergarten work. Two framed photographs, one apron, one

been the drill, persistent the training, in accordance with good methods before such papers were produced, such pictures presented, such handiwork accomplished by either boys or girls. Such an exhibit stands for a hundred-fold more of merit, labor and success than even so excellent a public appearance reveals. This is more exactly the fact when stated of boys' than of girls' work, as all will agree who have taught the former, either alone or classed with girls.

Between two and three hundred volumes of elegantly written and correctly expressed class work, a large number of albums, filled with beautifully drawn pictures, maps and charts, and many other objects of educational value were presented to the gaze of interested visitors in alcove 6, as shown in our illustration. This extensive exhibit was



EXHIBITS OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION SCHOOL (E. 14TH ST.), IMMACULATE CONCEPTION SCHOOL (151ST ST.), ST. ALPHONSUS' SCHOOL, ST. LAWRENCE SCHOOL, AND ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. (ALCOVE NO. 7.)

knitted cape, lace throw, one satin cushion, one satin hand-bag, one lace tidy, one crochet tidy, one pair shoes, one pair boots, one pair satin slippers, one drawn throw, one gingham apron. St. Nicholas' School, male department, taught by Christian Brothers, contribution: six volumes of grammar, religious instructions, Bible History, arithmetic, algebra, penmanship, geography. Two volumes each, class work and book-keeping. Three volumes each, linear drawing and freehand drawing. Four volumes, arithmetic. Eight volumes each: German and English penmanship and freehand drawing. Three large framed drawings.

These displays were worthy of the zealous and experienced teachers who directed their preparation, but such results were not attained suddenly, or just for a particular occasion. Long and patient must have

contributed by four of New York's parochial schools, in charge of the Christian Brothers:—St. Brigid's School, which sent thirty-one volumes book-keeping, fifty-two volumes "Home Exercises": Grammar, invention, punctuation, arithmetic, algebra, mensuration and compositions, forty-seven volumes penmanship, nineteen volumes penmanship and business forms, thirty-two volumes freehand drawing, eight volumes linear drawing, four volumes map drawing, one volume pen-work, twenty-seven volumes printing (old English, marking, French and round hand), one album photographs, one album showing improvement in writing. St. Joseph's School, which contributed one volume each of Christian Doctrine, geography, two volumes each of grammar, map and linear drawing, six volumes mathematics and book-keeping, four-

teen volumes freehand drawing, sixteen volumes penmanship and one album photographs of pupils. St. Peter's School, which contributed ten volumes book-keeping, twelve volumes penmanship, seventeen volumes ornamental drawing, five volumes geography, two volumes Christian Doctrine, twelve single pieces linear drawing, eight pieces ornamental drawing, seven volumes arithmetic, twenty-one copy books grammar, eighteen volumes compositions, twenty-four volumes mathematics, four large wall maps, one volume linear drawing (from object). St. Teresa's School, which sent twenty-eight volumes grammar, twenty-seven volumes arithmetic, seventeen volumes algebra, sixteen volumes Christian Doctrine, ten volumes orthography, seventeen volumes penmanship, four volumes geography, five volumes map drawing, three volumes drawing and one volume history.

five crayon pictures, dogs, harps, flowers and birds; three oil paintings, scenes from nature, and one painted velvet banner. The illustrations in natural and physical sciences, also the history maps were well executed, and quite attractive. The banner was rich and elegant, bearing colored ribbons for the thirteen original colonies, gold stars for the states and an eagle painted.

St. Brigid's School, female department, Sisters of Charity, New York City, contributed five volumes of drawing, four volumes specimens sewing, eighteen volumes spelling, penmanship, language, grammar, compositions, arithmetic, Christian Doctrine, geography, United States history and dictations.

St. Joseph's School, Le Roy street, Sisters of Charity, teachers, presented four volumes of papers on the common school studies, and one



EXHIBITS OF ST. JAMES', ST. MARY'S, AND ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOLS, NEWBURGH, AND ST. MARY'S ACADEMY. (ALCOVE NO. 8.)

The reader will note the mention of "Home Exercises"; these were in pamphlet form, and contained the unaided efforts of the pupils, in performing assigned tasks, in the various branches of study. These neat, orderly little volumes were among the best tests of scholarship that were exhibited. Such papers were common in all the New York exhibits, prepared under the direction of the Christian Brothers. The personal productions of the students, these pamphlets were the best evidence it was possible to give of either deficiency or proficiency.

St. Brigid's School, female department, taught by Sisters of Charity, had an exhibit of ten volumes: Arithmetic, Christian Doctrine, grammar, reading, United States history, writing, language, physiology, physics, astronomy, and drawing. On the wall were two framed maps,

volume of kindergarten work, besides four volumes of arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, history, Christian Doctrine and Bible History.

St. Peter's School, female department, Sisters of Charity, six volumes: Music, United States history, geometry, algebra, Christian Doctrine, catechism, arithmetic and dictation.

St. Stephen's School has teachers of the same Order; the pupils contributed eight volumes of work similar to that from St. Peter's School.

St. Theresa's School, female department, taught by the Ursuline Nuns, presented twenty-three volumes of common school and high school work, displaying the excellent methods of the teachers in a most creditable manner. These volumes contained papers on language, arithmetic, numbers, catechism, geography, United States history, Eng-

lish history, grammar, algebra, also specimens of map and freehand drawing.

All these displays were remarkable for the excellent methods which the pupils had been trained to practice. Evidently the training had been vigorous, and good educational practices had been persistently demanded, until the use of them had become a second nature. This was particularly true of the exercises in mathematics.

Our footsteps bring us now, in imagination, to alcove 7, where the Catholic educational system of New York City and Diocese was still further manifested in the displays from: The Immaculate Conception School (East 14th street), male department, Christian Brothers, teachers. This institution contributed one volume each, of maps, penmanship (contrast pages), ornamental drawing, dictation exercises, United States history, practical geometry, orthography. Two volumes of explanations of Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, grammar, penmanship. Five volumes each: Business letters and wall maps. Eighteen volumes exercises: catechism, arithmetic, algebra and mensuration. Thirty-three volumes of geography, seventeen volumes of book-keeping, two framed pictures, two charts geometrical figures and two large drawings of ships. The Immaculate Conception School, female department, Sisters of Charity, teachers, presented twenty-four volumes of algebra, grammar, arithmetic, Christian Doctrine, geography, United States history, catechism, English history, composition and penmanship. The Immaculate Conception School (East 151st street), Christian Brothers, teachers, contributed one volume graphic scrap book, one volume pictorial scrap book, one volume specimen penmanship, one set relief maps, one chart of monthly lessons, one volume souvenir album, one volume "Deutsche Sprachlehre," one volume specimen pages of book-keeping, one copy of business forms, two volumes botanical specimens, five volumes penmanship copies, five volumes writing (competitions), forty-four volumes freehand drawing, one hundred writing copies and five sets "home work." St. Alphonsus' School, Christian Brothers, teachers, exhibited two volumes book-keeping, one volume mechanical drawing, one volume Christian Doctrine, three volumes penmanship, one volume history, one volume spelling, and sixteen volumes exercise work: Geography, letter writing, grammar, arithmetic. St. Lawrence's School, Sisters of Charity, teachers, displayed six volumes: Reading, writing, spelling, grammar, geography, United States history, composition and Christian Doctrine. St. Mary's School, Poughkeepsie, Sisters of Charity, teachers, sent one volume: Arithmetic, geography, grammar, seventeen maps, four cards of specimens of drawing, two cards kindergarten work.

"Contrast pages" in penmanship was a good idea, and served an excellent purpose. The dictation exercises were made to serve more than one purpose, as that of learning to spell, that of acquiring a good literary taste, that of increasing the pupil's vocabulary and that of practice in penmanship. "Explanations of Christian Doctrine" developed the pupil's knowledge of sacred subjects, as no mere question and answer could ever have accomplished. The well written business letters; the clear, systematic book-keeping, and the exact methods used in presenting mathematical solutions, secured for the boys' schools mentioned above the attention and praise of all intelligent visitors to alcove 7. The girls were not inferior in solid attainments, but gave most pleasure by the daintier exhibits peculiar to their taste and skill.

The variety of objects displayed by the boys of the two schools of the Immaculate Conception was very pleasing; the botanical specimens, the handsome wall maps, the beautifully correct geometrical charts, and the drawings of stately ships contributed greatly to the attractiveness of the general display. The seventeen maps from the school in Poughkeepsie made a very handsome appearance.

St. James' Parochial School, New York City, in charge of the Christian Brothers, is a worthy exponent of the progress made by Catholic day schools during the past decade. Its exhibit at the Columbian Exposition was worthy of the high reputation of the institution. It presented one volume each, of colored maps, linear drawing, geometrical drawing, plane and spherical geometry, lessons in English, two volumes each, of stone and iron work, solid, plane, and spherical geometry, literature and composition, business forms, four volumes each, of mensuration, geometry, commercial correspondence, analysis, business forms, arithmetic and algebra, also nine volumes penmanship. The female department, Sisters of Charity, teachers, presented four volumes of penmanship, arithmetic, drawing, sewing, grammar, geography, Christian

Doctrine, algebra, music, composition and book-keeping, also a framed flag of the United States made by the pupils. Both departments were honorably represented, and won a high place in public esteem.

St. Mary's School, male department, in charge of the Christian Brothers, contributed one volume each: Linear drawing, phonography, geometry, algebra. Two volumes of Christian Doctrine and history. Four volumes each: Class work and geography. Nine volumes each, of book-keeping and grammar. Eighteen volumes each, freehand drawing and arithmetic. Female department, in charge of the Sisters of Charity, sent eleven volumes of paper weaving, catechism, grammar, arithmetic, spelling, dictations and compositions.

Four schools of Newburgh were represented in alcove 8, namely, St. Patrick's School, in charge of the Christian Brothers, which sent thirteen cabinets for object lessons, five books, linear drawing, nineteen books ornamental drawing, twenty-two compositions on object-lesson cabinets, fourteen bound copies miscellaneous work, fifty-four sets book-keeping, single and double entry, two hundred thirteen writing copies, five copy books mensuration, seven copy books grammar, six copy books algebra, twenty copy books arithmetic, forty copy books "Home Exercises" and seventeen class copy books. The female department, in charge of Sisters of Charity, contributed twenty-four copy books: Book-keeping, penmanship, geography, Christian Doctrine, geometry, civil government, history, grammar, literature and specimens of sewing. St. Mary's School, taught by Dominican Sisters, sent one volume: Compositions, grammar, arithmetic, Christian Doctrine, geography, spelling and penmanship. St. Mary's Academy, senior division, Sisters of Charity, teachers, presented five volumes of essays, mathematics, Church History, literature, rhetoric, United States history, geography, astronomy, physics, physiology. Middle and junior division: Five volumes of Christian Doctrine, Bible History, arithmetic, geography, grammar, and drawing. St. Patrick's Boys' School, of Newburgh, had an extensive, live, wide-awake exhibit; an attractive feature comprised nine shallow glass-covered cases on the wall, containing various collections made by the pupils, each case belonging to an individual boy, and filled by him with specimens of wool, cotton, silk, woods, flax, colors, seeds, stones, ores, metals, etc., with locality and other items of interest connected with the collection printed with pen on the lining of the case. A collection of steel implements of great variety and considerable value, one might suppose, was the remarkable display made by one boy of a mechanical turn of mind.

Newburgh was admirably represented by the displays from its parochial schools and its academy. Each set of papers was a patent of nobility, as it were, in the aristocracy of schools.

St. Patrick's School, male department, Mulberry St., New York, in charge of the Christian Brothers, sent one volume each of book-keeping, grammar, catechism and mensuration. Two volumes each of arithmetic, linear and ornamental drawing. Four volumes penmanship. The female department, Sisters of Charity, teachers, presented six volumes of history, composition, grammar, arithmetic, penmanship, geometry and book-keeping.

The Cathedral School, New York City, in charge of the Christian Brothers, contributed six volumes of penmanship, seventeen volumes of book-keeping, four volumes of "home work" and "class work," four volumes of geometry, algebra, history, Christian Doctrine, geography, English compositions and Bible History, four volumes monthly examination papers, four volumes of contrast pages penmanship, eight relief maps (plaster), a collection of large drawings, seven large maps (mounted), crayon portrait of Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan, twenty-six volumes drawing, map of New York and vicinity (papier mache), one volume fancy pen-work, one volume Gray's Elegy (illustrated). Female department, Sisters of Charity, teachers, presented seventeen volumes of sewing and weaving, drawing and weaving, interlacing, piece-work and pasting, map drawing, mechanical drawing, Bible History, Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, astronomy, grammar, language, penmanship, fifteen doll dresses, five saccos and thirty-four specimens embroidery, photographs of pupils.

St. Patrick's Schools mentioned above were truly honored and made memorable by the great merit of their exhibits.

The girls of the Cathedral School would have been justified in being proud, had they overheard the pleasant remarks that were made regarding their exhibit, every feature of which was, in some degree, praiseworthy.

From the pretty kindergarten work to the thorough demonstrations in mathematics and the elaborate development of the natural sciences, there was a wide range of well-graded information, and an exceedingly satisfactory attainment of practical results in the common and more useful branches. The specimens of embroidery and of sewing were a credit to dainty fingers so skillful in the use of pen and pencil, as well as the needle.

The boys of the Cathedral School made a brave showing of most attractive school work. Under the shadow of their handsome crayon portrait of Archbishop Corrigan were arranged their many large volumes filled with such papers as delight the eye and give joy to the heart of the true teacher. "Home Work" and "Class Work" rested

York. These we will now summarize, before entering into details regarding the rich exhibit from Mount St. Vincent on the Hudson:—Roman Catholic Male Orphan Asylum, Westchester, collection of photographs showing Asylum, cadet corps and new Trade School. St. Ann's School, Nyack, seven copy books: Arithmetic, geography, grammar, catechism, dictations, history, spelling, numbers, writing, compositions, and drawing. St. Peter's School, Haverstraw, one volume: Composition, grammar, arithmetic, Christian Doctrine, and sewing. St. Joseph's School, Kingston, one volume: Arithmetic, geography, grammar, physiology, spelling, United States history, catechism. St. Peter's School, New Brighton, one volume: Arithmetic, Christian Doctrine, spelling, geography, and grammar. St. Mary's School, Rondout, three volumes:



EXHIBITS OF THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL, AND ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL. (ALCOVE NO. 9.)

in neat pamphlet form side by side, a positive and undeniable proof of the independent proficiency of the pupils.

The eight relief maps, made of plaster, and the seven large mounted maps, drawn in colors, were scientific triumphs of skillful art, worthy of technical workmanship. The map of "New York City and Vicinity," in papier mache, would have made this display memorable, had the other remarkable maps been absent.

The ornamented pen-work and the beautifully pen-printed and pen-illustrated copy of Gray's *Elegy* gave a finishing touch of gentlemanly refinement to the strong and vigorous character of this display.

Besides the parochial school exhibits already described, as appearing in alcoves 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, the Sisters of Charity presented displays from several other parish schools located outside of the city of New

Catechism, language, arithmetic, geography, spelling, United States history, grammar, Christian Doctrine. St. Peter's School, Rosendale, two volumes: Christian Doctrine, Church History, United States history, geography, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, penmanship, map drawing. St. Mary's School, Saugerties, two volumes: Christian Doctrine, spelling, grammar, history, arithmetic, language, drawing, and numbers. St. Augustine's School, Sing Sing, five volumes: Church History, Christian Doctrine, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, United States history, penmanship, reading, composition, maps, and drawing.

The following schools, also taught by Sisters of Charity, are located in New York City:—St. Mary's School, female department, eleven volumes: Weaving, catechism, grammar, arithmetic, spelling, dictations, compositions. St. Monica's School, fifteen volumes: Map draw

ings, Christian Doctrine, history, grammar, civil government, geography, book-keeping, and United States history. St. Paul's Academy, three volumes: Christian Doctrine, arithmetic, geography, civil government, English history, astronomy, philosophy, grammar, orthography, compositions, literature, and drawing. St. Paul's School, two volumes: Penmanship, arithmetic, language, geography, grammar, catechism, Bible History and United States history. Holy Cross School, three volumes: Reading, language, arithmetic, penmanship, composition, and music.

Last, but by no means least, we present the exhibit from Mt. St. Vincent on the Hudson, eighty-two volumes: Bible History, algebra, arithmetic, geography, astronomy, Latin, Greek, German, logic, essays,

burg, and the rule adopted was that of St. Vincent de Paul, with certain modifications suitable to this country.

On July 18th, 1813, eighteen Sisters, including Mother Seton, made their vows. The following year, the Sisters obtained an establishment in Philadelphia and in New York. The latter community was made independent, and its Mother House established at Mt. St. Vincent on the Hudson. It is the exhibit of this institution that we are about to consider. A display rich and varied, comprising eighty-two volumes of papers on Bible History, algebra, arithmetic, geography, astronomy, physics, history, rhetoric, domestic economy, logic, German, Greek, Latin, and Christian Doctrine. Each of these volumes was the work of one grade on a single subject; they were distinguished by covers of differ-



EXHIBITS OF MOUNT ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY-ON-HUDSON. (ALCOVE NO. 10.)

physics, rhetoric. Two copy books domestic economy, history. Twenty-seven copy books music, Christian Doctrine, and geography. Twenty-eight copy books book-keeping, forty charts natural science, illustrated, twelve articles Honiton and point lace, ten oil paintings, five crayon pictures, two paintings in moist colors, nine panel photographic views of Mt. St. Vincent and pupils, four unframed crayons, one case twelve pieces hand-made undergarments.

#### A History of the Sisters of Charity in the United States.

Eliza Ann Bayley, or Mrs. Seton, still better known as Mother Seton, a convert to the Catholic Church, founded the Sisters of Charity in the United States. The first convent was established at Emmits-

burg, and the rule adopted was that of St. Vincent de Paul, with certain modifications suitable to this country.

Mathematics was equally well treated of by all the grades, but senior "Class B" excelled in geometry, the figures being exquisitely drawn and the demonstrations exact and clear. The diagrams and outlines for grammar were like pictures. "Ideas and Judgment" were ably discussed by the logic class whose conversion of propositions was skillful indeed, as was their illustration of the opposition of propositions, and their discussion of the nature and use of the syllogism. "Evidences of Religion," that delightful application of logic to the study of religion, was presented by each pupil writing a paper on a particular subject suggested by this noble study. Each young lady maintained,

with much unfeminine skill, the point at issue in her special argument, and aided very efficiently in rendering the volume interesting, as well as in making it a proof of her careful instruction. The papers on the natural and on the physical sciences were written by the graduates and the sub-graduates; the subjects treated of were as various as the number of pupils discussing them; these papers presented many beautifully drawn colored illustrations to brighten the mass of solid information given by the youthful scientists. The sciences should rank next to Christian Doctrine in the course of study for an academy or a college, for they tend to turn the mind to God, impressing it with a veneration for His almighty power. History and literature keep us in contact with mankind, science brings us in awe and humility to the feet of the Almighty Creator. Such being our sentiment toward science, it was particularly gratifying to find in every academic or collegiate exhibit, well written essays on scientific subjects. It should, indeed, be the rule of every institution, a rule never to be dispensed with, that every pupil in an academy, high school, or college shall study science, beginning with the object lessons given in the primary department, and including the experiments in chemistry deemed by the young ladies of our day a pleasant pastime. The persistency with which illustrations have been mentioned in the descriptions of exhibits, is not due to a love of idle show, but to a conviction that, that which the pupil can illustrate with a suitable drawing, that thing or that principle, the pupil understands. Hence, when we beheld, in St. Vincent's volumes, so many handsome pen-drawings, to make clear the difficult subjects in astronomy and physics, we concluded that the pretty, ornamental work was founded on a thorough knowledge, and such was the conclusion regarding each exhibit that honored the Columbian Exposition, for, without exception almost, this proof of thorough knowledge is given on almost every page of almost every volume. The illustrations made objects of such beauty and value of the volumes in which they occurred, that it was a pity they were not preserved, after the Fair, in some museum or library. Even at this date, it is not too late for the rich, the wise and the influential to warmly advocate the formation of a Catholic Memorial Library, wherein would be displayed, for all time, the best of the Columbian educational work. When the glory of 1893 shall have passed away, and critics, now silenced, shall have regained their breath and their speech, then shall we need to refer them to evidences of superior educational ability on the part of our parochial school teachers, then shall we rejoice that a Catholic Memorial Library exists to which murmurers may be fearlessly referred.

Begging pardon of dear St. Vincent's for this long digression, we return to the consideration of its exhibit. In one of its volumes was "A Course of English Reading" showing an excellent method of teaching literature; in this case, Ruskin's "Modern Painters" had been read, test questions had been presented by the teacher, and these the pupil had answered in writing, making a charming set of papers. In a similar way had been treated "Philosophy of Literature" by the late lamented Brother Azarias, also Giles' "Human Life in Shakespeare," Spencer's "Philosophy of Style," and "Characteristics of Shakespearean Personages." The papers on literature consisted of questions and answers on "Macbeth," and "Idylls of the King." An essay on "A Day at the Court of Queen Elizabeth," and another on "Celebrated Letter Writers" showed much general knowledge of literary characters and events. Geographical and historical subjects were outlined by the brace system and illustrated by pen-drawn maps, in accordance with recently accepted methods. The volumes on music contained twenty-seven exercises of serious work, without ornamentation but of an excellent character.

St. Vincent's wall display was rich and varied. Next to the oil portrait of Mother Seton, true woman and noble religious, ranked a piece of tapestry painting representing two figures of classic dignity and beauty, Music and Art. Three other pieces of tapestry rivaled this one, the subjects were "A Child with Wild Flowers," a Scriptural or oriental scene, and "The Orphan Fisher Lad." Besides these tapestry pieces, ten oil paintings, five crayon pictures, two pictures in moist colors, all framed, and four unframed crayons constituted the art display. These were all large and very beautiful, the variety of subjects adding much to their charm, there being animals, birds, flowers, boys and girls, landscapes and marine scenes, saints and madonnas. Besides the specimens of art there was an extensive display on the wall of maps and charts, eight of the former represented sections of the United States

and of Europe in needle-work; in addition to these were ten small maps in pen-work, four large ones in colored crayons, and sixteen charts illustrating natural philosophy. These charts were an unique exhibit, the rainbow, the microphone, the process of electroplating, the principles of mirrors and lenses, the action of a search-light on a ship, the appearance of the Solar Spectrum, the production of virtual images, and numerous other principles and definitions were made clear by figures painted in moist colors on white linen. On each chart were pen-printed in black the explanations of the figures. Several of these really beautiful charts were mounted and hung on the wall of the alcove; the greater number of them were ingeniously suspended from brass rods revolving around a central support. Chemistry and physical geography were illustrated in the same way. Each class room in the science department of every academy should have such a collection of charts, the work of its own pupils. This one display presented forty of these charts; such admirable activity needs no comment.

The needle-work presented by St. Vincent's well trained pupils consisted of twelve pieces of plain sewing, ladies' underwear exquisitely finished, and twelve specimens of Houton and of point lace of very beautiful patterns and fine quality.

Among the pieces of framed-work was a chart giving the conjugation of a verb from the "Universal Language," an interesting contribution, well executed, but not tempting enough to cause the examiner "to go and do likewise." The bound work comprised the usual papers on academic studies, in eighty-two volumes. Patience, energy, skill and wide information were manifested in these exercises. Here were the foundation and the solid superstructure of the intellectual edifice, whereupon and wherein the ornamental parts existed and depended. It had been designed by the wisdom of Mother Church; the contract for erection had been in the hands of teachers of rare ability; the work had been executed by the willing hands and earnest minds of talented pupils; the structure could not have been other than sound and beautiful and perfectly adapted to the purpose for which it had been constructed.

In St. Vincent's collective exhibit were bound volumes from St. Gabriel's, St. Mary's and St. Paul's Academies, New York City, from the parish schools, St. Charles', St. Mary's, St. Paul's, St. Stephen's of Brooklyn; St. Simeon's of New Orleans; St. Augustine's, St. Brigid's, St. Gabriel's, Holy Cross, Immaculate Conception, St. James', St. Joseph's, St. Lawrence's, St. Mary's, St. Monica's, St. Peter's and St. Stephen's of New York City; St. Peter's of Haverstraw, St. Joseph's of Kingston; St. Peter's of New Brighton; St. Patrick's of Newburg; St. Ann's of Nyack; St. Mary's of Poughkeepsie; St. Mary's of Rondout, St. Peter's of Rosendale; St. Mary's of Saugerties, and St. Augustine's of Sing Sing; from the Industrial Schools, St. Paul's and St. John's, also from the Male Orphan Asylum and the New York Protectory. The exhibit from the last named institution has been described already and commented upon in the early part of this publication. The other schools presented from three to fifteen volumes each of examination papers and class exercises on the grammar grade and high school studies.

These volumes proved the efficiency of the teachers under whose direction they had been prepared, and that the best methods recommended by modern educators had been followed, not merely in the preparation of the exhibit, but at all times, and in all the schools named. The parochial school exhibits are summarized on a preceding page.

Among the parish schools mentioned as taking part in St. Vincent's display, St. Simeon's, the Immaculate Conception, St. Mary's, St. Monica's and St. Patrick's took the lead in the number of volumes contributed, each sending more than ten, and St. Brigid's excelled in variety of objects, presenting, besides papers on high school studies, two framed maps, one large album of drawings, five crayon pictures, three oil paintings, and a handsomely painted velvet banner. The pictures represented flowers, harps, birds and dogs; the oil paintings were admirably executed landscapes; the banner was particularly rich and elegant, the original colonies represented by colored ribbons, the states by gold stars and the National escutcheon painted. The Holy Cross School exhibited only three volumes, but each was about the size of a Webster's Unabridged, each subject being outlined, typically by the brace system, and profusely, as well as elegantly, illustrated with pen drawings in black and white, and in colors. The science papers from St. Brigid's were illustrated in like manner, and the history papers were accompanied by skillfully drawn maps.

When the Fair was progressing, the New York papers commented at

great length on the various educational exhibits from the New York Diocese. These, in mentioning Mt. St. Vincent's, referred, with special praise, to the students' admirable work in Greek and Latin. Those who are interested in this institution, will enjoy a volume published by Appleton, and titled "A Descriptive and Historic Sketch of the Academy of Mt. St. Vincent on the Hudson, 1847."

#### Christian Brothers' Exhibits.

La Salle Academy, New York City, in charge of the Christian Brothers, presented three volumes Christian Doctrine, eleven volumes

phonography, natural philosophy. One volume, phonography, one volume, typewriting, one volume, arithmetic, one volume, dictation, one album, photographs, forty-four large drawings (geographical, ornamental and mechanical), one scrap book. St. Gabriel's Academy, New York, in charge of the Sisters of Charity, twenty-four volumes: Grammar, geography, orthography, United States history, natural philosophy, geometry, algebra, physiology, catechism, astronomy, French, English history, penmanship, rhetoric, drawing and book-keeping. St. Gabriel's School, New York, male department, in charge of Christian Brothers, seventeen volumes, book-keeping; four volumes, English grammar; ten volumes, "Home Work;" four volumes, geometry; three volumes, mensuration; two volumes, geography; four volumes, arithmetic; four



EXHIBITS OF LA SALLE, SACRED HEART, AND ST. GABRIEL'S ACADEMIES, AND ST. GABRIEL'S SCHOOL (ALCOVE NO. 11.)

drawing, thirteen volumes class work, seven volumes book-keeping, three volumes graded stenography, four volumes graded lessons in typewriting, four volumes business forms, stenography and typewriting, four volumes lessons in letter writing, four volumes civil government, four volumes stenographic notes and transcripts of addresses and lectures, two volumes typewritten recreations. Sacred Heart Academy, Westchester, in charge of Christian Brothers, contributed forty-eight albums, linear drawing; three albums, freehand drawing; ten volumes, map drawing; three small volumes, freehand drawing; four volumes, plane geometry; eight volumes, solid geometry; eleven volumes, physics; eight volumes, algebra; eleven volumes, Latin; three volumes, book-keeping; two volumes, trigonometry; five volumes: Christian Doctrine, English grammar, French, trigonometry, German, arithmetic, mensuration,

volumes, compositions; five volumes, history; four volumes, algebra; two volumes, Christian Doctrine; eight volumes, drawing; nine large mounted maps, and crayon portrait of Monsignor Farley. St. Gabriel's School, female department, in charge of the Sisters of Charity, eleven volumes: Grammar, geography, United States history, penmanship, spelling, drawing and book-keeping.

Too much cannot be said in commendation of the above exhibits for their thoroughness and good method. La Salle Academy (44-50 E. 2d street, New York City) is another institution taught by the Christian Brothers; it had an exhibit of sixty-six volumes of work equal to that already described, and worthy of great praise. The Sacred Heart Academy, Westchester, N. Y., also under the Christian Brothers care, had an exhibit similar to that of De

La Salle Institute (Central Park), up to the times, in every particular that is important according to a teacher's idea.

The following parish schools, taught by the Christian Brothers, had exhibits at the Columbian Exposition, which have been summarized on preceding pages. The male department of the Cathedral School, New York City; the male department of St. Alphonsus' School; male department of St. Brigid's School; male department of St. Gabriel's; male department of Holy Innocents'; male department of Immaculate Conception (East Fourteenth street and East One Hundred and Fifty-First street); male department, St. James'; male department of St. Joseph's; male department of St. Mary's; male department of St. Nicholas'; male department of St. Patrick's; male department of St. Peter's; male department of St. Theresa's; male department of St. Patrick's, Newburgh, N. Y., male department of St. Mary's, Yonkers, N. Y., male department of the Catholic Protectory, Westchester, N. Y.

These exhibits comprised altogether one hundred and fifty volumes of penmanship; one hundred and seventy sets of book-keeping; two hundred and fifty volumes of various branches of mathematics; a corresponding number of volumes of geography, grammar, history, composition, English and American literature, and Christian Doctrine. The last named studies were presented in volumes of "Home Work," "Class Work," "Examination Papers," "Prize Essays," and "Test Work," each and all were admirable in order, correctness of detail, and lucidity of illustration and demonstration. The folios of drawing displayed by the schools were almost numberless, and their contents so delightful to look at as to tempt one to linger for days, when one had only a few short hours to devote to them. In each exhibit of the Christian Brothers may be seen relief maps, some of plaster, some of paper pulp or of putty, and others of papier mache, all prepared by the pupils; a difficult, but very profitable labor, since nothing else so impresses geographical facts on the memory.

The boys of St. Gabriel's, also mentioned elsewhere, had on the wall nine large mounted maps, and a crayon portrait of Monsignor Farley. The boys of Immaculate Conception School (East Fourteenth street), displayed on the wall two framed pictures, two charts of geometrical figures, and two large drawings of ships. The last were truly elegant. The boys of St. Nicholas' had their wall space adorned with three large framed drawings, and those of De La Salle Academy had an unique wall decoration, a set of twelve, or more charts, 10x14, representing animals and birds by means of a multitude of blue stars, zeros, and question marks on a white ground.

The emulation that is awakened where there are so many schools comparatively near to each other, is truly beneficial, but were the New York parochial schools to challenge each other to an intellectual combat, it is difficult to surmise, even with the memory of the World's Fair work fresh in the mind, which school would excel. Such an earnest endeavor to do their best animated the pupils of the Columbian year, that all were about equal in the results they attained.

Manhattan College, New York City, in charge of the Christian Brothers, presented a very extensive display:—Natural Theology: Synoptic analysis and examination papers. Evidences of religion: notes, developments and examination papers. Apologetic: notes, doctrinal notes, sacraments, decalogue, hierarchy, etc., in synoptic form. Philosophy: synoptic outline and examination papers. Logic: summaries of lessons with illustrations. Philosophy of literature: essays and examination papers. Philosophy of history: essays and examination papers. Political economy and civil government: essays. Literature: English and American, notes and biographical sketches of authors with extracts (illustrated). Criticism: essays on subject of the hour, topical analysis of ancient and modern history, examination papers. Latin translations—Grover Cleveland's Inaugural Address, '93; History of England; extracts from Lingard; Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan's Pastoral Letter, 1889; Aristotle and the Christian Church (Bro. Azarias); Meters of Horace. Translation—Extracts from Quintilian, Horace, Mark Antony's Oration and DeBello Gallico. Prose composition: exercises, Scansion, Virgil. Latin syntax, synopsis with examples. Prize examination papers. Greek translations—extracts from Plato; extracts from Homer's Iliad; extracts from Lucian, with exercises in syntax; extracts from Homer, scanned and translated with notes; extracts from Anabasis. Prose composition: exercises, examination papers. French translations—Grover Cleveland's Inaugural Address, '93; Life of Firmin Sue, extracts with critical

notes; sentences illustrating rules of grammar; French English and English-French exercises, notes on grammar with exercises.

Natural Sciences and Mathematics. Geology: Notes and illustrations, examination papers. Astronomy: notes and illustrations, examination papers. Chemistry: chart containing specimens prepared by students, notes, and photographic illustrations. Physics: notes and pen illustrations. Physiology: synopsis of lectures and pen and crayon illustrations by the students. Analytical geometry: examination papers and class work. Conic sections: examination papers and class work. Surveying and navigation: problems with diagrams, notes and illustrations. Trigonometry: class work, problems with diagrams. Geometry: problems with demonstrations. Algebra: class work, problems. Drawing: crayon work, landscape and figure drawing, applications of projections, specimens of work from Croton Aqueduct, models and plans of cottages.

Business Department. Religion: Notes and analysis of lessons, lectures. English: essays on business, commerce, historical subjects, and letters. Penmanship (class work): English, plain and round hand. Business calculations: exercises in counting-house work, class exercises. Book-keeping: double entry sets, law (commercial and constitutional); notes of lectures given by professor. Phonography: exercises in elementary study, correspondence, and amanuensis work. Typewriting: elementary exercises, business letters, transcription of phonographic notes, office work.

Preparatory Department. Religion: Essays on doctrinal subjects. Penmanship: class work, business letters, etc. English grammar: analysis and parsing, syntax, common errors corrected, extracts from standard authors, examination papers. History: ancient and modern, synopsis of lessons, developments and illustrations by pupils. Geography: United States of America, reproduction of maps, pen and crayon work, notes. Geometry: demonstrations of theorems in plane geometry. Civil government: forms of government, rights of citizens, etc. Latin: elementary studies, translations from Caesar and Ovid, Scansion, examination papers. Greek: elementary studies, translations in English. Arithmetic: solutions of problems, decimal system. Business operations: book-keeping, double entry. Algebra: solution of problems, etc. Photographs of buildings, classes, study hall, museum, campus, clubs, etc.

The above exhibit was so extensive that the mere outline of the objects it comprised takes considerable space, but it was so important, so interesting, and we spent so much time examining it that we cannot refrain from making a few comments.

A volume of "Synoptic Analysis of Natural Theology" is delightful to peep into, even if its depths be too great for the feminine mind. The preface of this volume informs us "The following synopses are intended as a review of Natural Theology, and the text is in English to fit the students to meet, in their mother tongue, the objections that are daily raised against the fundamental principles of not only Christianity, but of reason." Wise Christian Brothers! worthy guardians of American youth! God will not fail to prosper them.

Well worthy of careful perusal and copious quotation were "The Examination Papers: Evidences of Religion, Notes on Religious Subjects, Apologetic Essays, Doctrinal Notes on the Sacraments, Decalogue Creed, Hierarchy, etc." Is there nothing but religion taught in this school? asks an impatient reader. In a certain sense, no; for religion enters into all branches, when they are taught by a Christian teacher, but in your sense, friend, yes; only look at these "Synoptic Outlines of Philosophy," these examination papers on logic, with summaries and illustrations of the daily lessons; and these volumes of "Philosophy of History," "Philosophy of Literature," of "Political Economy," of "Government." After delving in this gold mine of philosophy you can never truthfully assert that Catholic students are not permitted the use of their reason. In what other schools will you find youths, in their teens, philosophizing in this profound and varied style?

Look at these "Essays on English and American Literature," with their interesting notes and charming biographical sketches, their illustrated extracts from celebrated works, and their judicious criticisms on the same. Will you now persist that Catholics are kept in ignorance? These extracts are from Spencer, Carlyle, Ruskin, and even Huxley. The well instructed Catholic is the most fearless of readers; having "a reason for the faith that is in him," he dares to tread, uprightly, where

less steady footsteps would waver. "Kept in ignorance?" These "Essays on the Topics of the Hour" do not look like it; here are discussed the "Labor Question," "The School Question," "The Silver Bill," and the hundred and one absorbing subjects that engage, in our day, the ablest minds and most skillful pens. These school boys are not supposed to have added anything to the world's general information by treating of these subjects, but they have been thereby taught to think and to form opinions of their own.

A very attractive collection of papers are on English literature, with braces and topics, each topic beautifully treated, and very elegantly illustrated with pen drawings of authors and of scenes from their lives, or their works.

The exercises in "Phonography and Type-writing" are made to kill two handsome birds with one stone, since historical information and refined literary taste as well as knowledge of the above branches must result from using the speeches of great American authors and statesmen for transcription in phonography or as an exercise in type-writing. Celebrated speeches thus used give the pupil command of language, cultivate his literary taste, and enlarge his political views.

Some of the speeches reported, as it were, are Lord Randolph Churchill's, "The Christian Brothers," "Douglas' Reply to Lincoln," "Grover Cleveland's Inaugural Address, '93," and "Archbishop Corrigan's Letter of '89."

"Business Forms," and "Business Letters," in various modern languages, need no comment, the terms themselves express their importance, and practical nature. "Specimens of Ordinary Monthly Examinations," presented in paper covers, give admirable evidence of the proficiency of pupils and efficiency of teachers.

In the volumes of grade work the best methods of teaching the several branches are displayed;—such as the topical method of teaching history, each topic accompanied by a small, pen-drawn, colored map; literature, always presenting a biographical sketch of author assigned, extracts from his works written from memory, familiar quotations given, criticisms on principal works, and comments on his character as a man and as an author; mathematics, invariably sound in statement, and clear in demonstration.

The volumes of Latin and Greek present the usual exercises and translations for the lower grades, and for the higher, the "Meters of Horace," "Translations," "Extracts from Quintilian and Horace," "Mark Antony's Oration," "De Bello Gallico," prose composition, various grammatical exercises, scanning Virgil, Latin syntax, synopsis with examples, Greek translations:—"Extracts from Plato," from "Homer's Iliad," and from "Lucian." Exercises in Greek syntax, extracts from Homer scanned and translated with notes. The above were prize examination papers, and it must have been difficult to award a prize where all were so excellent.

The French-English and the English-French exercises in grammar, syntax, translations, notes, and original compositions, were worthy of the school that could present such fine work in the classical languages.

The "Department of Natural Sciences and Mathematics" contributed to the exhibit, "Geology, Notes and Illustrations;" "Astronomy, Notes and Illustrations;" "Chemistry, with Chart Containing Specimens Prepared by Pupils, also Notes and Photographic Illustrations;" "Physics, Notes and Pen Illustrations;" "Physiology, Synopsis of Lectures, with Pen and Crayon Illustrations;" "Analytical Geometry, Conic Sections;" each of these sciences was also presented in a set of examination papers, and in exercises of daily class work.

The Department of Higher Mathematics displayed "Surveying and Navigation Problems, with Diagrams, Notes and Illustrations;" "Trigonometry, Class work, and Problems, with Diagrams; Geometry, Problems with Demonstrations; Algebra, Problems Illustrated." The Business Department presented, "Lectures of Professors on Business" reproduced by pupils; "Original Essays of Pupils on Business, Commerce, and History of Business; Business Calculations; Exercises in Counting-house Work; Book-keeping; Commercial and Constitutional Law; Phonography, Type-writing, Correspondence and Amanuensis Work, Business Letters and Office Work."

The Preparatory Department contributed a large number of papers on the common school branches, always carefully taught, developed and illustrated; also elementary work in French, Latin and Greek.

Drawing in this, as in all schools in charge of the Christian Brothers, had received special attention, as was shown by the exhibits of pen-work,

crayon work, landscape and figure work drawing, applications of projections and specimens of perspective drawings.

On the wall of the booth containing this exhibit were nine mechanical drawings and six architectural; the latter were three frame buildings and three cottages,—the plans of the floors and the front elevation given; the former were the "Reservoir at Piticus Dam"; "Central Park Gate House"; "Cross section of roadway for double track embankment"; "Cross section of roadway for double track rock cutting"; "Design for single track tunnel"; "Box culvert, verticle section, end view and plan"; "Double track rock cutting"; "New Croton Dam"; "Croton Gate House"; "Piticus Dam", "Section of Croton Aqueduct."

Besides the above, there were on the wall four large crayon studies, and in a folio are numerous pencil drawings from the antique.

The De La Salle Institute (Central Park, South) is also under the care of the Christian Brothers. The exhibit comprised fourteen volumes evidences of religion; eleven volumes Latin translation; one volume Latin examination papers; five volumes of Greek exercises; six volumes English grammar; two volumes American literature; two volumes American literature examination papers; one volume compositions; thirty-nine essays on various subjects; five volumes rhetoric; six volumes arithmetic; four volumes algebra; seven volumes geometry; two volumes mensuration; three volumes analytical geometry; five volumes trigonometry; two volumes geography; two volumes surveying; one volume engineering examination papers; three volumes chemistry; two volumes mechanics; one volume astronomy; three volumes natural philosophy; two volumes physics and collection of original drawings of surveying and engineering; two volumes business forms and book-keeping; two volumes phonography; fifteen volumes type-writing; seven volumes penmanship; seven volumes dictation; three volumes letters; three volumes business letters; nine volumes of linear and freehand drawing; photographs of graduates, building, classes, lecture hall, cadets, museum, pupils, etc.; one volume of developments of solids, by one of the professors.

The "Developments of Solids," cylinders, pyramids, cones, etc., as presented in drawing in India inks, in the various displays of the Christian Brothers' schools were something marvelous; miracles of mazy lines, like fine hairs, each a wonder of correctness in the purpose attained by its devious windings, and its puzzling intersection with other lines. Some remarkable examples of this mathematical drawing was to be seen on the outside walls of the booths occupied by the exhibits of the Christian Brothers' schools in France.

The displays of the De La Salle Institute, as here enumerated, presented, in geometry and trigonometry, most excellent drawings, for purposes of demonstration; for instance, a problem regarding two ships of war, certain distance and angles being given, to find certain other distances, also of a ship and a headland, certain angles given to find a distance—in both the problems enter two beautiful drawings, to illustrate the work. The surveying papers were likewise embellished with drawings. The examination papers in natural philosophy treated of electricity, of levers, of gravity, and of equilibrium of liquids, and each subject was made clear by several exquisite drawings, particularly true with electricity. Astronomy had every difficult point illustrated with a drawing, and the volume of papers on mensuration was a work of art, so many and so beautiful were the practical drawings. Here again we met with the wonderful geometrical drawings showing developments of solids.

The wall pieces of this exhibit were mechanical drawings of "Bridge Constructions," four different kinds of bridges being shown, also the mechanism of the "Broadway Cable Railway," and drawings of the "Howe Truss," the "Burr Truss," the "Linville Truss," two "Plate Girders," and one "Bridge Details." We hope our readers know what such drawings are like that they may give full credit to the youths in their teens who executed them in colored lines of such exquisite correctness.

The following schools are located in New York City. Their exhibits were displayed, at some distance from the others, in a booth which was called the "New York Annex." St. Francis of Assissi's, Franciscan Sisters, teachers, contributed one volume of Christian Doctrine, penmanship, geography, spelling, arithmetic, history, grammar, map drawing and German. Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, secular teachers in charge, sent six portfolios of spelling, geography, grammar, catechism, arithmetic and kindergarten work. Our Lady of Sorrows' School, Brothers of

Mary, teachers, presented four volumes of arithmetic, English and German grammar and composition, English and German dictation, translations, writing. St. John the Baptist School, male department, Brothers of Mary, teachers, contributed four volumes of German and English grammar and translation, German and English dictation and composition, German and English writing. Female department, Dominican Sisters, teachers, sent four volumes of arithmetic, geography, catechism, language lessons, history, Bible History, composition and grammar.

The Franciscan Sisters' pupils presented some very neat and pretty work in the volume from St. Francis Assisi's School.

The Brothers of Mary met, in the above exhibits, with their customary success.

taught by School Sisters of Notre Dame, which contributed four volumes of specimens of arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, history, Christian Doctrine and Bible History.

In the same alcove appeared the display from Holy Innocents' School, male department, New York City, taught by Christian Brothers and presenting twelve copy books geography, thirteen copy books arithmetic, eleven copy books grammar, eight copy books catechism, ten copy books history, eleven copy books spelling and dictation, twenty-two copy books penmanship and three copy books class work.

From New York City, there were several other displays that appeared together in the same alcove; these are here enumerated. St. Agnes' School presented framed photographs of school building. Assumption



EXHIBITS OF MANHATTAN COLLEGE, AND DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, CENTRAL PARK, SOUTH. (ALCOVE NO. 12.)

Our Lady of Mt. Carmel suffered no slight on the part of the work offered in her name; it was in every way commendable.

#### The Dominican Schools.

We have commented elsewhere on the Dominican work from New York; St. John the Baptist's School cast no shade on the brightness reflected from the other exhibits bearing the Dominican name, rather, the contrary. The same may be truly stated regarding the following:—St. Joseph's School (127th Street), New York City, taught by Dominican Sisters, which presented eight volumes of grammar, composition, geography, United States history, Christian Doctrine, spelling, arithmetic, book-keeping. St. Joseph's School (87th Street), New York City,

School, School Sisters of Notre Dame, teachers, sent five volumes of composition, history, geography, arithmetic, German, orthography, grammar, and Christian Doctrine. Institution of Mercy, in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, sent two pairs crochet lace curtains, one cotton crochet curtain, one satin cushion cover (crochet), two satin table covers and one bolster cover.

The Academy of the Holy Rosary, in charge of the Sisters of St. Dominic, made a fine display comprising thirty seven volumes of arithmetic, algebra, book-keeping, geometry, diagrams, catechism, dictation, grammar, English compositions, map drawing, German compositions, geography, German penmanship, music, book-keeping. Five framed photographs, two paintings on glass, two pictures. Kindergarten work, stenography and typewriting. Three knitted capes, one knitted sacque,

two pair slippers, one velvet photograph case, one silk and wool hood, one silk neck-tie, one crochet cap, one pair crochet leggins, two lace tidies, one linen handkerchief, two celluloid calendars, two celluloid cases.

The Convent of Holy Rosary, where a community of Sisters of St. Dominic have their Mother House, contributed eighteen volumes of Christian Doctrine, history, arithmetic, reading, compositions, book-keeping, grammar, geography, spelling, language, kindergarten work, sixteen photographs of grades, two felt table-scarfs, nine undergarments, nine gingham dresses, one child's dress (drawn-work), six throws, three worked splashers, thirty-five needle-books, cushions, toys, etc., one pair crochet slippers, four hemstitched handkerchiefs.

collection of drawings, illustrating the Christian Brothers' system, thirty-eight volumes of drawings by the students. Display of text books: spelling (three), grammar (two), commercial law and book-keeping (three), reading (seven), arithmetic (five), mensuration, hints on teaching, notes on teaching, hymn book, roll books, monthly examination register and many volumes of other educational publications. A series of drawing books (linear and freehand), twelve books, including two for the teacher. Six boxes of botanical specimens. A collection of woods, a chart on grammar, a chart on geography, testimonials for school work, phonographic chart for simultaneous teaching, relief maps of New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Niagara Falls, one volume for the development of solids.



"NEW YORK ANNEX." EXHIBITS OF ACADEMIES AND PARISH SCHOOLS, ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK. (ALCOVE NO. 76.)

These were extensive and handsome exhibits. The great number of volumes, filled with papers of a character to win praise from the most indifferent, gave proof of an indefatigable energy and industry, such as brings success in any department of life. The painting on glass and on celluloid, so pretty and so dainty, indicated a chaste taste, and the needle-work, so varied in kind and in material, betokened the possession of an enviable skill in wielding the needle. A glance at alcove 76, as represented in our illustration, will discover many of the objects mentioned as part of this Dominican display.

St. Mary's School, Yonkers, N. Y., male department, Christian Brothers, teachers, presented four volumes drawing, thirty-four copy books: specimens of penmanship, arithmetic, Christian Doctrine, grammar and geography. St. Joseph's Normal College, Amawalk,

The volumes of normal work, displaying in full the Christian Brothers' educational systems and methods, and a series of charts for grammar, geography and phonography, also the Christian Brothers' system of drawing, were the noble features of this display. Teachers are strongly recommended to apply to Reverend Brother Maurelian for information regarding the above system of drawing, and for a set of the books, also for copies of "Educational Methods of Blessed De La Salle," and "Management of Christian Schools," both admirable works. In this exhibit which comprised eighty-two volumes, there were several excellent relief maps, those of New York, Washington, D. C., Niagara Falls and vicinity, and of Philadelphia being the most notable.

The purpose of this exhibit was to show how the Christian Brothers are trained to become such excellent teachers, hence it was one of the

most interesting and most important of the many displays made by this grand educational body.

Looking at the illustration of alcove 102, we see on the wall at the head of the compartment, the framed picture from De La Salle Institute, Troy, and on the side walls, a number of unframed pieces from the same school.

The glass-covered cabinets, at the head of the alcove, were from St. Joseph's School, Chicopee, Mass.; the contents illustrated the process of

books, however extensive or profound it might be, could have afforded them.

The books, albums and pamphlets to be seen resting on the alcove tables, were full of surprises for persons who had, up to that time, regarded Catholic education as an affair of religious superstition and scientific superficiality. Students able to produce such results in mathematics could not be superficial. Students able to express, in elegant diction, such grave ideas and serious emotions were not shallow.

As for superstition,—a few minutes spent in examining the exercises in logic, and in the various chapters of intellectual philosophy, as presented by these pupils, dispelled the idea that they could be guilty of anything so illogical, so unphilosophical as superstition.

Their literary studies were varied and profound, nor were they confined to Catholic authors; the standard works of English and American literature were found to have been commented upon, in a clear and intelligent manner by these youth so well trained, yet not tyrannically restrained.

In alcove 102 appeared the following choice exhibits, replete with attractive features for the sight-seer, and full of interest for the observant and thoughtful student. The institutions that presented these exhibits are all in charge of the Christian Brothers; the displays were as follows: De La Salle Institute, Troy, N. Y., Diocese of Albany, contributed eight volumes book-keeping, three volumes and thirteen copy books English grammar, four volumes and one hundred and four copy books phonography, eight volumes and thirty-four copy books arithmetic, two volumes geography, two volumes and four copy books trigonometry and surveying, seven volumes and eighteen copy books algebra, two volumes geometry and mensuration, two volumes examination papers, eight volumes compositions, one volume physics and chemistry, one volume and five copy books rhetoric, fourteen copy books German, one volume physiology, three volumes essays, two copy books mensuration, five volumes penmanship, eighteen copy books commercial law, two copy books Macaulay's Essay on Dryden (phonography), twelve copy books notes on

Balmes' Criterion, five copy books notes on Hamlet, one copy book civil government (phonography), two albums contrast pages writing, sixteen large volumes drawing (linear and freehand), nineteen drawings (framed), fifty large drawings (architectural, mechanical, ornamental and figures), one album business forms and photographs. This institution had a display with the New York State exhibit. Male Orphan Asylum, Troy: sixteen volumes: Drawing, arithmetic, writing, dictation, map modeling, freehand drawing, catechism, map drawing and photographs. One



EXHIBITS OF ST. JOSEPH'S NORMAL COLLEGE, AMAWALK, N. Y. (ALCOVE NO. 78.)

silk culture, from the egg of the silk-worm to the spools and bobbins full of the lovely, flossy, silken thread; specimens showing the course of transformation from cocoon to fabric were in evidence, as collected, labeled and placed by the students. In a neighboring cabinet was an exhibit of cotton, from seed to woven cloth; another display showed "How paper is made"; every step of the work was illustrated.

The gathering of such collections was to the students a far more effective way of learning the facts concerned, than any mere study of



volume contrast pages writing. St. Joseph's School, Chicopee, Mass., Diocese of Springfield: Twenty one volumes book-keeping, thirty-six volumes specimen sheets of penmanship, one hundred penmanship copy books, twelve volumes class work various branches, two volumes specimens of typewriting, one volume compositions, eight volumes freehand and linear drawing, four volumes maps, large album photographs of schools, church and surroundings, teachers, graduates, sodalities, chancel choir, military company, classes, two cabinets silk culture, product of silk-worm from egg of moth to the finished articles; two cabinets cotton, from seed of plant to the finest grade of cloth; one cabinet of specimens showing how paper is made. St. Joseph's Academy, Burlington, N. H., Diocese of Burlington: Eleven albums examination papers:

to algebra, Sacred History, grammar and geology. Four albums class debates, three albums specimens, trigonometry and surveying. La Salle Academy, Halifax, N. S., Diocese of Halifax: One album photographs, three volumes geometry, three volumes grammatical analysis, three volumes phonography, ten volumes letters, six volumes invoices and letters, four volumes home exercises, eight volumes writing, eighteen volumes arithmetic, twenty-four volumes drawing (primary grade), eleven volumes writing (primary grade), thirty three copy books book-keeping, eight sheets of drawing and one map. Cathedral School, Albany, N. Y., Diocese of Albany: Two volumes book keeping, four volumes penmanship, one volume examination papers, four volumes home exercises, one portfolio of crayon, linear and water-color drawings, portfolios, charts,



EXHIBITS OF ACADEMIES AND PARISH SCHOOLS OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS, DIOCESE OF ALBANY, SPRINGFIELD, AND HALIFAX. (ALCOVE NO. 102.)

Penmanship, grammar, arithmetic, dictation, letter writing, composition, commercial law, Christian Doctrine, seventy-two copy books miscellaneous subjects, one album monthly bulletins, one album drawing and twenty-three copy books of penmanship. La Salle Academy, Providence, R. I., Diocese of Providence: Eight copy books graded exercises, eight copy books each Latin and English essays with phonography, one album each: Christian Doctrine, photographs and sketches, twelve copy books French (first class), seven copy books Greek, fourteen copy books French (second class), eleven copy books English essays, seventeen copy books Christian Doctrine, thirty copy books translations, Latin, French, nine copy books shorthand (verbatim reports), ten copy books reports of cases (Supreme Court), phonography and typewriting, thirty-two copy books phonography applied

phonography charts, and one "Ecce Homo" (crayon). St. John's School: Two volumes class work.

The students who prepared the above exhibit from La Salle Institute, Troy, may be called educated, certainly, in the very best sense of the word. Here is depth of thought, here is broadness of view, here is true culture. To have viewed these exhibits was to be convinced that those who were able to produce such results were possessed of talents and acquirements that are priceless.

Some idea may be gained of the "nineteen framed drawings" by looking at our illustration of alcove 102. Such work in the classical and in the modern languages as that accomplished by the students of La Salle Academy of Providence, R. I., forms the basis of literary culture, as the debates and the studies in applied mathematics lay the

foundation for more solid attainments. "Discussions on Macaulay's Essays" and "Notes on Balmes' Criterion" are not found on the programs of superficial educators.

In alcove 104, were placed the exhibits of another group of Christian Brothers' Schools:—The Christian Brothers' Academy, Albany, N. Y., Diocese of Albany, presented the following display: Four volumes of linear drawing, one volume ornamental drawing, one photographic album of cadet battalion, two volumes typewriting and phonography, one volume English compositions, one volume Latin and English, one volume mathematics, one volume trigonometry, one volume practical

St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica, N. Y., Diocese of Syracuse, in charge of Christian Brothers, sent the following exhibit: Eight volumes class work: Christian Doctrine, penmanship, composition, history, grammar, one volume letter writing, one crayon portrait, forty-six crayon drawings (framed), twenty-six plaster casts, two frames photographs, fifty-one pieces wood carving, twelve panels in pyrography, sixteen drawings from photo-etchings, one chart illustrating the stocking industry, samples of stockings made by pupils.

The illustration shows the crayon drawings and the plaster casts so plainly as to render any comments unnecessary, the reader can judge



EXHIBITS OF CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' ACADEMY, ALBANY, N. Y., AND OF ST. VINCENTS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, UTICA. (ALCOVE NO. 104.)

exercises in trigonometry, seven volumes penmanship, two volumes language, one volume German penmanship, three volumes examination papers, five volumes home exercises, four volumes kindergarten work, and several specimens of modeling in clay.

The photographs of the members of the "Cadet Battalion" were well worth looking at, for very brave and handsome were the youthful heroes-to-be in their gay uniforms. Every volume, every paper, merited commendation for its superior scholarship. The excellent specimens of clay modeling, from the kindergarten department are visible, at the left side of the back ground, in the illustration.

for himself. The wood carving was very good and the twelve panels of pyrography, or fire-drawing, were not only pretty, but very interesting, for the designs were often very intricate and elaborate, though traced only with a sharp steel instrument intensely heated.

The samples of stocking weaving and knitting that were sent from this industrial school were manufactured by boys, and the making of them is a useful trade, the knowledge of which may yet afford these youths a livelihood, hence the importance attached to their appearance in the exhibit.

## The Cristian Brothers and the Columbian Exposition.

ON page 24 of this publication, will be found an account of the origin of the great teaching Order, the Brothers of the Christian Schools; of its progress the most eloquent pages might be transcribed without doing the subject full justice.

"Rome was not built in a day;" such educational perfection in system, in methods, in attainment of results, as the various exhibits of the Christian Brothers' schools manifested, did not come into existence suddenly. Energetic effort and indefatigable perseverance were the forces brought to bear upon a thousand obstacles and difficulties, ere a system was formed which should embrace the needs of institutions of such varied character, from the simple primary school, with its very intricate difficulties, to the grand university, with the simple directness of its mighty demands. Many a bitter disappointment sank valiant hearts, ere the system developed methods proportioned to the tasks involved in the double training of mind and soul.

The character of the results attained was amply manifested in the European and American Collective Exhibits of the Christian Brothers, at the Columbian Exposition. The European displays filled the wall and desk space of eleven alcoves, and comprised work from France, England, Belgium, Switzerland, Isle of Mauritius, and Spain, including the exhibits of more than one hundred schools. The American display occupied fourteen alcoves, comprising exhibits from twenty dioceses,

including the work of over one hundred schools. These were classified as normal schools, institutes, preparatory institutes, colleges, academies, halls, high schools, commercial schools, colleges and academies, grammar schools and parochial schools. It is needless to particularize in regard to the character of the exhibits presented by these schools, they have been fully and minutely described. All true children of the Church who took a pride in the Catholic exhibit, and are still gratified when they recall its noble triumphs, owe a debt of gratitude to the Christian Brothers.

Very few persons realize the number and the magnitude of the sacrifices made by those who brought the Catholic exhibits into existence. It required the intellectual and physical efforts of skilled educators, much time and very much money. Many dioceses were in evidence with superb exhibits from nearly every one of their schools, and their financial contributions were very liberal. It is noteworthy, however, that out of a total of 1337 schools of every description represented in the Catholic exhibits, 1308 of these schools or ninety-seven and seven-tenths per cent. were in charge of the various Religious Teaching Orders. It is but simple justice to the Christian Brothers to place on record the fact that, in addition to the sacrifices enumerated above, they contributed the services of six members of the Order, during various periods of time, without any financial compensation to their institutions for their time

and services, in the interest of all the schools exhibiting. Thus it was that Brother Maurelian, secretary and manager, devoted three years to the work of preparation, installing and winding up of this work; Brother Quintinian of New York gave eight months of time from his important duties; Brother Eliphus of Philadelphia and Brother Amian of Santa Fe, each four months, and Brothers Stephen and Gregory of New York three months each. In this way did the Brothers gratuitously serve the Church and all the schools represented by exhibits.

Those who are under the impression that the World's Fair was "a big investment" for the Christian Brothers are greatly mistaken. Nor are all the Brothers' sacrifices mentioned here; there are others, of time and money, made by Brother Maurelian, for the benefit of certain religious communities, during a crisis in the affairs of this publication. The writer has had opportunity to know that for his efforts in behalf of the various Teaching Orders, Brother Maurelian has received no return of any sort.

His interest, his care and labor, his vigilance and prudent foresight surrounded, bounded and permeated each and every exhibit, making each alone, and all combined—a success, a lasting advertisement for various institutions, an unflinching glory for Catholic education. The latter brings its own reward; the former should bring him some substantial acknowledgment of services rendered, and endless benefits conferred.



BROTHER MAURELIAN, SECRETARY AND MANAGER OF CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS  
REVIEWING CORRESPONDENCE IN HIS PRIVATE OFFICE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.



## The Foreign Exhibits of The Christian Brothers.

On page 26 of this publication we have given a description of one of the foreign exhibits of the Christian Brothers, here we will continue the subject. In the illustration of alcove 115, will be seen the exhibits from the Christian Brothers' Professional School for training skilled mechanics, and known as the Ecole De La Salle, of Lyons and Douai, France.

The former was represented by class work as well as mechanical specimens; the latter presented samples of work in wood and iron. Even to the reader unable to read the French, the various books of

Church. Twelve books contained drawings from objects and made us wonder why a certain critic, who wrote for the press a wholesale condemnation of the art shown in the Catholic exhibit, did not chance to see these books, and hundreds similar to them, that appeared in the various alcoves of the entire exhibit. Not more than one dozen specimens of drawing were from the flat, or from copies, yet these were taken as a type of the pencil work contributed by Catholic schools. In truth the immense majority of specimens offered were drawn from objects. There was not an exhibit of any pretensions that did not have in its portfolios numberless drawings from casts of various parts of the human figure. One who can draw from casts can draw from any sort of object, we take it. Again, in a multitude of drawing books, con-



EXHIBIT OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS FOR TRAINING SKILLED MECHANICS, KNOWN AS "ECOLE DE LA SALLE," OF LYONS AND DOUAI, FRANCE. (ALCOVE NO. 115.)

exercises would have been interesting, by reason of the order and neatness of arrangement and the pretty, foreign penmanship.

The Ecole De La Salle, Lyons, sent the following collection of school work and specimens of mechanical skill, viz.:—Eight copy books catechism, twelve copy books sketches from objects, thirty-four cards of iron forging, one machine for piercing, one small cannon, four volumes drawings, two copy books conference on hygiene, eighteen copy books sketches of machines, six sheets of machine drawing "Timed," one volume architectural drawing, one volume descriptive geometry.

We found, in the eight books of catechism, just such questions and answers as had been read in hundreds of similar books, in the exhibits of our own land; a lesson, a veritable object lesson, on the unity of

tributed by parochial schools, we found proofs that the pupils had been taught by the use of blocks and shells, also that various pieces represented numerous objects classed as "still life." One swallow would indeed make a tropical summer for such a critic as made the unauthorized statements quoted above. But let us cross the ocean again, or rather let us turn our attention again to the glimpse of French education brought over the ocean to us, by the Christian Brothers of Ecole De La Salle. The list mentions thirty-four cards of iron forging; these are visible on the left wall of the alcove, where may be seen parts of guns and of scientific instruments, also a machine for piercing holes in metals, and a small cannon; these were the heaviest pieces in the display. Resting on the floor and secured so as to remain open, while the photographer

was taking the picture, are the four volumes of drawings, the character of which can be judged from the illustration. The eighteen copy books filled with sketches of machines, presented a bewildering array of possibilities were these pictures materialized in the solid metal, as could easily be done by the skillful youths in attendance at Ecole De La Salle.

Six sheets of machine drawing "timed," -that is, each was produced, with pen or pencil, in a given number of minutes. are reproduced very clearly on our pages, enabling us to judge of the merits of "timed" work, when executed by the pupils of this school. The volumes of architectural drawings and of descriptive geometry delighted the eye of one gifted with an admiration for mathematical correctness and exactness.

The institution in Douai sent samples of wood work, specimens of

six copy books stenography, sixteen copy books map drawing and St. Ambrose's sent twenty-four copy books catechism, one copy book literature, twenty-two copy books geography, seventeen copy books writing, three copy books stenography, fourteen copy books book-keeping, seven copy books natural history, four copy books geology, seven copy books chemistry, nine copy books physics.

The beautiful unity of the Church made these catechism papers, though written in elegant, Parisian French, as familiar to the mind, as our little green covered pamphlet, that always looks so battered from frequent use.

The compositions, showing choice sentiments and polished diction, were on subjects less strange than the language, for "there is nothing new under the sun," hence the youthful student in France thinks in



EXHIBITS FROM PROFESSIONAL ART AND BOARDING SCHOOLS OF ST. PIERRE AND ST. LUKE, LILLI-BEAUVAIS AND OTHER CITIES. (ALCOVE NO. 108.)

mortising, of cabinets, of doors, of windows, and of stair building. These appear at the left side of the alcove, and in all directions are scattered the pieces of iron work, such as rulers, compasses, calipers, iron turning, pulleys, wrenches and vises. The interest of these objects rested in the fact that they were the work of boys, not of men, and in the sense that our religious teachers are starting out on the right path towards the successful and useful training of our young men to become independent bread winners.

Besides St. Nicholas' School of Trades, treated of in the early part of this publication, six schools located in Paris, France, were represented in the Christian Brothers' exhibit. St. Clothilde's sent one volume catechism, twenty copy books composition, seventy copy books writing,

much the same manner as his contemporary in America, and reflects on much the same sort of subjects. The sciences, physics, geology, natural history and chemistry were presented in a style that gave the papers high rank as educational productions, for the French have a peculiar talent for scientific studies. Stenography is, evidently, with them, as with us, a bread-winning pursuit, and a knowledge of it is acquired for practical purposes.

From St. Denis came fifteen books of language lessons and one album containing papers on geography. From St. Joseph's were sent three sets of class work, selected from the best, and presented as specimens of the ordinary methods and results of the school tasks. St. Sulpice, as befitting its name, and fame, sent a volume on catechism

models for all who teach Sacred Science. St. Germain L'Auxerrois sent (strange that our critic did not see them) ten books of freehand drawing and one volume of ornamental drawing. The former included a great variety of subjects and the latter displayed countless designs for decorative purposes; pretty, graceful designs, as might be expected from such lovers of the beautiful as the French are known to be.

From Bergues came one volume of drawings, perspective, reliefs and plans; all illustrating difficult principles. Volumes of exceedingly beautiful ornamental designs, fourteen books in all, were contributed by the schools of Issy-sur-Seine, Igny (Seine-et-Oise) and Alais; class work, lessons in agriculture, map drawing and botanical specimens, five volumes altogether, were sent from Laurac, and Privas (Ardeche). From Arbois (Jura) came one volume of ornamental, two volumes of mechanical and two volumes of linear drawings. Beaune (Cote D'Or.) was represented by an exhibit comprising five books of general class work, sixteen books of arithmetic, twenty-one books of map drawing, forty specimens of penmanship, and one chart on the Phylloxera. "The Phylloxera," dear reader, is an insect that does great damage to the grape vines in Europe, and must, of course, have special interest for people so extensively engaged in the cultivation of the vine as are the French.

The Brothers' School at Chatillon sur-Seine, also Cote D'Or, presented excellent class work, and some very good drawings.

The school at Gray (Haute Saone) contributed a volume of pen sketches and water color pictures, both of great merit; and so very pretty as to make one reluctant to turn away from them. Indeed it was a genuine pleasure to look them over, and to dwell on their beautiful colors and graceful designs.

This institution sent also two volumes of history and geography; few subjects made the foreign students seem farther away than these, for points of interest to them are of little or no interest to us, and those that seem of supreme importance to us are almost unknown to them. This collection contained a number of pictures not only reproduced but, what is much more difficult, enlarged, yet they were otherwise faithful to the originals.

From Ormans (Doubs) was sent a volume of maps that displayed exceedingly fine work. From Neufchatel (Switzerland) were sent two volumes of drawings, among which there were many very handsome pieces. From Bedarioux were sent four books of freehand sketches which were admirable for their correct outlines; there were among them finished drawings in which the skillful shading made a most notable improvement.

In our illustration of alcove 108 will be seen the exhibits from the Christian Brothers' schools in Beauvais and Lille. In the former town they have an agricultural school, a boarding school and the school "De La Madeleine." From the first came the following display which is in perfect harmony with the character of the school, and with its purpose in training students: Fourteen copy books, elements of style, one volume of writing, one hundred and fifty-seven copy books of writing, nine sets book-keeping, ten copy books of pedagogy, forty-one copy books map drawing, eleven copy books horticulture, one volume plans (buildings and agricultural machines), twenty annals of the agronomical station, one volume results of agricultural labor from 1855 till 1892, twenty-one copy books catechism, one hundred and ten copy books language lessons, one volume composition, thirty-eight copy books composition, eleven copy books geometry, eighty copy books mathematics, eighty copy books arithmetic, twenty-four copy books notes on lessons in reading.

This institution, with its agronomical station, is practically a great training and experimental school for the French government to which it is responsible and to which it is obliged to make formal reports, at stated periods. Here machinery is made and agricultural experiments are tried, in the service of the government, and for the benefit of the nation.

The staff of officers required at the agronomical station will give the reader some idea of the magnitude of the work accomplished there. Under the guidance of the general director, the following officials keep the educational machinery in motion: -an expert chemical analyst, an experimental agriculturist, a rural economist and accountant, an expert in zoötomy, a veterinary surgeon, a professor of arboriculture and horticulture, an agricultural geologist, professors of physics and chemistry, of mathematics, of zoology, of rural jurisprudence, of agriculture and meteorology, and an expert botanist. Under such an efficient corps of instructors, it is not surprising that magnificent results are attained.

Among the more notable of the exhibits named above were the set of books on "The Elements of Style," the "Volume of Results in Agriculture, etc.," and the papers on "Pedagogy," all of which were exceedingly interesting and helpful. The penmanship differs from ours in being fine and small, but it is very accurate and pretty. Horticulture and agriculture were treated of extensively, from an experienced point of view, and with broad information. "The Annals of the Agronomical Station" teemed with instruction based on facts arrived at by practical experience.

Besides the work already mentioned, the Agricultural School contributed a "Collection of Scientific Researches in Agriculture, Horticulture, Pedagogy and other subjects," also plans for buildings, and designs for agricultural machinery. The boarding school sent advanced class work beautifully written and perfectly accurate. School "De La Madeleine" presented excellent class work, admirable drawings and elegant penmanship.

From Lille came the following extensive and exceedingly interesting exhibit: St. Pierre's School sent one volume catechism, one volume aesthetics, one volume photographs of buildings and classes, two copy books notes of lessons on preparing patterns for silk weaving, one volume outline drawing, two volumes patterns for silk weaving, one volume tapestry and weaving patterns, one volume figure study (preparatory for engraving), one volume studies of heads (for expression), one volume decorative painting, one volume studies in shading, one volume studies in ornamental drawing, one volume studies of extremities and heads, eight volumes linear drawing. St. Luke's School sent two volumes preparatory drawings, one volume illuminated drawings, five volumes architectural drawings, one volume patterns and decorative painting, one volume drawings for sculpture and iron work. The Commercial School was represented by one volume showing the course in linear drawing.

That catechism received full justice goes without telling, as the French idiom puts it, but the papers on "Aesthetics" were eagerly scanned by interested visitors, that they might learn how this much abused subject was regarded by the Brothers and the students under their influence. To those who are ignorant of the versatility of the Church, it is a surprise that Catholic students should have advanced ideas on such a subject.

The patterns for silk weaving and for tapestry were enough to turn the heads of the fashionable dames who patronize that branch of trade so extensively. The outline drawing, the studies of facial expression, the studies in shading, the decorative painting - all were admirable. The iron work was pronounced by competent judges to be exceedingly skillful in every particular.

One of these schools in Lille presented to the exhibit several volumes of original designs in illuminated work, and of copied illuminations; both were exquisitely beautiful in coloring and design, and exceedingly skillful in execution.

Our illustration gives a slight idea of some of the drawings. It would really be worth one's while to procure and use a reading glass of good magnifying power when looking at the picture of the walls of alcove 106. Were not Beauvais and Lille honorably represented by this exhibit of beautiful handiwork? Only a bigot could either overlook or deny the fact. It happens, however, that the supply of bigots is quite equal to the most exorbitant demands of prejudice, and they were all alert at the time of the Columbian Exposition. Broad-minded, great-hearted men, like Dr. Peabody, could be just in their judgments and fearless in expressing them, so much was not to be expected of the narrow intellect and the shallow heart of the bigoted critic.

The Brothers' Schools in Compiègne (Oise), in Gua-a-Aubin (Aveyron) and in Rennes (Ile and Vilaine) joined in the exhibit, the first sending specimens of a high grade of class work, maps and drawings; the second plans, maps and drawings; the last sent maps that were not excelled by any in the exhibit.

The schools in the following places, viz.: -Beziers, Cettie, Pezenas (Herauld), Montpellier, Carcassonne (Aude), and Perpignan (Pyrenees Orient) contributed exhibits as here enumerated. First. Fifty copy books, dictation (elementary course), forty-two copy books dictation (superior course), two hundred and forty-nine copy books arithmetic, thirty-eight copy books algebra, thirty-nine copy books geometry, thirty-three copy books map drawing, one hundred and forty-three copy books language lessons, twenty-four copy books records of daily lessons, fifty-one copy books style, one hundred and thirty-five copy

books writing, thirteen volumes herbaria collected and arranged by students, two volumes surveying, four collections of minerals and shells, five volumes geometrical drawings, four volumes ornamental drawing, one volume sketches and finished drawings, ten copy books linear drawing and five copy books surveying. Second. Sixty-eight copy books dictation, eighty-one copy books language lessons, one hundred and fifty-eight copy books writing, twenty-two copy books lettering, one volume ornamental drawing. Third. Twenty-eight copy books dictation, fifty-three copy books language lessons, nineteen copy books lettering, one volume linear drawing. Fourth. One hundred fifteen copy books dictation, forty-six copy books language lessons, thirty copy books algebra, forty-two copy books arithmetic, one hundred copy books writing,

in mathematics, and the very finely arranged and classified botanical specimens collected in thirteen volumes. The third, fourth and fifth were remarkable for their dictation exercises, language lessons and discussions of literary style. The sixth presented beautiful papers on some of the natural sciences, and did ample justice to every subject mentioned.

Another magnificent display comprised work from the Christian Brothers' Schools in Dijon, St. Laurent (Salanque), Bordeaux, Agen, Marmande, Havre, Rouen, Chartres, Cambrai, St. Amand Les Eaux (Nord), Chamberry, La Motte, Annecy and St. Roche, (the last three are in Savoy.) The exhibits contributed by these institutions were impressive as to quantity, when we consider the trouble and expense of



EXHIBITS FROM SCHOOLS OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS IN FRANCE AND SPAIN. (ALCOVE NO. 106.)

one volume geometrical drawing. Fifth. Fifty eight copy books dictation, one hundred fifty-two copy books language lessons, one hundred and five copy books mathematics, eleven copy books style, twenty copy books maps, sixty-four copy books linear drawing, five volumes linear and ornamental drawing. Sixth. Seventy-four copy books dictation, twelve copy books lexicology and style, eighteen copy books style, sixty-nine copy books language lessons, fifteen copy books algebra, twenty-three copy books geometry, nineteen copy books arithmetic, eighteen copy books book-keeping, six copy books natural history, fifty-two copy books writing, seventeen copy books geography, twelve copy books history, six copy books physics, six copy books chemistry, one copy book surveying, two volumes linear drawing.

The chief feature of the first display was the exceedingly good work

sending them across the ocean, and as to quality, when we remember that they came from "La Belle France," eldest daughter of the Church, a land especially dear to the Virgin Mother of our Redeemer, and therefore of special interest to all devout Catholics. We found it a delightful experience to handle the objects in these foreign displays, and to trace in the various papers the strong spirit of profound faith and the ardent enthusiasm of true patriotism.

The contributions from the above localities are here enumerated: The first sent twelve volumes of class work, one album of surveying one album on vines of Burgundy, one volume photographs, two volumes maps, three volumes linear drawing, one volume ornamental, one volume relief, one volume washings, one volume sketches, one volume miscellaneous, sixty-seven copy books freehand sketches of objects, four

historical maps "Campaigns of Napoleon." The second sent nineteen copy books dictation, twenty-five copy books language lessons, one volume linear drawing. Third. From the schools of St. Paul, St. Eulalia, Sacred Heart, St. Julian, John Baptist de La Salle, Notre Dame, St. Martial, St. Bruno, St. Ferdinand, St. Charles, St. Nicholas, St. Seurin and Central High School there came one volume history, four volumes agriculture, one copy book stenography, two copy books arithmetic, one collection showing wines, vines, soil and shells found along the basin of the Gironde, one chart showing region of wines, and geological formation of the basin, two collections of woods, one volume applied botany, four volumes agriculture and botany, two volumes ornamental drawing, one volume perspective drawing, one volume relief drawing, one volume

one volume architectural drawing and plans, fifty copy books linear drawing. Sixth. From the schools: St. Michael, Notre Dame, St. Maria, which sent two volumes ornamental drawing, four volumes linear drawing, one volume mechanical drawing, five copy books ornamental drawing, fifty-nine copy books daily exercises, thirty-one specimens of writing, seventy copy books business forms, thirty five copy books map drawing, one volume maps, ten charts showing imports of the City of Havre. Seventh. Ninety-six copy books daily exercises, nine copy books book-keeping, seventy-four copy books writing, nineteen copy books arithmetic, three volumes examination papers, three volumes geometrical drawings, eight volumes ornamental drawings. Eighth. Two volumes geometrical drawing, two volumes architectural



EXHIBITS FROM PROFESSIONAL AND DEAF MUTE SCHOOLS OF ST. ETIENNE (LOIRE) FRANCE, AND FROM OTHER SCHOOLS IN FRANCE AND SPAIN.  
(ALCOVE NO. 110.)

relief and landscape drawing, three volumes machine drawing, one volume projections and industrial drawing, one volume sketches of archeological ornaments, one volume wines and vines of Gironde, one volume heads and landscapes, one volume industrial drawings, one volume portraits and landscapes, one volume pen drawings, one volume heads after the antique, one monograph of royal bed (Renaissance), three volumes freehand drawings, two volumes linear drawings and washings, seven volumes linear drawings for monthly competition, six volumes ornamental drawings for monthly competition, one volume linear drawing (four years' course), eight copy books freehand sketches, thirty-two copy books linear drawing, one album calligraphy. Fourth. Two volumes ornamental drawing. Fifth. One volume ornamental drawing,

drawing, one volume ornamental drawing. Ninth. Two volumes maps, four volumes linear drawing, one volume ornamental drawing. Tenth. Eleven copy books arithmetic, one copy book of stenography (system of Duploye by Bro. Bajule), six volumes stenography applied to other lessons, eight volumes stenography, one volume maps, three albums drawings, one album drawings of scroll work cut out with pen-knife. Eleventh. Fifteen copy books catechism, ninety-six copy books daily exercises, sixty-seven copy books writing, twelve copy books map-drawing, two volumes colored drawings, five volumes linear drawings. Twelfth. One volume catechism, twenty-three copy books Sacred History, sixty-one copy books language lessons, eighty-two copy books arithmetic, two copy books geometry, one copy book descriptive geom-

etry, one volume specimens writing, two volumes ornamental writing, twenty-one copy books writing, eight copy books German, forty copy books Italian, ninety copy books writing, one copy book civics, fifty-two copy books map drawing, one volume miscellaneous, one volume linear drawing, one volume linear and washings, one volume ornamental. Thirteenth. Thirty-three copy books catechism, twenty-three copy books Sacred History. The School of Martin D'Ainay sent to the exhibit specimens of grafting.

Of the first collection, the "Vines of Burgundy" and the "Campaigns of Napoleon" were the most interesting, though the maps and drawings were exceedingly well executed. The language lessons, in the second, as in all the Christian Brothers' exhibits, were very practical and suitable; the exercises showed the results, not only of careful teaching, but of patient drill which is really nine tenths of the cause of success in training pupils to a proper use of language, and to the acquirement of a rich vocabulary.

The work from Bordeaux, in which thirteen schools were represented as shown by the third part of the above list, was remarkable for its practical nature and for the insight it gave into the character of some of the bread-winning employments of France. Though ours is an agricultural country, how our young men would sneer were agriculture made a subject of special study in our schools and colleges! In this exhibit we found books devoted to agriculture written by the students, these included applied botany and the culture of the vine, the latter being one of the chief industries of France. Even the unqualified enumeration of the objects displayed shows the reader the practical character of the education given in the Christian Brothers' Schools in France, much more was this evident to one who examined the books and made acquaintance with their contents. The specimens of art presented in the Bordeaux display were of a high order.

Rouen, the sixth in the list, was represented by work from "The Brothers' High School," and from several elementary schools. The former presented advanced class work, of admirable quality, also geometrical and ornamental drawings. The latter sent class work and ornamental drawings. Look at the walls of alcove 110, in the manner advised for 106, an additional pleasure will be experienced and a thrill of satisfaction, also, that there exist Catholic institutions where such beautiful and such useful work is accomplished. The monograph for a royal bed, after the style of the Renaissance, may be seen on the wall of alcove 106, as presented in our illustration. The monthly competitions in linear and in ornamental drawing were particularly interesting, as showing the real workings of the school.

Having noticed the handsome drawings from casts that grace the left hand wall of alcove 109, one wonders, with some indignation, why "our critic" failed to notice them; but, for that matter, there were drawings from casts in every academic display and in many of those from parochial schools, though not of so high a grade of work as these on which we are now commenting. The drawings of the fourth and fifth collections were worthy of their place in this exhibit; the business forms in the sixth, and the book-keeping in the seventh, were examples of first-class work; the specimens of art in the eighth and ninth were similar in style and merit to those on which we have already commented; stenography in the tenth, the colored drawings in the eleventh, the exercises in German and in Italian in the twelfth, and the Sacred History papers, in the thirteenth display, were admirable, each in its own peculiar fashion. The specimens of grafting were interesting to any one having a knowledge of botany, and must have been extremely so to persons engaged in cultivating the vine.

In alcove 110, appeared, among others, the exhibit from the Professional School of the Christian Brothers in St. Etienne (Loire), which comprised the following specimens of class work: One album compositions, one album geometry, one album arithmetic, one album algebra, one album writing, five copy books book-keeping, two copy books notes on lessons on silk weaving, four patterns for silk weaving, four copy books on metallurgy, two volumes linear drawing, one volume descriptive geometry.

The department for deaf-mutes attached to this institution contributed an exhibit that was the work of the teachers, not of the pupils:—Three volumes of method for teaching deaf-mutes; four objects to be used in teaching them, and five books to aid in communicating knowledge to these unfortunates. The photographs of the establishments, of the class of deaf-mutes, and of the diplomas are visible in the illustration of alcove 110.

The lessons on silk weaving and the patterns for it attracted the attention at once, and held it, till all relating to the subject had been examined.

This institution at St. Etienne really had four schools represented in the exhibit: Its boarding school, of the grade of a scientific high school, its school of mines and metallurgy, its professional school for the scientific training of skilled mechanics, and its school for the deaf-mutes. In the third, youths receive scientific instruction and manual training, both of which are continued for one year after the student has finished the course and is engaged in the labor of his chosen avocation. This is accomplished by means of a night school.

In the school for deaf-mutes, the pupils are taught to use the voice, also the practice of lip reading, so that if a person merely whispers, or simply makes the movement with the lips, the pupil will repeat, in a loud voice, that which was said, whispered, or indicated. This method is in many particulars original with the Brothers who have had charge of the school for many years. In October, 1894, these deaf-mutes were brought to the Exposition at Lyons, where they gave a public exhibition, in the presence of judges and a concourse of visitors. Their attainments were unanimously declared to be remarkable, and their teachers worthy of highest commendation, in token of which a first class, large gold medal and a diploma of honor were awarded the institution.

Besides the common branches, the deaf-mutes were taught type-writing, printing, lithography, shoe-making, book binding and tailoring. These students say their night and morning prayers in unison, in a loud voice, and they read aloud. When we pause to consider the patient drill and skillful training it required to bring about such marvelous results we are lost in amazed admiration.

The system of instruction adopted in this institution and in the schools at Bourg (Ais) and Besancon (Doubs) was carefully noted by many persons interested in the education of deaf-mutes.

Another fine display of work, prepared under the direction of the Christian Brothers, came from the following localities, in France: Nantes, Angers, Moulins, Commeny, Fourchambault, Landivisiau, Mezieres, Charleville, Nancy, Troyes, St. Omer (Pas De Calais), Hazebrouck, and St. Aubert (Toulouse). These schools presented exhibits as enumerated below: First. One volume projections, two volumes linear drawings, one volume washings, pictures. Second. One volume linear drawings. Third. Four copy books dictation, five copy books style, fourteen copy books mathematics, one volume artistic penmanship, thirty-six copy books map drawing, fourteen copy books freehand sketches, one volume ornamental drawing, one volume linear drawing. Fourth. One volume writing, two volumes maps, four volumes linear drawing, one volume mechanical drawing and washing, one volume mechanical drawing and plans, one volume freehand sketches from objects. Fifth. Six volumes sketches from objects, one volume linear drawing. Sixth. Sixteen copy books celtic language. Seventh. One volume ornamental drawing, one volume geometrical drawing. Eighth. One volume ornamental drawing, one volume linear drawing. Ninth. One volume ornamental drawing, two volumes geometrical drawing, ten studies stone arches, etc., eighteen specimens of clay modeling. Tenth. One volume relief drawings, one volume ornamental drawings, one volume freehand sketches, one hundred and twenty-nine copy books sketches, thirteen copy books linear drawing. Eleventh. Twelve volumes ornamental drawing, one volume construction, one volume projections, shades and perspective, one volume architectural and mechanical, one volume divers subjects, two volumes geometrical tracings and applications, one volume projections, one volume bridges and plans, one volume descriptive geometry, one volume washings in colors. Twelfth. Eleven volumes ornamental drawings, one volume linear drawings. Thirteenth. Thirteen volumes linear and ornamental drawings.

We find in these lists the expression, volumes of "projections" and specimens of "projections," in other words "projections of buildings." These specimens included some really wonderful pen and pencil work; "the projections of the various parts of large stately structures were shown on large sheets of paper in many of the portfolios. On the outside wall of one of the alcoves, was an example of development of solids. Its remarkable interlacing of lines, producing regular and symmetrical figures, attracted the attention of every thoughtful person who passed through that aisle; it was a wonderful piece of pen-work executed by one of the Brothers. It illustrated profound mathe-



matical principles, being in this case, the development of the prism. A volume of "washings" is an expression which may puzzle some of our readers; these "washings" were pictures painted in a peculiar way; frequently, the "washing" is done with some metal, as gold or silver, liquefied. The artistic penmanship mentioned in the third list was exceedingly beautiful.

The Celtic language, in which were the exercises referred to in the sixth list, rivals the Italian in its musical cadences and its sweet accent. The clay modeling, presented in the ninth, the plans for bridges, in the eleventh, and the "washings" in colors were all exceedingly attractive, as were also the specimens of drawing given by each school; many of them are reproduced in our illustrations.

These professional schools, whose exhibits we have enumerated, em-

and exact models in wood show how well the young apprentice had mastered the details of the work he had in hand. Always were the drawings and the actual production of the piece of work shown conjointly; theoretical and practical knowledge went hand in hand; exact drawings of every detail connected with a piece of work were first made, and the pupil was theoretically familiar with every feature of his task before it materialized into the numerous specimens of a superior character that were placed on exhibition.

The value of drawing as an aid to the architect, the engineer and the skilled mechanic was plainly recognized throughout the whole range of the Christian Brothers' exhibits. These schools of France, Belgium, England and Spain displayed, in the various alcoves devoted to their exhibits, one thousand and eight separate sheets of students' drawings,



EXHIBITS OF DRAWINGS AND DESIGNS FROM CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS OF FRANCE AND SPAIN. (ALCOVE NO. 109.)

brace the general features of our American manual training schools with additional features resulting from a more extended experience and a much longer existence marked by steady improvement and untiring advancement. The Christian Brothers in charge of these institutions aim at giving more than an elementary training in the various crafts; the pupil who completes the superior course in any of these schools takes rank at once with the skilled artisans engaged in the leading mechanical and industrial avocations.

Let the reader look at the objects shown in our illustrations, it will be found that whether it be the welding of a ring, the fitting of a joint, the adjustment of an eccentric, or the forming of some complicated piece of difficult mechanism, the carefully executed sectional drawings

four hundred and nineteen copy books containing pupils' drawings, one hundred and forty-eight volumes of students' drawings, and four large folios of students' patterns for tapestry, weaving, etc. Aside from these, there were thirty large maps and eleven charts requiring great skill with the pencil.

The specimens of brass work, six in number, were large, massive and elaborately decorated; they were described and illustrated when mention was made of the exhibit from St. Nicholas' Trades School of Paris. Specimens of wood work and furniture, forty-two in number, and specimens of iron work, machines, instruments, etc., seventy-nine in all, were sent from several of the other foreign schools, as our lists and our illustrations show.

"There was no denying the silent evidence of those thousands of copy books and hundreds of volumes (filled with class work), in addition to the hundreds of specimens of talented handiwork." It is not possible that only a few bright students did all that work; there were five thousand and eighty-six copy books and seventy-nine large volumes containing papers that covered the entire scope of a liberal education. Mathematics, literature and history; the natural, physical, exact and sacred sciences; religion and pedagogy; fancy pen work and drawing, agriculture and horticulture—nothing was omitted, and nothing was poorly done, for out of the work of hundreds of students only the most creditable was chosen. Yet what a grand and impressive showing, as to the numbers of pieces and books and volumes, only, "the most creditable" made! Nor was this material "cut and

These books comprised original work by the pupils, in which each had invented or had combined, to the best of his ability, beautiful and elaborate designs in drawing; these he had then offered to the Director of the school, as a token of respect and affection. The sentiment that prompted the work and the exquisite style of its execution combined to render it highly commendable, as well as unique.

Thirteen schools in Spain contributed to the foreign exhibit of the Christian Brothers; several of these institutions are located in Cobreces (Santander), Castro, Urdiales, Duero-Bilbao, Yerez and Valladolid. Their contributions were: First. Twenty-seven copy books book-keeping, three copy books commercial calculations, three copy books surveying, two large maps. Second. Five copy books language lessons, eight copy books book-keeping, one



PLASTER CASTS, MODELS IN ZINC AND WOOD TO AID IN TEACHING DESIGN, DRAWING AND CONSTRUCTION. (ALCOVE NO. 113.)

dried" for the occasion,—not at all! The greater number of the books presented merely the plain, every-day dictation exercises, with the corrections marked in red ink, as is the custom of the teachers to do.

Specimens of the synopses, analyses and outlines, according to which the students habitually prepare their recitations, were given, thus affording the reader an opportunity to judge of the methods as well as to witness their results.

In alcove 110, among the books from the French schools, were two volumes of original work that received much notice and were the objects of glowing praise; a professor of many years' experience in college work, asserted that he regarded these volumes as superior to anything displayed in the entire educational exhibit of the World's Fair.

volume miscellaneous work. Third. One hundred and twenty-two specimen sheets of writing, fifty-two copy books book-keeping, one volume ornamental drawing, one volume linear drawing. Fourth. Five copy books dictation, twelve copy books arithmetic. Fifth. Ten copy books class work, one copy book commercial operations, one copy book freehand drawing, one copy book linear drawing, one volume map drawing, five maps, and seven mounted drawings. In open contrast to the lists of French exhibits, these Spanish lists sound quite American.

The impression that the exhibit was American was dispelled, however, as soon as the books were opened, and the eye caught the stately Spanish language in which their contents were expressed. The world is small, after all; here were exercises in book-keeping, in the various

branches of mathematics, in language lessons, and in other class work, yet the language in which they were written constituted the only difference between these Spanish papers and those in the Christian Brothers' collective American exhibit.

In addition to the above, Spain was represented by specimens of class work, drawings, maps, printing and book binding from "The Brothers' School," Anaz, (Santander); "The Brothers' School," Cadix; "The Brothers' School," Lorca (Murcie); College of Our Lady de Las Maravillas, School of Santa Susana; School of St. Sebastian and the Orphanage of the Sacred Heart, Madrid; "The Brothers' Boarding School" and Santa Espina Institute, Valladolid.

There was not even the difference in language to be found in the four books on cyclones that were sent from Curepipe, in the isle of Mauritius.

From Tooting College, London, came a display consisting of objects well known to us and papers on subjects more familiar; it comprised one volume differential and integral calculus, giving solution of every problem in Todhunter's Calculus, one volume problems in conic sections, one volume mechanics, optics and hydrostatics, one volume notes on chemistry, fourteen copy books notes on fifty lectures on electricity, three copy books optics (illustrations), four copy books hydrostatics, four copy books heat, seven copies notes on chemistry (printed), six copies of the Josephian, an annual of the Old Boys' Society (printed), matriculation examination of the London University in mechanics, algebra, arithmetic, and geometry, intermediate B. A. examination (London University) in mathematics, also six photographs of grounds, buildings, etc.

Here we had specimens of work in the highest department of mathematics, differential and integral calculus; the problems in conic sections also constitute a very difficult task, but it was well performed and the result, as presented in figures, was decidedly impressive. The notes on electricity were exceedingly comprehensive; all our modern uses of the mysterious force received due attention, and promises were made of greater things to be done in the future. Optics (illustrated) was made the subject of a most important set of papers, in which the science was admirably developed, and its principles accurately applied to human comfort and necessity.

## The Canadian Exhibit of Educational Works.

WHEN all the world, barbarian, semi-barbarian and civilized, was responding with hearty good-will to the invitation of the government of the United States to join in the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of our great country, Canada was not behind in showing her interest in the matter, and her appreciation of the fact that her claim to share in the great event was a broad and deep one, based upon the very continent itself.

Feeling that there can be no better evidence of a nation's greatness and prosperity than its educational progress, Canada resolved to present an exhibit of the work of her schools. The Catholic portion of that display we propose to review in this publication, for the gratification of our readers and as a tribute to Canada's admirable system of education.

As soon as it was known that the government of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec had accepted the invitation of the sister country, measures were taken to ensure the success of the educational part of the exhibit.

Cardinal Taschereau's approval was sought and obtained, thus patriotism and religious zeal united to inspire earnest efforts towards the worthy attainment of the proposed aim.

In the Diocese of Montreal, meetings of teachers were convoked by the zealous and scholarly Archbishop. At these assemblies a wide difference of opinion existed, as to the advisability of undertaking the arduous task of preparing, in so short a time, the proper displays. However, the exhibit was decided upon, and the various teaching bodies were left free to take part or not, as their superiors deemed best. All grew enthusiastic and went to work with so good a will that, in eight short months, Canada had an exhibit of school work ready that was inferior to none and excelled many. The whole arrangement of the Catholic department of the Quebec exhibit, with all the attendant

St. Joseph's Industrial School, Manchester, England, sent an excellent exhibit comprising six specimens of wood carving, with original sketches, two specimens (small) cabinet making, eighteen photographs of boys and buildings. With this we close the notice of the foreign displays which reflected so much honor on the Christian Brothers, on France, Spain, England and the Church.

There were several special or individual exhibits of importance that accompanied the exhibits from the schools of the Christian Brothers in Europe.

Among these was "An Album of Calligraphy; a Complete System of Methods Used by the Brothers of the Christian Schools in Teaching Writing." This admirable exemplification of an exceedingly excellent system was presented by Brother Leobert, Bordeaux, France.

The system has, since the World's Fair, been introduced into the American Schools of the Christian Brothers, and the copy books based on its requirements are in the market, within reach of any teachers who have the good sense to use them.

Brother Alexis of Carlsbourg, Belgium, exhibited a set of school maps, a set of copy books showing methods for teaching map drawing, a relief map of the Province of Belgium, a relief map for instructing children in elements of geography, a submersible relief map, a set of wall maps, also atlases, text books, globes, hypsometrical casts and relief maps for teaching geography. Brother Arille, Rheims, France, exhibited three volumes: Original methods for teaching drawing and design, perspective, decorative, geometric, mechanical and architectural.

These were very interesting and truly valuable exhibits. The work of experienced teachers of superior intelligence and ability could not be otherwise.

The reader will see, in our illustration of alcove 113, the sets of plaster casts and the models in wood and zinc prepared for the pupils of the Christian Brothers at their school in Paris, France. These are intended as aids in drawing.

In this same display were charts for illustrating descriptive geometry, for teaching crayon work, and for giving instruction in linear drawing.

In addition to these useful, yet beautiful objects, and the very skillful and suggestive charts, there was a set of admirable text books that had been compiled and arranged by the Christian Brothers.

labors, were placed under the supervision of the Rev. Canon Bruchesi, who was highly commended for his admirable success.

We read, in the official report of the Quebec exhibit, that eighty-two boxes, containing the various displays from three hundred schools, were shipped from Montreal to Chicago; an exhibit far too extensive for the space that had been allotted it; but, after some urgent talk on the part of those in charge of it, 1,700 ft. of space were assigned to it. Even then, it was greatly crowded. The Christian Brothers gave much efficient assistance to Canon Bruchesi in arranging the various articles to the best advantage; the limited space made this an affair of no little tact and skill. The decorations were purposely plain, the contributions being sufficiently ornamental to render the space extremely attractive to visitors of taste and culture. It was said, by competent judges, that Canada received more glory from her educational exhibit than from all her other displays united.

The various contributions were so arranged as to show to the best advantage the whole system of education, from primary department to high school grades, also the classes of colleges and academies. The methods according to which these grades, classes and departments had been taught and trained were made manifest by the various volumes of examination papers and class exercises, charts and maps presented for inspection. That the Canada Catholic schools answered the requirements of our modern notions of a practical education was admitted by all who examined the work they had contributed to the exhibit.

As regards the Province of Quebec, the religious orders that participated in securing this verdict were the Brothers of the Christian Schools, of Mary, of the Sacred Heart, of the Holy Cross, of St. Viator, and of the Christian Doctrine; the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, of the Holy Cross, of the Holy Names, of the Presentation, of the Precious

Blood, of St. Ann, of Notre Dame, of Charily, the Ursuline Nuns and the Gray Nuns.

The Brothers of the Christian schools were represented by an extensive display of work from thirty-five schools in the Province under consideration. These institutions are graded as follows:—Elementary (primary) course, intermediate course (grammar grades), and the superior course, corresponding with the high school grades in the United States. In addition to these, there is the special course designed for the instruction of the pupils of more advanced age and attainments.

Before forwarding their exhibits to Chicago, the Christian Brothers displayed them in the parlors of their celebrated institution, Mt. St. Louis College, Montreal. We cannot do better than to reproduce for our readers the accounts of this exhibit as given by the Canadian press:

"Here we are confronted with a mass of work performed by the pupils of different schools, selected from some thirty-two houses, chosen

this continent or in Europe. As we proceeded along the table we found maps drawn for different purposes; samples of designs in building; examples of perspective, of shading and coloring; architectural models; drawings of steam engines, and other inventions, used for the purpose of illustrating principles in the natural sciences. Side by side with these were the copy books containing the exercises in mathematics: algebra, geometry, trigonometry, conic sections, geometry applied to astronomy and all the higher branches. These were the papers of the monthly or quarterly examinations of the pupils; they afforded a very exact idea of what these young boys were able to do and what the Brothers are able to teach. They were all copied by the students and were illustrated with pen and ink examples of the different theorems or problems, as well as by sketches of scenery and of buildings according to the requirements of the subject.

"These were followed by a most interesting branch; one which is of



VIEW OF ALCOVE SHOWING CANADIAN CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

from the exercises of the most advanced of some ten thousand students, and arranged in admirable order, yet so immense in bulk and so minute in detail that a person is at a loss to know how to condense a fair account of the whole exhibit. Leaving for the last, the work of Mount St. Louis College, which is by far the most attractive, we will just enter the large hall to the right and commence at hap-hazard with the material upon the extensive tables before us.

"Taking up the first neatly bound copy book we find it is filled with simple strokes and 'pot-hooks and hangers,' by the child just learning to hold his pen. From this we proceed to first attempts at making figures, and so on, step by step through the primary classes, the elementary, the intermediate, the higher, and, finally, the academic courses. Each subject taught in each particular class was illustrated. The course being purely commercial, it stands to reason that mathematics, book-keeping, penmanship, drawing and architecture play the principal parts in the curriculum. The penmanship from all the schools was of the highest order; in fact, we doubt if it could be surpassed either on

the utmost importance, that is, commercial correspondence. Practical book-keeping was accompanied by exercises in shorthand in English and French. The samples herein displayed were of very great importance."

Said the *Chicago Evening Post*:—"One of the most interesting and complete educational exhibits to be seen at Jackson Park is that of the Province of Quebec, which is in charge of Brother Andrew, of the Christian Brothers. Two sections in the gallery of the Manufactures Building are devoted to showing the work of the parochial schools in this part of Canada, and one division represents the different stages of scholastic training in the Protestant institutions of the Province. Naturally the best schools are those controlled by the Church, the population being largely Catholic, and for this reason the course of study and the high degree of excellence acquired by students is far beyond the expectations of those not familiar with educational work in Canada. Accordingly the exhibit is full of interest and instruction to the average visitor who wanders into Brother Andrew's department.

"The display begins with the lowest grade, with specimens of work

done by the pupils, from the time they enter school until they are turned out thorough scholars, fitted to take their position in society. The course of study is divided into four grades, beginning with the elementary and ending with the superior class. After that come the higher studies, special courses, normal schools, colleges, etc. The course includes all branches known to the educational world, but if the pupils excel in any one thing, judging from the exhibit, it is in penmanship and drawing. The course of instruction makes a special point of these two necessary acquirements of the student, and the result is most gratifying to the instructors. Particular attention is also given to commercial law, business forms and the like, that fit the young for practical life.

"There is no system of education that, in our electric age, deserves more attention than that which prepares the young man to enter the great arena of commerce and there to wrestle with the world for a living. In no institutions in the world is a better commercial course given than in those of the Christian Brothers, and of these we can proudly say that the branches of the order in Canada are keeping pace with the advance of the age and the requirements of the times. The examples of book-keeping and all its accompanying acquirements would do credit to the graduates of the first commercial establishments of the continent. Turning from this branch we find some very excellent samples of progressive drawing. The Brothers have methods of their own whereby they teach these subjects. We find the steady progress illustrated, from the tracing of a line, free-handed or with instrument, up to the accomplishment of ornamental drawing. Here and there, scattered through these exhibits, are samples of oil painting and the beautiful designs of altars and other ecclesiastical architecture from the pencils of the students. There are some designs for engrossing and illuminating that certainly are worthy of careful examination. Above all these we find hanging upon the walls drawings illustrative of designs in stone-cutting, in papering, tapestry and such like branches. This brings us, after a very superficial and hurried examination, to the end of the first room. Thence we cross to the still more elaborate and attractive hall full of work. In this we find the productions of the members of the De La Salle Penman's Club, of Quebec, an organization composed entirely of pupils from the Christian Brothers, and whose work is unsurpassed on either this side or the other of the Atlantic. In fact we doubt if the *chefs-d'œuvre* produced by Mr. Drouin or Mr. Arcand can possibly be excelled. The work from this club is so elaborate, so attractive and so extensive that we dare not attempt a mere enumeration of it, much less a criticism of its merits. Suffice to say that we are ready to stake the reputation of Canada for model penmanship upon the samples to be found along the walls of that parlor.

"This room, however, was particularly reserved for the works of the pupils in the higher grades at the Mount St. Louis Institute. As we entered, we met Rev. Brother Stephen, the able director of that magnificent college, and while congratulating him upon the fine collection from all the houses of the province, we were almost tempted to tell him that Mount St. Louis towered sublimely above all the rest. But fearing to touch a too sensitive point and perhaps to be suspected of flattery, we refrained and simply thanked him for his kindness and reserved our remarks for a moment when the pen could trace them and the feeling of embarrassment would be avoided." So much for the comments of the press.

On the wall we beheld a sample of work executed by one of the Brothers. It was the "Roll of Honor" of the Institute, a model of the kind in arrangement, inscription of names and chaste ornamentation. It was a most beautiful specimen of pen-work. On the four corners were representations of art, science, commerce and industry effected with drawings of their various symbols, such as the implements of the artist; the instruments of the scientist; the ships and engines used in commerce; for industry, all the new inventions that have revolutionized agriculture. At the top of this unique "Roll of Honor" was a picture of Montreal, as seen from the St. Lawrence River, and at the bottom, was a perfect representation of the Mount St. Louis Institute.

To keep within the space allowed us, we are forced to omit mention of a multitude of very impressive exhibits, for there is one of great importance in our eyes which we must not fail to notice. This is the business department which has been brought to such a degree of perfection that we doubt if it can be surpassed anywhere outside the great banking institutions of the commercial world.

This department is based upon a regular system of trade, carried on with the regularity of the most important commercial institutions. A certain amount of capital is assigned each student at the beginning of the year; this he is supposed to invest in a retail mercantile business. At the same time a bank is established, also two or more wholesale Canadian houses and a few European firms of large stock. With whatever capital the student begins the year he is obliged to fight it out. Numberless chances of investment are caused to arise, and various commercial disasters illustrated, as tests of the student's business insight in taking advantage of the one and in escaping the effects of the other. It is a complete commercial world, as near perfection as anything can be that is an imitation.

The students make their own checks, drafts and other business paper. Their bills of exchange, their Custom House receipts, their bills of lading, and all other documents that would be required in the various transactions of the commercial world are made by the student and their use learned by actual practice.

If ever a commercial training were complete, decidedly it must be that of the pupil who has gone through such a course as is given at Mount St. Louis College. For such a remarkable exhibit, we owe much gratitude to the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

In connection with the practice of architectural drawing, the study of projections has been thoroughly made and well applied. The subject was illustrated by iron rods bound together by metallic wire, one set for arithmetic and another for geometry and for space.

From another source, we gather the following comments on the exhibits of the Christian Brothers. "The most notable feature of the Canadian educational exhibit is the magnificent pen-work of the pupils of the Christian Brothers. In their commercial academy of Quebec and their boarding school of Mount St. Louis, Montreal, writing is raised to the dignity of a fine art. In no other educational exhibit at the World's Fair was it even equaled."

Ten or twelve years ago a number of their old pupils formed themselves into a penmen's club. These gentlemen have displays in Quebec's Educational Department. The training that developed these artists, and many others whose works were displayed in this exhibit, is what the Christian Brothers give their pupils in Canada. The same care was noticeable in all their class work. French, English, mathematics, drawing from simple linear to freehand, from projection to tinted mechanical and architectural work, in fact in every branch they teach. Verily, their display was the crowning glory of the schools and colleges for boys in the Catholic Province of Quebec.

Both the drawing and the penmanship of the pupils of the Commercial Academy received frequent notice in the papers and the commendation of experienced educators. A distinguished visitor who had seen similar exhibits at Paris and at London gave the palm of merit to the Canadian display. There were multitudes of blanks filled with thorough, correct and exquisitely written class exercises and monthly examination papers. Each paper and exercise was beautifully and appropriately illustrated with pen-drawings of superior merit.

Thirty-five institutions were represented by one hundred and fifty albums of admirable pen and pencil work, charts, maps and pictures, also by three thousand exercise books filled with the sound information the students were able to give regarding the almost countless subjects that form part of a modern curriculum, such, in the brief, was the record of the Canadian Christian Brothers at the World's Fair. In detail, it would fill volumes of description. All the departments of drawing: linear, architectural, mechanical, perspective and map drawing, were richly, profusely and artistically illustrated. Stenography, type-writing, book-keeping, telegraphy and all sorts of business forms bespoke the practical nature of the training received by the students of these most successful teachers. Nor were the more delicate and dainty features of educational work absent. Literature and the muses had been cultivated to a delightful degree of perfection. The religious and patriotic subjects of the compositions showed the ordinary drift of the students' thoughts, and added much to the general impressiveness of the productions.

From the Academy of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, Quebec; from the Institute and College of Joliette, in charge of the Clerics of St. Viator; from the various institutions in care of the Brothers of Mary, and the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, there were extensive, comprehensive and most worthy exhibits, showing work from each department,

from primary to collegiate, and representing each study included in the curriculum of each school.

We would be glad to give a list of the exhibits contributed by each of these great orders, but such lists are not available; even the catalogue does not give the items but generalizes instead. The remarkable features of the exhibits from the male institutions were the excellent penmanship, the very superior work in mathematics, the practical nature of the business training, and the culture that is lent to the plainest pursuit by an artistic and literary course. Grammatical and logical analysis, written out by the students, showed the basis on which their excellent compositions were constructed; while drawings, of such various styles and rare merit, also the work of the brush and the colors, either oil or water, accounted for a part of the refinement of thought and expression that permeated all the original work of the mind and the pen, as presented by the pupils of the religious orders mentioned above.

Our personal examination of the Canada exhibits lead to the discovery of many most admirable features in the work from the boys' schools. The impeccable penmanship, the clearly demonstrated and artistically illustrated work in the various branches of mathematics, the correct drawing and tasteful illumination of colored maps, the practical plans for the construction of buildings, from cottages to court houses, the intelligent treatment of literary and historical subjects and the philosophical inquiry into all disputed questions of importance, the excellent presentation of all sorts of business forms and the reverent exposition of religious difficulties that arise in history and in science,—these things impressed us with a high and firmly founded esteem for the system of education under which these students had been trained.

A part of the educational work which was displayed partook of a semi-post-graduate character. An association exists which is called the De La Salle Circle. Its members are persons who have been pupils in the schools and who continue their work voluntarily in their several communities after their regular school course is ended. They study in the evenings, and are engaged in various kinds of business during the day. The ornamental pen-work which adorned the walls of the Quebec section was largely the work of these former pupils.

#### THE SISTERS OF ST. ANN, CONVENT OF LACHINE.

Standing in the front entrance of the Convent of Lachine, situated in a small village an hour's ride from Montreal, one looks upon the magnificent scenery of the St. Lawrence River and the far-famed Rapids of Lachine. The grand structure with its cupolas and spires, gray battlements and thick walls, is the Mother House of the Sisters of St. Ann and their principal boarding school.

It was the ever to be remembered, and forever dearly beloved Mgr. Bourget who founded the Order of the Sisters of Saint Ann. In his wisdom, he beheld and understood the requirements of his rapidly increasing diocese, and he knew that there was room and work for an Order such as the one he contemplated. His desires were soon fulfilled, for in the person of Miss Durocher, of Vaudreuil, the energetic and devoted foundress of such a community was discovered, and she co-operating, with all her heart, in the work of the venerable prelate, and placing her confidence in the all-ruling Providence that guides the destinies of our young country, placed her life at the feet of the protectress of our province—the good Saint Ann—and assuming an humble, a rigidly simple garb, went forth upon her mission of beneficence. Only a year ago did that noble lady leave the scene of this world's struggle, and in her eighty-third year, under the icy clutch of *la grippe* she departed, leaving behind her a community fully established, with twenty branches in this province, twenty-four in the United States, ten in British Columbia, and three in far-off, frozen Alaska. Yes, up there, in the region of the northern sea; off beneath the prismatic fringes of the Aurora Borealis, in the foot-steps of the pioneer Jesuits, the Sisters of Saint Ann have gone to set up their abode. In the land of the seal and the walrus, where ice-bergs chill the air and the fur-clad savage ekes out his dreary life, these nuns have carried the torch of education, lit at the flaming furnace of Catholic faith, and with its flickerings they illumine the darkness that the clouds of ignorance have flung upon that distant region.

But we wander from our subject. It is the Convent at Lachine that is the object of our article, and the exhibit prepared for the World's Fair that has caused us to take up our pen. As with other homes of Catholic education, it is somewhat difficult to know how or

where to commence. Yet the Sisters of St. Ann have certainly a system the most easily understood that we have yet met with, and so exact and complete was their collection that it reduced a report almost to a mere enumeration.

With the exception of samples in calligraphy and map drawing from other branches of the Order, all the exhibits were the production of some of the two hundred and seventeen pupils in the institutions at Lachine. On each copy presented were to be found the different percentages gained by the pupil who did the work. On opening the copy books, we found in each the program of the class. Thus the course could be followed from the preparatory, through the six years of study, ending with two years of superior or graduating classes—making in all eight years of study apart from the preparatory. The preparatory class presented three copy books on each subject in the curriculum; from all the other classes there were six copy books on each subject.

All the exhibits were duplicated in French and in English. For the sake of brevity we will follow the English course alone, it corresponded exactly with the French course. The corrections were made in red ink upon the margin. One young lady, whose copy book was somewhat illuminated with red ink corrections, remarked to her teacher that she was proud of her faults, because her pages looked more attractive and would otherwise never have been noticed. A philosophical way of looking at the subject; yet we must remember that the great Sir Walter Scott, who has immortalized his own land and added wonderfully to the glory of English literature, never presented a composition to his teacher that did not appear later, cut up with hieroglyphics of corrections. In the back of the copies of the elementary classes were several illustrations of what the pupils could do in the way of linear drawing.

In glancing over the whole exhibit, we found that it represented three courses: 1st, the elementary, for children of six to ten years; 2d, the intermediate, for girls of ten to fifteen years; 3d, the superior, for young ladies of fifteen to eighteen or upwards. We need not follow the details of the system; suffice it to say that it is peculiar to the Sisters of St. Ann, and that it is as complete as can be desired. One immense book contained samples of sewing and of fancy needle-work. They were about six or eight inches in size and consequently occupied very little space, while giving a perfect idea of what the pupils could do. On opening this book, we met with plain stitches by the little ones; then these plain stitches applied in the making of miniature samples of underwear; then more difficult stitches and the application of them. By degrees we reached the knitting; the simplest and most elementary followed by a gradation of more difficult attempts. After these came the darning, patching, mending; all of which were near perfection. The older pupils presented specimens of crocheting, cutting patterns, embroidery and lace work. A piece of skillful needle-work was the darning of a tear in broadcloth, with the aid of a hair, instead of thread. An unique and much admired piece was a bedspread executed in the finest of knitting, and surrounded by Roman embroidery. There were fantastic samples of crazy-work, some very good pieces of tatting and specimens of difficult raised embroidery.

The pupils of the superior course presented a very scientific array of botanical specimens, the flora of Canada, arranged and classified after the most approved methods and with a carefully cultivated taste. However, these young ladies were not devoted to the lighter studies only; they also displayed excellent work in book-keeping, both in French and English. The common branches were as carefully presented as the most showy sciences, for these pupils had received not only a cultured but a thoroughly practical education.

In a collection of large books, similar to those containing the fancy work, were the specimens of drawing; the gradation was admirable, leading from the single line to the highest point in linear drawing; this was followed by perspective and shading to which succeeded the application of principles to the drawing of many objects from nature, leaves, flowers, birds and fishes, also sketches of beasts and of parts of the human body, hands and feet, ears and eyes, and at last, the face with its complex expressions.

The paintings, in water colors or oil, followed the same gradation. Two large landscapes in oil attracted much attention.

An unusual contribution was presented by the chaplain of the institution; this was a collection of copy books in which the pupils had written reproductions of the catechetical instructions given them, daily and

weekly, by the Rev. Father in charge of their souls. These condensed reviews formed a collection that made a very attractive feature of the display.

"Columns would be required," says one who examined this exhibit, "to do even simple justice to the work the pupils of the Lachine Convent have furnished."

Our own observation of the work from St. Ann's made us acquainted with the following facts; that each subject was treated of in both English and French, that there were twelve blanks for each class, six of each language and for six years of the course; twenty-four blanks for two years of the superior course, that is, the eight years from the primary. Each blank of two hundred pages contained a complete set of papers presenting the studies of that part of the course in proper succession. Writing is continued through the whole ten years of the complete course, this accounts for the exceedingly beautiful penmanship that

dred to two hundred plants, supplied by several institutions of the Order. The descriptions and classifications were carefully recorded and were scientifically accurate.

The albums of needle-work revealed specimens of every kind, from simple worsted work to the finest lace patterns and edgings on silk and satin. Prettier than the fancy work even, was the exquisitely fine darning of three tears; it was more useful too, no doubt, though, as a beautifier of home, fancy work has its value.

We are informed that the pupils of St. Ann's are carefully trained in the culinary art, spending an hour of each day in the kitchen.

As we turn now from this to another exhibit, we are reminded of the manner in which St. Ann's pupils closed their blanks:—"Good bye, little book, I hope that you may fall into the hands of indulgent judges." Similar sentiments were found at the close of each pupil's set of written papers.



VIEW OF ALCOVE SHOWING CANADIAN CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

appeared in all the blanks, but more particularly in those of the graduates.

"The Child's Journal of Accounts" was a title on certain blanks that told a story of early instruction in the science of accounts given by these eminently practical teachers. Later in the course, we found books titled "A Resume of Accounts," a sensible review made just before the pupils go forth to the world where it will be necessary perhaps for them to take care of themselves, and to administer whatever small means they may command.

Besides the regular studies of the course, there were thirty-two blanks filled with specimens of linear, perspective and architectural drawings. In addition to these, there were between twenty-five and thirty crayon pictures, as many more in stump drawing and embossed work. The copies of round casts were not lacking in merit, while the twenty pictures in water colors were full of promise; three or more oil paintings, two of still-life, were commended for good coloring. The prettiest contributions were three herbariums containing from one hun-

SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME DE MONTREAL, VILLA MARIA.

In 1653 the venerable Marguerite Bourgeoys came to Canada under the protection of Governor de Maisonneuve, the founder of Montreal. During four years she went about instructing the Indian children and the little ones of the few white families. In 1657 Governor Maisonneuve gave her a shed, or forsaken stable, adjoining his house, and in that lonely abode, so like the home in Bethlehem, the venerable and energetic woman commenced the work of instruction, giving birth as it were, to the light of Christian truth in the soul of many a dusky child of the forest. Among the superb specimens of art that distinguished the display of this community, was a chart made by one of the Sisters and showing this historic "shed," the mustard seed of a great Order's origin. In winter the devoted foundress taught in the "shed," in summer she and her primitive school gathered under the trees and made of "God's first temple" a vast and beautiful schoolroom.

In 1658 she founded the Order, which she called the Congregation of

Our Lady, by associating with her, in the glorious work, a handful of the devoted daughters of the pioneer settlers. In those days Alexander VII was on the throne of St. Peter; Mgr. Laval de Montmorenci was first Bishop of the colony, and the renowned Father Olier assumed the protection of the newly-founded Order.

Since then, time has marched two centuries and a third, and civilization and Christianity have kept pace with it. We cannot enter into a detailed history of the Order, for such would include the story of two hundred and fifty years' progress in Canada. Let us leap the expanse of many years, and stand for a moment at the door of Monklands, the residence of our Canadian governors of half a century ago. Upon the slopes that undulate and swell into the beautiful western lake side of Mount Royal, stand two magnificent structures, the Villa Maria Convent and the Mother House of the Congregation of Notre Dame. What a wondrous change! Yonder, as we look down upon the glorious landscape, are scenes once haunted, in the days of primeval wildness, by the Indian children, and frequented by Marguerite Bourgeoys and her companions; here beside us is a glorious institution with its bright spires and gray walls, the outcome of much labor and sacrifice.

Villa Maria is the Mother House of over one hundred institutions of female education, all under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, and scattered over Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and the States of Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York and Illinois. In these are to be found about 24,336 pupils. From thirteen of these houses, in Canada, came the splendid exhibit which was sent to Chicago.

The work consisted of samples of what the pupils in different Canadian convents, under the direction of the Congregation of Notre Dame, had performed in the ordinary course of their classes. It was wonderful how compactly so much had been arranged, and apparently the task of choosing samples had been no easy one, for certainly there was an *embarras de richesses*.

In the first place there were samples of the daily work prepared in a number of small copy books conveniently united and fastened to the desk with slight steel chains.

The whole curriculum, in these as in the larger volumes, was represented. From the child of seven years, writing a letter, to the graduate penning an essay on some scientific subject, each class, grade and establishment was represented. We might remark that the Sisters follow, in their system, no cast-iron rules; they accommodate the studies to the requirements of the locality, the province or country in which each particular house is situated, and they follow, as much as possible, the trend of modern ideas, and the necessity of the age.

Of the large volumes there were thirteen in all. They contained the classified work of the pupils, as above mentioned. In the preface to each volume, we found different marks, in red ink, made by the teachers. These correspond with the similar marks throughout the book. One denotes faulty construction, another bad spelling, a third omissions, and so on. Thus the compositions remained to be examined exactly as they had been written, giving an idea of the pupil's progress and knowledge, as well as of the teacher's capacity in correcting. These compositions represented all the subjects taught by the community; a few of which are general mathematics, geometry, algebra, trigonometry, astronomy, chemistry, physics, hygiene, philosophy, zoology, botany, mineralogy, geology, stenography, typewriting, Latin, German, French and English literature, rhetoric, moral philosophy, domestic economy and many other branches, more or less the off-shoots of the above. There were also samples of freehand drawing, pen and ink sketches of birds, fishes, etc., illustrating essays on these subjects.

Turning from these admirable specimens of intellectual tasks, we found before us the plain sewing and fancy work from these institutions. Here were articles of wearing apparel made from pure Canadian wool shorn from sheep kept by the Sisters, wool carded and spun by hand, in the convent in the olden way. Of such material was the clothing of the community in former days; for this occasion it had been manufactured into many ornamental and delicately beautiful objects. The samples of crocheting and knitting were varied and beautiful. There was an exquisite piece of hair work, one that certainly surpassed anything we had seen for many a day. Hair work is somewhat antiquated in our time, but as poor Keats says: "A thing of beauty is a joy forever." More especially were we attracted by the plain sewing. There was one set—a complete suit, for a girl of twelve years,—every stitch of which had

been done by hand. The tucks in the robe were so fine that the stitches were almost microscopic.

A set of vestments of great beauty, as to both painting and embroidery, were the contribution of a very aged Sister of the community. These were so exquisitely ornamented as to challenge the admiration of the severest critic. Another venerable religious, in her eighty-fourth year, was at the time the "Fair work" went on, making a carpet of rags which presented, in delicate coloring and deftly woven patterns, a mass of flowers, bouquets of roses and fruit clusters that vied with a mosaic.

The space being so extremely limited, the Sisters of Notre Dame conceived the plan of making a complete art exhibit, carefully graded, by presenting the various specimens in a huge album, a volume of noble proportions and most lovely contents. The several houses dependent upon Villa Maria were all represented on the pages of this "gallery." Each sample was accompanied by the rule illustrated. The theory was expressed by the teachers; the application of theory or principle, was the pupil's. The collection began with freehand drawing, then drawing with instruments, followed by perspective shading, up to crayon, water colors and oil. The last three commence with copying engravings, reliefs, still life and animate life in nature.

Flowers, fruits, foliage, landscape, animal life, human features, from nature and from imagination, thus does the series run. In this way did the great volume teach, in a very thorough and condensed manner, the methods these illustrious instructors practice in this department of education.

The Sisters of Notre Dame have 25,000 children attending their schools; from the work of that number were chosen the 2,000 samples that were exhibited. These specimens illustrated well the system of instruction adopted by the Order and showed equally well the merit of the pupils whose papers had been selected for display. Each every-day copy book bore the name, age and grade of the owner, and the several books belonging to a particular class had covers of the same color, three distinct courses distinguished by the color of the cover of the blanks. The indexes, title pages and headings in ornamental printing or writing and decorated with colors were very pretty and effective. The combination of the useful and the beautiful was everywhere presented, an example copied from the great Creator. To secure the safety of the smaller books, they were attached to each other by small chains. Certain sets of papers that excelled the others were called "Blanks of Honor"; these are preserved at the institution to be shown to future generations, as samples of work sent to the "great Fair," which will yet be counted with the myths of improbable history!

The three branches of mathematics usually studied by girls were solved or demonstrated after the best methods. The work in Latin, French and Spanish was delightful, so prettily written, so correctly rendered, so polished in expression. The theory of music was well presented, also some original exercises of considerable worth. The religious information shown in the papers on Christian Doctrine was broad, practical, and somewhat deep. As deep, in fact, as could be reverently handled by young persons.

The girls of our day are expected to know so many more things than their mothers. In addition to all the other branches supposed to comprise a young lady's course, are book-keeping, stenography and typewriting. Among the pieces of needle-work that we particularly admired were an infant's suit of clothing, specimens of knitting and embroidery, and a white satin cushion with a bouquet of roses embroidered on it in exquisitely shaded colors.

The large album of art specimens referred to, in the comments we quoted from the press, we found to be about 20x21 inches in size and to contain about one hundred pages and three hundred drawings, in black and white and in colors. Methodically divided, its preparation had been not only a pastime but a serious science. On the margins of its pages was written a complete course, borrowed from the best authors, and giving the principles of linear drawing, also the theory of colors, of light and of shade. Those who contributed to this volume were amateurs, not artists, hence severe criticisms would be out of place; all that was to be expected from them was the development of taste and the cultivation of a love of the beautiful, united with moderate skill in handling the brush.

#### THE URSULINE NUNS OF QUEBEC.

The Ursuline Convent in Quebec is the Mother House of the Ursu-

lines of Canada. In their exhibit, dominating all the other pictures, was the oil portrait of Mother Mary Incarnation, presiding, as it were, over the work of her beloved children.

In an immense frame were twenty-two photographs of various departments of the convent, an exceedingly interesting picture. A magnificently decorated and skillfully constructed chart (mounted) represented a planisphere with most admirable correctness. This was the work of one of the oldest members of the community.

On all sides were oil paintings in frames, paintings on glass, and on silk cushions, whereon it seemed that a harvest of flowers had been flung. On the tables were arranged specimens of the finest and most useful needle-work, the articles ranging from sacred vestments of white silk, embroidered with golden and silken threads, by the religious and the older pupils, to sets of dolls' clothes, made by the little ones of seven, ten and twelve years of age. Embroidery on silk, on linen and on muslin, had been presented by many of the older pupils, while knitting had been the useful pastime of pupils of all ages.

The many blank books were filled with admirable class work; on every page of these was discernible that moral and intellectual culture that is so desirable in union with thoroughness and depth of thought. The historical tablets showing the chief points of the history of the Church in Canada were suggestive and well presented. The compositions were written in both English and French. A magnificent herbarium was a mute but eloquent testimony in favor of the patient and methodical labor that both teachers and pupils expend upon any educational work of value.

The Ursulines of Stanstead, of Quebec, of Three Rivers and of Our Lady of Lake St. John, were represented in this display; the branch houses in a manner more humble than the Mother House, it may be, but in a way equally excellent. The industrial exhibit from the institution at Lake St. John included specimens of spinning and weaving. One sample was a table cover made of cloth, which the pupils had woven and for which they had spun the thread. From the spinning of the thread to the making of the most delicate and dainty of laces is quite a range of industrial training.

In the exhibit of the Ursuline Sisters' institutions there was work the value and importance of which it was not possible to estimate including, as it did, the intellectual and the industrial, under the direction of religion.

#### PRESENTATION NUNS AT ST. HYACINTHE.

At the gracious invitation of the Sisters of the Presentation, two bishops, several clergymen and his Honor the mayor of St. Hyacinthe, also a number of the citizens assembled at the convent to inspect the school work that was to be sent by this community to the World's Fair. Here they beheld an impressive array of beautiful and of practical specimens of educational work prepared by the pupils of this academy and by those of several branch houses of the community. Truly magnificent work was displayed, comprising samples from each department and from each class. The usual list of studies, with an unusual degree of perfection in their acquirement, was shown. Large volumes were filled with papers remarkable for irreproachable penmanship and for contents well expressed, full of correct information and given with a faultless diction. The geographical drawing was especially commendable; the needle-work simply marvelous; there were specimens of darning exhibited that could scarcely be distinguished from the texture of the fabric.

This exhibit was a magnificent defense of the training given at convents, so often criticised as unfitting girls for household duties, or as educating them above their standing in the social scale, and making them intellectually superior at the expense of their manual skill. Here we had a number of young ladies who had prepared an incomparably excellent exhibit of intellectual work of every kind and all degrees of difficulty, who yet were able to knit and darn, to sew and "cut and fit." In fact, this display must have done much to silence the critics who say convent training is superficial and impractical.

#### SISTERS OF THE HOLY CROSS AT ST. LAURENT.

The Sisters of the Holy Cross, having their Mother House at St. Laurent, presented to the public in the parlors of this their chief institution, the exhibit that they intended to forward to the Columbian Exposition. The initiative spirit awakened by the bishops and the impulse given by the energetic measures of the Very Rev. Canon

Bruchesi met with a cordial response on the part of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

For a long time the demand for practical education was justified, but it is no longer necessary, for our convent schools are nothing, if not thoroughly practical. This was made evident in such displays as the one from St. Laurent. The blank books and other works were replete with proofs of the advancement our schools have made in all that pertains to a desirable education. At a glance, we perceived the gradual progress brought about by a gradation wisely based upon nature's own plan of growth. Step by step, the improvement is made, so that complete thoroughness is possible, as the pupil advances from the elementary to the superior course. Again, the children are simultaneously familiarized with the English and the French languages. We found it very interesting to compare the English and the French compositions, from the simple reproductions of the little ones to the original productions of the more advanced pupils. In fact, we were favorably impressed by the entire work; the literary essays, the studies on the globe, the problems in practical arithmetic, as presented by the intermediate grades, being a promise of efficient work in the superior course. This promise was never broken, for we found volumes filled with delightful papers on science, history and literature, while the work in the higher mathematics proved the possession of mental faculties not dismayed by the profounder studies, though capable of producing the most elegant literary papers.

The compositions of the ladies who contributed to this exhibit were commented upon by the Canadian press (*Du Monde*) in the highest terms, so also their works of art. The essays were said to be clear and elegant in diction, varied and deep in thought; the expression and sentiment were both in perfect harmony with the subjects under treatment. The linear and perspective drawings, the pictures in pastel, water colors, crayon and oil were admirable specimens of amateur work. The penmanship of many styles were so beautiful, yet varied, as to please all tastes and to awaken appreciation of the individuality shown in the various copies. Typewriting and stenography were there in their perfection and book-keeping also, placing in the young ladies' hands public and domestic powers of no little importance. The book-keeping presented by the pupils at St. Laurent received the approbation of an employee in a well-known bank. This was a well merited, though unusual compliment.

The fancy work and the plain sewing that appeared in this exhibit were useful, artistic and beautiful. Clothing of all kinds had been made by these handy young people. Such work removes the prejudice against convent education.

The crowning glory of this display was its botanical exhibit which consisted of a herbarium of twenty volumes containing more than eighteen hundred plants, pressed and classified. Each specimen was fully described. It was a gigantic labor, one to daunt the boldest lover of nature and her loveliest kingdom, but it was perfectly executed. The indefatigable energy that had been exerted in the preparation of this magnificent herbarium was extended to all the departments of learning and discipline. What wonder then that success followed and that these Sisters were congratulated by the public press, on the results of their system?

#### SISTERS OF THE HOLY NAMES AT SILLERY.

The Sisters of Jesus and Mary have their Mother House at Sillery, and there they displayed the work destined for the exhibit at Chicago. There the representatives of the Canadian press examined it, making it afterwards the subject of the most appreciative comments.

A series of volumes containing the papers of individual pupils and giving evidence of their proficiency in the various branches of the course received great praise for elegance of diction, correctness of statement and clearness of thought.

The history of the Order and of the institution was given in one of the blanks; the history of the methods of these teachers and of the results of those methods was to be read in the various papers of the pupils, whether class exercises or examinations. The verdict of the press and that of Chicago judges agreed:—"The methods and results are remarkable, practical, successful." The typewriting and stenography were particularly well executed; the fancy work and the plain needle-work were equal to the best in other exhibits. Among the Canadian institutions, Sillery may justly claim a high rank.



#### SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, AT QUEBEC.

We found in the work displayed by the Good Shepherd Sisters many features that redound to the honor of that worthy institute. In the literary compositions there was that note of French gayety, intelligence and spirituality that contrasts so well with the more somber style of the English language, when expressing the same ideas. "Our system of education," say the various exhibits, as clearly as if they talked, "tends to develop the natural aptitude of the child, giving direction to the national talents, indeed, but never seeking to constrain the individuality of the pupil."

An examination of the work of the school children of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd verified, before our very eyes, the truth of their program, as given in one of the blanks:—"The method we have adopted is to make study easy and agreeable to the pupils, cultivating at the same time the heart and the intellect. Furthermore, our method rejects the undue use of the memory, at the expense of the judgment, in the preparation of lessons. History is learned principally by conversation." Grammar, arithmetic, book-keeping, mensuration, algebra, history, the natural and physical sciences were all treated of in these blanks, and had evidently been taught in accordance with the best methods in vogue. The study of English was made of great importance, for a pupil who has taken a complete course in English and in book-keeping is sure to secure a good position.

Here, as in all the convent displays, were specimens of the skill acquired in the use of the needle. Complete outfits for both boys and girls, the work of the pupils, were exhibited. In this institution one may become a practical stenographer or an accomplished artist; there were displayed magnificent paintings, in oil, among them, "The Holy Family" and the "The Samaritan," copied from masterpieces, also some beautiful china painting. The gem of this exhibit was "The Book of Merit" written by hand and containing specimens of the literary and artistic work of the pupils at the Mother House and at the several branch houses. This was indeed a very precious collection, not only for the intrinsic value of the specimens, but as a souvenir of pupils and teachers, also as a proof of the skill of both. The exhibit made by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd was indeed a grand success, reflecting much glory upon their name as teachers.

#### THE DEAF-MUTES IN THE CANADIAN EXHIBIT.

In dwelling on the department of public instruction of Quebec, as represented at the Columbian Exposition, we cannot refrain from noticing, in a very special manner, what our "sister country" is doing for deaf-mutes and for the blind. From Catholic France, from institutions in care of the Christian Brothers, an Order in the Roman Catholic Church, came the most remarkable exhibits of methods of teaching those deprived of their full number of senses. Spain, too, was well represented in this particular; not so England and Italy.

The United States had one exhibit of the kind marked by great merit; the absence of work from Washington Heights, N. Y., and from Hartford, Conn., was regrettable in the extreme. St. Mary's Institute, of Buffalo, made a very beautiful and very complete exhibit of numbers of the tasks, labors and exercises of its pupils, choosing those that best illustrated the excellent methods pursued in training these afflicted students. This school is in charge of Sisters.

The Institute of St. Joseph, of New York, which has three houses or schools outside of New York City, viz.: Worcester, Fordham and Brooklyn, had an extensive exhibit at Chicago; this establishment was founded by a French lady and is in charge of a number of Catholic ladies united in a charitable association. The exhibits from these institutions were presented in such a manner as to show, to full advantage, the system of instruction in general and the particular methods used in special cases.

Two Catholic establishments for the instruction of deaf-mutes were represented in the Canada exposition. That of Mile-End, in charge of the Clerics of St. Viateur, and that of Montreal, in charge of the Sisters of Providence.

At Mile-End, the Clerics of St. Viateur follow both the intuitive and the oral method, and show in the copy books exhibited the yearly results of both forms of instruction. A program inscribed in the class books indicates how much time is devoted to each subject studied. One thing is certain: the methods pursued in the Province of Quebec

have been singularly successful. Success is the just recompense of those who have devoted themselves to the difficult labor of instructing unfortunates deprived of the power to speak. Thanks to the method of l' Abbe de L'Epee, thanks to the oral method and the reading from books, these pupils can almost speak and almost hear. The Clerics of St. Viateur employ twenty-three professors to teach one hundred and fifty pupils. Teachers and pupils are to be congratulated on the results that have followed their earnest endeavor.

#### THE SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE AND THE DEAF-MUTES.

A collection of copy books showed not only the acquirements of the pupils but the methods whereby they had been instructed. These books contained a full and detailed exposition of the information possessed by these afflicted pupils regarding the common branches. Two kinds of instruction were given, the classical and the industrial; the distinction and the benefit are evident. The specimens of work that were displayed proved that, when sent forth from her convent school, the deaf-mute will find herself fully equipped to meet the world and to earn her living in it.

Besides the common studies of the ordinary course, drawing, writing, knitting, embroidery and plain sewing are taught, and, so skillful does the pupil become, mending is done that cannot be detected by the sharpest gaze. In fancy work, by which one may earn a living, these pupils excel. The specimens of needle-work included complete suits of clothing, millinery, dressmaking, and every variety of embroidery. Embroidered church vestments were displayed that could not be surpassed in delicacy of taste and neatness of finish. There were samples of work in silk and ribbons that would not have disgraced the show window of a fashionable milliner's shop.

There were several specimens of wax work that were very dainty and attractive; such work, where there is an ability to cover natural flowers with wax to preserve them, is exceedingly profitable.

To the Sisters of Providence the Province of Quebec owes no small debt of gratitude for this very interesting and impressive exhibit. It comprised twenty-nine volumes of written work, seven large albums of needle-work, ninety samples of knitting and crocheting, seven oil paintings (framed), an embroidered stole and an embroidered altar veil.

#### THE GRAY NUNS AT THE ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

At Nazareth, in the Province of Quebec, is the Asylum for the Blind in charge of the Gray Nuns; its inmates were aware of the proposed World's Fair and did their part towards its educational success. "We have only a few things to display," said the good Sister in charge of the work, as exhibited before being sent to Chicago.

Only a few things? yes; but such things! Not of much value in themselves perhaps, but how superlatively rich, if we consider the circumstances under which they were made. Any of us would willingly give medals and certificates of merit to the one who knit, in the midst of darkness more profound than night, a pair of those coarse socks, or "turned the heel" of those fine stockings, of which there were so many pairs exhibited.

What is the value of a hundred lace or silken trifles made by one who can see, compared with the simplest object constructed by one in perpetual darkness? Such prodigies as were presented in this exhibit! Stockings made by hand or by machine; cloth woven with due regard to the colors; chairs caned, furniture upholstered, glass-ware manufactured, and confectionery made in all sorts of fantastic shapes and of multitudinous colors; carriages, horses, chairs,—multitudes of candy objects made with a perfect harmony of colors, and that by beings with no idea of color other than that a substance of one color feels differently from one of another color. A piece of lace worked from an original design by a blind girl of thirteen years was remarkable. The copy books presented exercises as neatly and prettily written and as intelligently expressed as those prepared by persons in possession of sight. More, not only had the blind filled these books with written matter, but they had also bound the books and were able to bind any sort of a book, without making a mistake in the color of the cover.

"What did they write about?" Why, they wrote their extensive knowledge of the common branches and, in addition to that, the information they possessed regarding the natural and physical sciences, also history and literature, and that in both the French and the English

courses. What a surprise it was to open a volume and find it contained literary criticisms and original poems written on the type-writer by blind persons! Moreover, there was a copy book full of musical compositions, by a young pianist, the sightless author of a cradle-song, a nocturne, and a pretty piece named "Souvenirs and Regrets." Another pupil had put to music that beautiful poem, "That Broken Vase." These musical compositions were the work of girls from eleven to sixteen years of age. The typewriting referred to above had not a fault in either printing or in spelling and the poetry was full of religious sentiment.

What a grand work these Sisters are doing! Doing it as none but religious can, for while training the pupils to do without physical eyes, the Sisters do not neglect to open the eyes of their souls to the sight of things eternal.

The educational exhibit of the Province of Quebec was in charge of two gentlemen who made their department a very attractive one. These devoted teachers were Brother Andrew, of Montreal, and Brother Pelerinus, of Quebec. Under the liberal and enlightened policy of Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal, the educational work of his important field has long been given special attention. This is more particularly the case in reference to the schools for the young, while the institutions for the more advanced have also been given constant supervision and encouragement. Archbishop Fabre is a prelate greatly honored by his people, and one to whom they naturally look for guidance and direction in regard to so important a matter as education. Cardinal Taschereau, of Quebec, has been very zealous also, and his name is associated with all educational movements in his jurisdiction.

In all the schools represented in the section, English and French are taught equally. In the higher grades, all living languages are taught, and the classics, Latin and Greek, as a matter of course.

The business colleges give much attention to their special lines, as was evinced in all their exhibits. The specimens of drawing, linear penetration, projection, architectural, freehand, and shadow "bosse," are particularly fine. The "relief geographical charts" were studies in themselves. These were made under the instruction of Brother Pelerinus, to whose courtesy visitors to the "Province of Quebec" are much indebted. A clever model of a landscape made in "relief," and so arranged with silken threads as to be an object lesson to surveyors in taking levels, etc., was especially worthy of attention. It was the work of Brother Orestus.

If the "pen is mightier than the sword," we shall need to be on our guard perpetually against our northern neighbors. Good penmanship, whether suffering from the advent of stenography and typewriting, or what not, threatens with us to become one of the lost arts; but it is certainly not so in the Province of Quebec, so exceedingly fine are the specimens of writing shown from the different schools and convents. The delegates from the French government, who visited the Fair, took home many samples of them with which to compile a memorial volume—such as was formed of samples of American school methods in France, after the Centennial at Philadelphia. The pen and ink work of the "Cercle La Salle" of Quebec is most commendable. An address, with "encadrement," from the pen of M. Montminy, was a work of art, as were also an aquarelle medallion and a memorial panel representing the great discoverer under the protection of the bright-faced Genius of Religion. All were the work of the same illustrious artist and were very properly kept under a glass cover.

The Hon. Joseph A. Chapleau permitted his two commissions, one of Secretary of State, the other of his Lieutenant-Governorship, done by M. Arcand, of the Cercle La Salle, to be hung in the outer corridor.

Besides the fineness of M. Arcand's illustrative work, the affixed autographs of "Stanley of Preston" and "Sir John Thompson" lend possibly a trifle more interest to the valuable documents which bore the huge scarlet seal of "Victoria Regina."

One of the characteristics of the Quebec exhibit was the correction of mistakes with red ink on the margin of copy books and papers. Several tables were loaded with interesting productions from the various schools.

The institutions taught by lay teachers arranged their exhibits in the opposite part of the alcove. These were the Polytechnique School, the Sherbrooke College, the Little Seminary, and Laval Normal School. The latter took the lead, and was the most important of the secular schools.

## The Province of Ontario.

That portion of the court devoted to the exhibit made by the government of Ontario amply repaid examination. It illustrated in a splendid manner, the system of education peculiar to the Province. First was shown the work done in the kindergartens, primary and public schools, then that of the pupils in the various high schools and collegiate institutes. The government model schools had exhibits of pupils' work which came in for much praise. In the department devoted to the higher educational institutions, there were specimens of work done in the mechanics' institutes, art schools, technical schools, and the institutions devoted to the instruction of deaf-mutes and the blind. In addition to the samples of manual and intellectual work, there were also the text books used and the mechanical appliances utilized in the various technical schools. Photographs of the large universities of the Province and of prominent Canadians adorned the walls, while a special alcove was devoted to exhibiting the results of industry on the part of students in ladies' colleges and seminaries. There was also a splendid showing of work from the pupils of the separate Roman Catholic schools of the Province. This interesting exhibit was in charge of Dr. S. P. May, of Toronto, and of John Dearness, public school inspector for the County of Middlesex.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC FREE SCHOOLS OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The Roman Catholic free schools of the Province of Ontario numbered, in 1892, two hundred and eighty-nine, with six hundred and thirty-nine teachers paid from a legislative grant of \$18,248. These schools, under the inspection of James F. White and Cornelius Donovan, M. A., took part in the Canadian educational exhibit.

The following institutions are conducted by the Christian Brothers:—De La Salle Institute, St. Helena's, St. Michael's, St. Patrick's, and St. Paul's Schools of Toronto, also the principal Roman Catholic separate schools in Hamilton, Kingston, Renfrew and St. Catherine's.

From these institutions were sent to the exhibit, ten bound volumes of class exercises and examination papers on the following subjects:—Arithmetic, algebra, book-keeping, business forms, composition, geography, mensuration, penmanship, phonography, ornamental penmanship, grammar, history, English history, commercial forms, literature, and Christian Doctrine. Ten portfolios, containing specimens of map drawing, of mechanical, linear, architectural and perspective drawing, were displayed, also twenty-five collections of framed pieces. The last named comprised specimens of freehand drawings, portraits enlarged from photographs, shading from the "dat," ornamental penmanship, mounted mathematical demonstrations, map drawing, geometrical and industrial designs, model drawing, maps of England, Ireland, Wales, North and South America, drawings of flowers, specimens of composition, of book-keeping, of analysis, and of pictures of various familiar objects.

Such is the enumeration of the exhibits made by the Christian Brothers' Schools in the Province of Ontario, except the De La Salle Institute, of the City of Toronto, which presented a display that excelled, in the number and importance of its objects, all the others taken together.

This institute has been under the control of the Roman Catholic Separate School Board of Trustees since 1881. The course of studies is based upon the curriculum of high schools and collegiate institutes, as shown by the exhibits; particular attention is given to commercial subjects and to mechanical drawing. Four hundred students attend this school and are taught by thirteen teachers, under the guidance of a principal. The exhibit sent by this institution comprised an album containing an account of the closing exercises, specimens of programs, prize lists, diplomas, press notices, weekly records, monthly testimonials, used from 1882 to 1892, and names of graduates; also four collections of various sets of specimen papers showing class work in Christian Doctrine, composition, geography, grammar, history, arithmetic, algebra, mensuration, geometry, phonography, commercial forms, the class work of Forms I and II.

A second collection of specimens showed the class work of Forms III and IV, in Christian Doctrine, rhetoric, composition, geography, history, mensuration, algebra, and arithmetic. Specimens of commercial work, phonography, typewriting (plain and ornamental), commercial corres-

pondence and book-keeping from the Forms III and IV. These papers were models of accuracy, order and good penmanship. Admirable in every particular, each paper was an honor to the school, the teacher and the pupil.

On eight revolving frames were displayed a great variety of artistic productions and of scientific charts and maps. No 1 of these frames presented to view specimens of freehand drawing, geometrical and linear, architectural and ornamental, crayon drawings from nature, figure drawing and outlines from the flat. Frame No. 2 presented specimens of shading, of exercises in water color, of lettering, of pen and ink work, of projection relieved with water color, and of the various styles of drawing. No. 3 showed specimens of projection, penetration, water color, applied architecture, and joinery. Nos. 4 and 5 displayed samples of shadow shading, tinted; architectural drawings in wash; applied mechanics, water color; shadows from casts and crayon drawings. Nos. 6, 7 and 8 presented examples of construction, of descriptive geometry, of shadows, of perspective drawing applied, reversed and enlarged; water color, and joinery; architectural, mechanical, perspective and linear drawing, pen and ink work, water color, pastel painting, landscape drawing in lead pencil, crayon drawing and carpentry; shading from the flat, outline drawing from casts, outline drawing from the flat, shading from flat and from casts, and models for rolls of honor.

These revolving frames consisted of a central post or support of handsome wood from which radiated dainty brass rods attached to the upright by means of brass rings; from the rods were hung the various specimens drawn on paper or linen especially prepared for the purpose.

In twelve large frames, for use on the wall space, were collections of specimens as follows:—Descriptive geometry, intersection of solids, double square threaded screw; architectural drawing of the elevation of a fountain; horizontal machine drawing, valve gearing and link motion illustrated in water colors; architectural drawing, a perspective of a groined vaulted arch; amplification, reversal, shadows, and reflection, water colors; perspective of a basket—amplification, reversal, etc.; a vertical blowing machine, Wolf's System, parallel motion; carpentry, joinery; front and side elevation of fountain, of quarry wheel; perspective of a cross—amplification, transportation, shadows, illustrated with water colors.

Specimens of modeling in clay, the plaster cast of the statue of Blessed De La Salle being the most important, completed this very extensive and exceedingly worthy exhibit.

The Sisters of St. Joseph were in the first rank, as to the number of schools making exhibits, and as to the number of objects presented by each institution. Contributions made by this Order came from five Canadian dioceses, viz.: Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto and Peterborough. The schools were St. Joseph's, Sacred Heart, St. Lawrence, St. Patrick's, St. Thomas', and St. Vincent's of Hamilton; St. Joseph's, St. Mary's and St. Peter's in London; St. Catherine's and St. Mary's in St. Catherine. Each building was represented by a photograph, on which was written the cost of erection. The contribution from each school comprised one bound volume and one portfolio, the former containing the examination papers and the class exercises, the latter the maps, the charts, the penmanship specimens, the drawings and the book-keeping; certain separate work in pamphlet form appeared in each collection and all presented work mounted in frames. These framed collections numbered thirty-six and presented specimens in freehand drawing and industrial designs; drawings of flowers, pen and ink sketches, various designs, maps of British Isles, Dominion of Canada and Province of Ontario, map of North and South America, and of Ireland; paper-cutting and sewing, also silk work on perforated paper; specimens of ornamental penmanship and ornamental designs in drawing.

The School Sisters of Notre Dame sent work from Berlin, Walkerton, Waterloo, Midway and St. Clements, in the Diocese of Hamilton. Their exhibit was arranged in the same manner as those already described, that is, in bound volumes and portfolios, also in frames.

The Sisters of Loretto were represented by displays from the City of Hamilton. From the City of St. Thomas, from the Sacred Heart Orphanage in Toronto, from St. Mary's, St. Paul's, both in Toronto, from St. Mary's, Vanlleele Hill and St. Agatha's, in Wilmet, were sent exhibits prepared under the direction of the Sisters of various orders.

The Sacred Heart School, City of London, the Central Ward School

of Cornwall, the Catholic School of Formosa, the Catholic School of Port Colborne, the Catholic School of Orillia, the Catholic School of Thorold, and the Catholic Schools of Waterloo and Wilmet were in charge of secular teachers of ability who aided their pupils to prepare exhibits replete with excellent features.

The beautiful work from these Catholic schools being displayed in the midst of that from the non-Catholic institutions was put to a severe test, but one that it bore well and from which it suffered nothing. Religion was greatly glorified by both Canadian exhibits.

Thus closes our description of the beautiful exhibits from the Catholic institutions of the United States and of Canada, but where or when will their influence cease? The chapter of their history, as great intellectual forces and mighty moral powers, will not close in many a rich and fruitful year. Generations yet unborn will bless those whose generous and zealous exertions brought about the grand intellectual and religious triumph called the Catholic Educational Exhibit at the Columbian Exposition.

#### Rev. Chavine Paul M. Bruchési, D.D.

Rev. Chavine Paul M. Bruchési was born at Montreal, Oct. 29, 1855. He received his degree as D.D. at College Romaine and in time became Canon of the Cathedral of Montreal. At the time of the Columbian Exposition the governor of Quebec named him commissioner and charged him with the organization and direction of the exhibits of the Catholic Schools of the Province. He was extensively aided by some of the Brothers of the Christian schools, particularly by Brother Pelerinus.

While credit, full and ample, must be given to the bodies of teachers—male and female—who have so ably carried out the program of their various institutions, we must not omit to mention the name of Rev. Canon Bruchési, the eminent *littérateur*, ripe scholar and energetic worker, to whose effort is greatly due the success of this exhibit and the admirable manner in which it has been placed before the world. He has performed a most meritorious and patriotic work, which redounds, not only to the credit of the country, but also to his own honor and that of the church whose faithful minister he is.

#### Archbishop Langevin, D.D.

The Hon. Monsieur Langevin, member of an ancient Canadian family, having distinguished himself as a pupil at St. Hyacinth, became a notary and married a lady who was a pupil of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart.

Such is the brief account we have been able to glean regarding the parents of one who became distinguished in the Church in Canada. Archbishop Langevin was born on Aug. 23d, 1855, at St. Isidore, parish of La Plaire, in the Province of Quebec.

He received his early education at an elementary school, in his native town; there also he prepared his classical course; just after making his first communion, he entered the college at Montreal, where he remained eight years. His extreme piety turned his heart and desires toward the noble vocation of the priesthood, and, so successful was he in attaining the goal of his worthy ambition, he was given the soutanne in 1875, and charged with teaching Latin. In 1877, he went to the Grand Seminary, where he remained only one year, ill health requiring him to rest for a time. In 1879, he returned to the College of Montreal as monitor. After fulfilling, for a time, the duties of monitor at St. Maria College, he was, in 1880, given, in the Grand Seminary, Holy Orders to deaconship inclusively. Archbishop Fabre was the celebrant on the occasion and for him the newly ordained deacon fulfilled, for awhile, the offices of private secretary. Finally, the young cleric requested admission to the novitiate of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate at Lachine; this was granted him and he was there formed to the religious life. On the 25th of July, 1882, he made his religious vows and on the 30th of the same month he was ordained a priest by Mgr. Fabre, in the convent chapel.

During the next ten years, he was successively assistant priest at St. Peter's Church in Montreal, professor in the college at Ottawa and director of the Grand Seminary of Montreal, also sub-dean of the faculty of theology, and professor of moral theology and sacred eloquence. He was for two years, the chaplain at the convent of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart in Ottawa and assistant chaplain to the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, in the same city. In fact, he passed the greater part of his life in Ottawa and had with the Archbishop of St. Boniface, who had asked for him, at intervals, for ten years, but death ended their pleasant companionship in less than a year, and the coadjutor became the successor.

## Summary of Exhibits.

### NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS EXHIBITING FROM ARCHDIOCESES:

Baltimore, 35; Boston, 23; Chicago, 76; Cincinnati, 13; Dubuque, 55; Milwaukee, 21; New Orleans, 24; New York, 75; Philadelphia, 83; San Francisco, 68; St. Paul, 9; St. Louis, 41; St. Paul, 5.

### DIOCESES:

Albany, 6; Alton, 7; Belleville, 3; Boise, 1; Brooklyn, 80; Buffalo, 59; Burlington, 1; Cleveland, 70; Columbus, 5; Covington, 29; Dallas, 3; Davenport, 3; Denver, 19; Detroit, 6; Port Wayne, 61; Galveston, 7; Grand Rapids, 8; Green Bay, 47; Harrisburg, 1; Helena, 1; Jamestown, 1; Kansas City (Mo.), 6; La Crosse, 25; Lincoln, 1; Little Rock, 2; Louisville, 7; Manchester, 14; Marquette, 1; Mobile, 8; Monterey and Los Angeles, 2; Nashville, 7; Natchez, 15; Natchitoches, 3; Neenah, 1; Newark, 5; Ogdenburg, 1; Omaha, 3; Peoria, 10; Pittsburgh, 60; Providence, 1; Richmond, 5; Sacramento, 3; San Antonio, 15; Savannah, 1; Sioux Falls, 8; Springfield, 6; St. Augustine, 2; St. Joseph, 3; Syracuse, 1; Vincennes, 47; Wheeling, 1; Winona, 2.

### VICARIATES APOSTOLIC:

Arizona, 2; North Carolina, 7.

### RELIGIOUS ORDERS OF MEN:

Augustinians, 1; Brothers of the Christian Schools: France, 93; Spain, 13; Belgium, 1; England, 2; Isle of Mauritius, 1; Switzerland, 1; United States of America, 90. Brothers of Mary: United States, 26; Hawaiian Islands, 3. Winnipeg 1. Brothers of the Sacred Heart, 14; Benedictine Fathers, 6; Capuchin Fathers, 1; Franciscan Brothers, 18; Holy Cross (Congr.), 6; Holy Ghost Fathers, 2; Jesuit Fathers, 8; Lazarist Fathers, 2; Precious Blood Fathers, 1; St. Viator (Congr.), 2. Diocesan Clergy, 4.

### RELIGIOUS ORDERS OF WOMEN:

Benedictine Nuns, 18. Charity, Emmitsburg (Sisters of), 20; Charity, B. V. M. (Sisters of), 20; Charity, Greensburg (Sisters of), 13; Charity (Mt. St. Vincent, Sisters of), 35; Charity, Mt. St. Joseph, Ohio (Sisters of), 7; Charity, Leavenworth, Kansas (Sisters of), 3; Charity, Nazareth, Kentucky (Sisters of), 12; Christian Charity, Wilkes Barre, Pa. (Sisters of), 8. Divine Providence, Castroville, Texas (Sisters of), 20; Dominican Nuns, 60; Franciscan Sisters, 62; Good Shepherd (Sisters of the), 3; Gray Nuns, 4; Holy Cross (Sisters of the), 10; Holy Family (Sisters of the), 1; Humility of Mary (Sisters of), 3; Immaculate Heart of Mary (Sisters), 19; Incarnate Word (Sisters), 1. Loretto (Sisters), Kentucky, 28; Mercy (Sisters), 94. Notre Dame (School Sisters), Milwaukee and Baltimore, 96; Notre Dame (Congregation of Montreal), 6; Notre Dame de Namur (Sisters), 9; Notre Dame (Sisters), Cincinnati, 22; Notre Dame (Sisters), Cleveland, 27. Precious Blood (Sisters), 20; Presentation Nuns, 10; Polish Felician Sisters (Detroit), 2; Poor Handmaids of Christ (Sisters), 3. Providence (Sisters), Vigo Co., Ind., 45; Sacred Heart (Religious), 2; Sacred Heart (Ladies), 1; Sacred Heart of Mary (Ladies), 8; St. Agnes (Sisters), 12; St. Francis (Sisters), Greensburg, 9; St. Francis (Sisters) Joliet, 8; St. Francis (Sisters), Ogdenburg, Ind., 20; St. Francis of Perpetual Adoration (Sisters), 38; St. Francis (Sisters), Rochester, 1; St. Joseph (Sisters), 109; St. Mary (Sisters), 4; Ursuline Nuns, 36; Visitation Nuns, 6. Lay Teachers (men and women), 29.

## Location of Exhibits.

(See Diagrams, page 8.)

### DIOCESAN EXHIBITS.

ALL OVER.

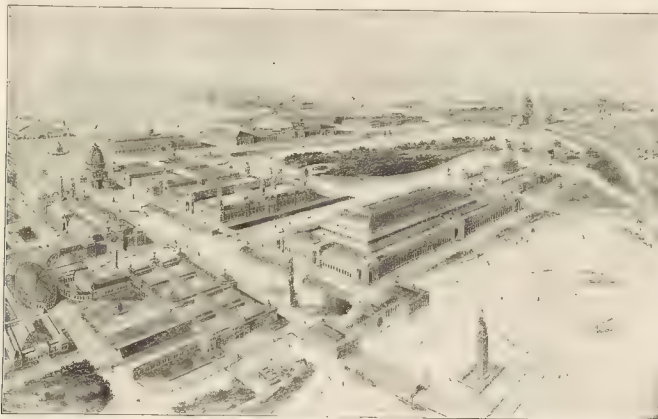
Brooklyn	Nos. 18, 20
Buffalo	Nos. 29, 30, 32, 34
Chicago	Nos. 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 86, 87, 88
Cleveland	No. 31, 33
Covington	No. 36
Denver	Nos. 24, 25
Detroit	No. 39
Dubuque	Nos. 35, 37
Port Wayne	No. 38
Green Bay	Nos. 24, 25
La Crosse	No. 13
Manchester	No. 63
Milwaukee	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4
Natchez	No. 15
New York	Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 76, 78
New Orleans	No. 22
Philadelphia	Nos. 15, 16, 40, 75, 99, 103
Pittsburgh	Nos. 1, 19, 51
San Francisco	Nos. 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 28
Sioux Falls	No. 53

### RELIGIOUS TEACHING ORDER EXHIBITS:

Benedictine Fathers	No. 53
Brothers of Mary	Nos. 89, 91, 93, 95, 55
Brothers of the Sacred Heart	Nos. 81, 83
Brothers of the Christian Schools	Nos. 75, 77, 79, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 102, 203, 104
Brothers of the Christian Schools (Spain, France, England and Belgium)	Nos. 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115
Benedictine Sisters	No. 53
Congregation De Notre Dame (Diocese of Boston)	No. 4
Congregation De Notre Dame (Diocese of Sacramento)	No. 66
Gray Nuns	No. 5
School Sisters of Notre Dame	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 58, 60
Sisters of Charity (B. V. M.)	No. 59
Sisters of Charity (Emmitsburg)	No. 52
Sisters of Charity (Nazareth)	Nos. 54, 56
Sisters of Divine Providence	No. 60
Sisters of Loretto	No. 62, 64
Sisters of Mercy	Nos. 56, 57, 59
Sisters of Providence (Vigo Co.)	No. 65
Sisters of St. Dominic	No. 4
Sisters of St. Francis	No. 61
Sisters of St. Joseph	No. 63
Sisters of The Precious Blood	No. 57
Ursuline Nuns	No. 62
Visitation Nuns	No. 38

### INDIVIDUAL EXHIBITS:

Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.	No. 92
Catholic Archives of America, From Notre Dame University	No. 44
American Catholic Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pa.	No. 40
Catholic Text Books	No. 42
Columbian Library of Catholic Authors	No. 11
League of the Sacred Heart	No. 42
Miss M. L. Ashe's Art School, Memphis, Tenn.	No. 43
Papal College Josephinum, Columbus, Ohio	Nos. 80, 82, 84
University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.	Nos. 44, 46, 48, 50



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893.

## Miscellaneous.

### Comments and Statements.

#### A SUMMARY OF SPECIAL EXHIBITS.

American Catholic Historical Society, Pa. Historical church relics and publications. Bishop's Memorial Hall, Notre Dame, Ind. Valuable church and historical documents, relics, portraits and publications. Rev. J. C. Breitkopf, pastor St. Joseph's Church, Omaha, Neb.—Sent from his school in charge of the Sisters of the Precious Blood, a weather map, the work of the pupils. This map was unfortunately delayed in transit, and was not delivered by the express company until seven months after the close of the exposition. Brother Arille, Rheims, France—Original methods for teaching drawing and design, perspective, decorative, etc. Brother Alexis, Carlsbourg, Belgium—Set of text books, wall maps, atlases, globes, submersible and surface relief maps for teaching geography. Brother Leobert, Bordeaux, France—Album of calligraphy, complete system of methods used by the Brothers of the Christian Schools in teaching writing. Miss Mary Gwendolin Caldwell, New York City, first foundress of the Catholic University of America. Artistic embroidery. Rev. J. J. Carroll, pastor of St. Thomas' Church, Hyde Park, Chicago—Manuscript translation, into the Irish language, of letter from Our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII, dated July 20, 1892. Catholic Reference Library of America, Notre Dame, Ind. First volumes of Catholic periodicals and newspapers published in the United States, rare books, etc. Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Philadelphia, Pa.—Historical chart of the Union, pamphlets and portrait of Father Matthew. Christian Brothers of New York City, 59th Street—Album of developments of solids, by which each one can be constructed in a few moments, also formulae for finding surface and solid contents. Christian Brothers' College, Memphis, Tenn.—A work by the Rev. R. P. Petro Wautier, S. J., printed 1833. A Bible for the blind, also an abridgment of the Christian Doctrine, in the Sioux (Dakota) language, by Mgr. Ravoux, of St. Paul, Minn., type setting and printing was also done by the author, 1846. Synagoga Juris Universi, printed 1699; polyglot edition Imitation of Christ, in eight languages; Trubner's Literature of Aboriginal American Languages; Prayers of St. Norbert printed in thirty-six languages at the island of St. Lazarus. Columbian Library of Catholic Authors. Contributed by authors and publishers in the United States, England, Ireland, Scotland and Canada. De La Salle Normal Manual or Management of Christian Schools. Revised edition of the first Normal Manual or Hand-Book for Teachers ever written, and of which blessed De La Salle, founder of the Brothers of the Christian Schools was the author in 1694. A hand-book for educators, to found, organize and manage schools; a guide in methods of teaching, developing character, etc. To this is added a treatise edited in 1785, "The Twelve Virtues of a Good Master," a real treasure for all teachers. Most Reverend William Henry Elder, D. D., Archbishop of Cincinnati—Exhibit of rare manuscript on vellum, once the property of the great Chancellor, Sir Thomas More. This manuscript is evidently the work of the monks of the fourteenth century. Rev. A. E. M. Dawson, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. Ossian's epic poems, translated into Latin by Rev. Alexander McDonald. Rev. A. De Paradis, Coal City, Ill. Illuminated and illustrated volume "Magnificat," in 150 languages, with poetic selections, etc. Holy Family Church, Cahokia, Ill.—Old church bell cast in 1776, 14 inches high and 44 inches in circumference, gift of the king of France, and first bell used west of the Alleghany Mountains. League of the Sacred Heart, Jesuit Fathers, Philadelphia, Pa.—Diplomas, badges, charts, almanacs, devotional pictures, circulars, publications for the promotion of religion, morality and education. St. Jerome's Catholic Total Abstinence Benevolent and Literary Society of Holyoke, Mass.—Illustrations of buildings, meeting halls, reading rooms, library and billiard rooms, gymnasium, bath rooms, parlor, Spiritual Director, officers, guards, drum corps and baseball team. Rev. N. H. Nobisich, Ottawa, Ohio—Two volumes, the work of St. John Chrysostom, printed 1833. Papal Josephinum College, Columbus, Ohio—Rare and valuable historical maps, documents and publications of the 16th and 17th centuries. Rare books, etc. F. S. C. Procure, New York City, N. Y.—Brothers of the Christian Schools. Set of drawing books for teaching linear, mechanical and freehand crayon drawing, with hand books for teacher. Set of books for teaching writing system of the Brothers. Procure Generale, Paris, France—Brothers of the Christian Schools. Sets of drawing books, plaster models, models in wood, zinc and card board and charts for instruction in linear, geometrical, perspective and decorative drawing. John V. Sullivan, Memphis, Tenn.—Register of Daily Cash Balances and Matrimonies.

Text books were exhibited by the following publishers and organizations: Benziger Bros.—Chicago, Cincinnati and New York. Brothers of the Christian Schools—F. S. C. Procure, New York. Brothers of the Christian Schools—Procure Generale, Paris, France. Catholic Publication Society. New York, N. Y. Jesuit Fathers Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal. John Murphy & Co. Baltimore, Md. P. O'Shea—New York, N. Y. Parnin's Shorthand Institute Detroit, Mich. W. H. Sadlier & Co. New York City, N. Y. E. Steiger & Co. New York City, N. Y. Visitation Convent, Georgetown, D. C.—Linton's Historical and Genealogical Charts with Teachers' Hand book. Theodore Sydney Vaughn, Chicago, Ill.—Epic Poem on Columbus, in ten cantos, written for the World's Columbian Exposition. Mrs. M. T. Ward, Louisville, Ky.—Oil Painting, "St. Augustine in Ecstasy," brought from Rome by United States Minister Cass, over fifty years ago. Loretto Academy, Loretto, Ky.—Manuscript (108 pages closely written) in Latin and French collection of well-authenticated facts from 1802 to 1814, showing the vacillating spirit of Napoleon Bonaparte, by Rev. Charles Nerinck.

Of the fourteen Archdioceses, sixty-eight Dioceses and four Vicariates Apostolic, making a total of eighty three Ecclesiastical Divisions in the United States, there were represented in the Catholic Educational Exhibit: Thirteen Archdioceses, fifty two Dioceses and two Vicariates Apostolic, or a total of sixty-seven Dioceses and Vicariates Apostolic. Of Religious Orders of Men, there were represented thirteen, and of the Sisterhoods, forty-six Orders or Congregations. The Diocesan Clergy and Lay Teachers were likewise represented.

#### COMPLETE SUMMARY OF EXHIBITS.

The Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., 1.—Ecclesiastical seminaries, 6.—Normal colleges, or institutions for the training of teachers, 25.—Universities, with departments of theology, law, medicine, scientific and classical courses, 2.—Colleges, with complete classical and scientific courses, holding charters, from legislatures, etc., 23. Commercial colleges, 26.—Professional art schools, 4.—Collegiate institutes, high schools, academies and commercial schools, 207. Agricultural schools, 4.—Professional schools for the training of skilled mechanics, 4. Mining school, 1. Special schools for art, kindergarten, technical training and deaf mutes, 22. Parish schools, 961.—Industrial schools, 28. Orphanages, 12.—Institutes for Indian and Colored children, 8.—Special and Individual exhibits, 39. Total number of exhibits, 1,376.

The exhibits were represented by countries as follows: United States of America, 1,258.—Belgium, 1. England, 2.—Canada, 3.—France, 93. Hawaiian Islands, 3.—Isle of Mauritius, 1.—Nova Scotia, 1.—Spain, 13. Switzerland, 1.

#### Installation and Care of Exhibits.

The installation of so many and extensive exhibits was no easy task. The construction of the booths, requiring about 14,000 square feet (gross) of lumber was in itself considerable work, and in which the contractors were delayed by carpenters' strikes, difficulty in securing mill-work, lumber, etc. Those only who were engaged in the actual work of installation, can realize all the hardships endured by exhibitors for want of transportation facilities by which they were obliged to walk several miles each day from the terminal of unfinished street car lines to the Liberal Arts Building through mud, slush, rain, snow, high winds bitter cold, etc. Then there were tedious delays in the arrival of exhibits and many formalities, such as are usually required at World's Fairs for the transaction of business, and all of which cost valuable time and much money.

As the construction of the booths cost a very large sum, it was decided not to drape any of the alcoves, except in cases where a Diocese, religious order or exhibitor would request to have it done, and supply funds for this purpose. To protect exhibits from dust, etc., and the need-work, paintings, etc., from strong sunlight, the tops of the booths had to be covered with sheeting. Later on, some exhibitors, at extra expense, placed elegant canopies over their booths which added to their attractiveness. There were at one time fifty five persons employed in the work of unpacking and mounting exhibits, and the number of attendants caring for the exhibits during the World's Fair was never less than seventeen or eighteen, although that number of attendants was not apparent owing to the great extent of the exhibit.

Nor was it a trifling responsibility to assume charge of so many valuable exhibits; for instance, a single shipment from Bishop's Memorial Hall, Notre Dame, Ind., was insured in transit for \$20,000. Had it been lost or destroyed it could not have been replaced for \$100,000, and this amount of money would have been no compensation for the historical value of this exhibit.

One show-case, five feet by three, with contents of embroidery, needle and lacework, was insured for \$2,000. A small case containing Irish point lace was valued at \$600, and a set of thirteen pieces of hand painted china was valued at an equal amount. From the foregoing may be inferred the care and anxiety attending the guardianship of so many and of such valuable exhibits. Very fortunately but few articles were lost by theft. Several volumes of musical compositions and school work were missed by a few schools after the exhibits had been returned.

There were no means of knowing in advance the exact number of the different classes of exhibits, nor could any one form an idea as to how many schools and institutions would exhibit, or how much and what kind of material would come. Under these circumstances, it is apparent how difficult it was to determine upon the amount of space which should be assigned to each of the exhibits that took part in the Catholic Educational Exhibit, and which numbered twenty Diocesan exhibits, eleven collective exhibits of religious teaching orders, twelve groups of exhibits from various religious orders, and about thirty special exhibits. The best plan of allotment seemed to be the assignment of an approximate portion of space, based upon information already received, and subject to revision. The allotments were made in alphabetical order, beginning with the Archdioceses, then Dioceses, Religious Teaching Orders, Special and Individual Exhibits. This order was followed as far as practicable. The size or extent of an exhibit, in some instances, forbade this course. It soon became apparent that the space originally asked for would barely have sufficed to display the work effectually and judiciously. The plan on which the booths were erected gave about 65,000 square feet of wall surface and deck room. Not only was every foot of this utilized, but the alcoves of many collective exhibits were over-crowded and really, some of them would have required double and

even four times the space allotted. Those that were over-crowded were the Dioceses of Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Brooklyn, Cleveland, Dubuque, Green Bay and Philadelphia; also the exhibits of the Sisters of Charity, Emmitsburg; Sisters of Providence, Vigo County; Sisters of St. Francis, Oldenburg; Sisters of Loretto, Kentucky; Sisters of St. Joseph, Sisters of Notre Dame and Brothers of the Christian Schools of the United States and Europe.

### Columbian Library of Catholic Authors.

An appeal was made to Catholic authors and publishers to contribute to the establishment of a complete library of Catholic authors in print in the English language.

The time was too limited to complete the collection. About three thousand volumes were contributed. Eight hundred and fifty-five authors whose names are known are represented in this library. Of three hundred and thirty-nine volumes the names of authors or translators are unknown.

The Jesuit Fathers of London, Rev. H. J. Coleridge and Rev. John Morris, sent one hundred and twenty-eight volumes of which the Jesuit Fathers are the authors.

There are in this collection a number of French, Latin, German, Spanish and Italian books. There are two hundred and twenty-five autograph letters from authors and publishers, the result of correspondence concerning the Columbian Library. Many of the volumes were contributed by authors. The following publishers deserve credit for generously contributing their publications:

W. H. Allen & Co., London, Eng.; Appleton & Co., New York City; Art &

Book Co., London, Eng.; Benziger Bros., New York and Chicago; Brown & Nolan, Dublin, Ireland; Catholic Publication Society, New York; W. J. Cabill, London, Eng.; Robert Clark & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; F. De Richmond, Watertown, N. Y.; P. F. Fletcher, London, Eng.; M. H. Gill & Son, Dublin, Ir.; I. J. Griffin, Philadelphia, Pa.; St. Anselm's Society, London, Eng.; Burns & Oates, London, Eng.; Blackwood & Sons, London, Eng.; Straker & Sons, Whitefriars, Eng.; John Hodges, London, Eng.; Catholic Truth Society, Philadelphia, Pa.; McMillan & Co., New York and London; Catholic Truth Society, St. Paul, Minn.; Catholic Truth Society, London, Eng.; Patrick Fox, St. Louis, Mo.; Harper & Sons, New York; Hoffmann Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.; B. Herder, St. Louis, Mo.; J. S. Hyland, Chicago, Ill.; Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co.; H. L. Kilner & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Lee & Shepherd, Boston, Mass.; McGrath & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. B. McDevitt, Dublin, Ireland; McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Frank P. Murphy, Baltimore, Md.; David Nutt, London, Eng.; P. O'Shea, New York; Rev. John E. O'Brien, Cambridge, Mass.; F. Pustet & Co., New York; Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, Pa.; Seely, Byrnes & Walker, London, Eng.; D. & J. Sadler, New York; Sullivan Bros., Dublin, Ireland; C. L. Webster & Co., New York; Frederick Warne & Co., London, Eng.; and Denis Lane, London, Eng.

The following magazines were sent in sets or parts of sets: "St. Joseph's Advocate," "Georgetown College Journal," "The Records," "Quarterly Bulletin," and "Researches of the American Catholic Historical Society," "Der Armer Seelen Freund," "Messenger of the Sacred Heart," "The Dublin Review," "St. Joseph's," "The Marygold," "The Rosary," "St. Francisus Bote," "Poor Souls' Advocate," "The Month," "Annals of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart," "The Little Bee," "Ave Maria," "Notre Dame Scholastic," "Sacred Heart Review," "Annals of St. Joseph," "Catholic Reading Circle Review," "The Owl," "Catholic Youth's Magazine," "Catholic Family Annual," "Pilgrim of Our Lady of Lourdes."

The Columbian Library of Catholic Authors has been placed with the "Catholic Historical Collections of America," at Notre Dame, Ind., and



VIEW OF COLUMBIAN LIBRARY OF CATHOLIC AUTHORS. (ALCOVE NO. 41.)

will form part of the "Catholic Reference Library of America." The original idea of a complete collection of Catholic authors will thus be carried out, as there are already in this Reference Library at Notre Dame thousands of rare volumes of which copies could not be secured during the brief period of the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

### The Catholic School Question.

Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, to whose intelligent and zealous care the Catholic Church in America is indebted beyond measure for what he has accomplished for Christian education and for a great variety of other Catholic interests, wrote of "The Catholic School Question" in 1892, with a view to the approaching Columbian Exposition, as follows:—

"Whatever we wish to see introduced into the life of a nation," says William von Humboldt, 'must first be introduced into its schools.' Now, what Catholics wish to see introduced into the national life, first of all, is true religious faith and practice. Religion is God's presence in the soul, it is the revelation of life's goodness; it is the fountain of hope and joy; it is the impulse to a noble activity in which we are conscious that failure itself means success. In happy days, it is light and perfume; and when the waters of life are bitter it draws them heavenward, and again they are sweet. Through it the sense of duty duty to ourselves, to others and to God is awakened; and the caring for duty is the vital principle in the creation of character. Hence to introduce true religious faith and practice into the national life is to introduce that which is more important than material prosperity or intellectual activity; for religion is not merely the manifestation of our kinship with God, of the divine and imperishable nature of the soul; it is the only air in which morality thrives, in which virtue becomes fervent, and goodness kindles with beauty's glow. Conduct rests upon a firm basis only when we believe in the infinite and godlike nature of the good; in a universe of moral ends in which the right is also forever the best.

No school, therefore, is good which attempts to educate the body, or the mind, or the conscience without the aid of religion, for man is not a patchwork of parts, but a something whole and organic, which springs from God, and which can be developed into harmonious completeness only through vital union with the Author and End of its being.

Hence the church does not and cannot consent to the exclusion of religion from any educational process. As we live and move and have our being in God, the moral and intellectual atmosphere we breathe, should be fragrant with the aroma of religious faith; and the inspiration of goodness and duty, which comes chiefly in early years, and is imparted with most power by a voice made persuasive by an open and enlightened mind, should be received in the school-room as well as in the home and in the house of worship. To furnish the teacher who holds the child's attention during those years when aspiration is purest, when conscience speaks most clearly, when reverence is most natural, when belief in the heroic and godlike is most spontaneous, to appeal to his pupil's religious nature, and thereby to strive to awaken in them a keener sense of the divine, a more living consciousness of the sacredness and worth of life, is to repress in him precisely that form of activity which is most salutary and most helpful from an educational point of view. What is education worth if the spiritual side of our nature be permitted to lie dormant? If the sense of modesty and purity, of single-mindedness and reverence, of faithfulness and diligence, of obedience and love, be not called forth? What kind of education can be given by the teacher who may not speak of the evil of sin, of the harm wrought by vanity, jealousy, envy, cowardice, hatred, and vulgarity of thought and word? If he be forbidden to enter the inner life of men, how shall his soul ever be brought into contact with the souls of his pupils? He becomes a machine, and his living personality, in which consists his power to educate, is condemned to inaction.

When our common school system was finally organized as exclusively secular, nothing was left for Catholics to do but to build and maintain schools of their own, in which the will, the heart, and the conscience, as well as the intellect, should be educated. If Catholic children have a right to a Catholic education it follows that the duty devolves upon Catholics to provide the means whereby it may be received; and the Catholics of the United States have accepted the task thus imposed with a spirit of generous self-sacrifice which is above all praise. They have built three thousand and five hundred parochial schools, in which seven hundred thousand Catholic children now receive a Christian education. They have also established and maintained a large number of universities, seminaries, colleges, academies, reformatories, and asylums, in which religious influence is made to interpenetrate all the processes of nurture and training. The development of this Catholic educational system is carried on from year to year with increasing zeal and energy. The beginnings were difficult; progress is now comparatively easy. What has been done shows us not only what we have still to do, but gives confidence that we shall be able to do it. The people take an interest in the work not less earnest than that of the bishops and priests, while the teaching orders make almost superhuman efforts to meet the ever growing demands for their services. The indispensable need of religious schools, which thirty or forty years ago was proclaimed by but a few, is now conceded by all Catholics. The utterances of Pius IX. and Leo XIII. on this subject have no uncertain sound;

and the bishops of the Catholic world, in pastorals and in councils, have raised their voices, in union with that of the visible head of the church, to proclaim the vital importance, whether from a religious or a social point of view, of thoroughly Christian schools. They declare that a purely secular education is a bad education, that if our civilization is to remain Christian, our schools must recognize the principles of Christianity. In the third Baltimore Council, held in 1884, the zeal of the American hierarchy in the cause of Catholic education glowed with greater warmth than in any previous assemblage of our bishops. The eighty prelates gathered in this national council decreed that a parochial school shall exist close to every Catholic Church, and that no ordinary difficulties shall be considered as an excuse for its non existence. A pastor's serious neglect to build a school is declared to be sufficient cause for his removal; and they affirm that it is a bishop's duty to provide schools which shall be Catholic, not in name alone, but which shall be thoroughly efficient. As a means to this end, they would have the pastor consider himself the principal of his school. He should watch over it and make it the object of his special care and devotion. To equip priests more fully for this office, the bishops urge that a course of pedagogics be made part of the curriculum of theological seminaries.

Our school system is an organic part of our ecclesiastical constitution. It rests upon principles as wide as human nature, as immortal as Truth. We cannot if we would, we would not if we could, recede from the stand we have taken. We hold that the common school system is radically defective, though we have no disposition to interfere with those to whom it commends itself. We concede to others, as we demand for ourselves, religious and educational freedom. Our convictions on this point are unalterable; and since here there is question of vital, temporal and eternal interests, there can be no compromise which conflicts with the principle of religious education.

The Catholic Church is irrevocably committed to the doctrine that education is essentially religious, that purely secular schools give instruction but do not properly educate. The commemoration of the discovery of America, by holding an exposition which will attract the attention and awaken the interest of the entire world, offers an opportunity such as we cannot hope to have again in our day, or in that of our children, to give public evidence of the work we are doing. In the four hundred years which have flown by since the stars of heaven first saw reflected from these shores the white man's face, beside his white sail, there has been no such occasion for such an advertisement, and when the fifth centenary shall be here there will be no need, we may confidently trust, of special efforts to commend and uphold the cause of religious education. Catholics assuredly have a right to a prominent place in this great celebration. Juan Perez, Isabella and Columbus, to whose lofty views and generous courage the discovery of America is chiefly due, were not only devout Catholics, but they were upheld and strengthened in their great undertaking by religious zeal and enthusiasm. Their faith was an essential element in the success of their enterprise. There should be no desire to ignore or obscure this fact, even on the part of the foes of the church, and it is a duty which Catholics owe to the honor of the name they bear to see that the part which their religion played in opening to the Christian nations a new hemisphere, thereby extending and quickening the forces of civilization through the whole world, shall not be misunderstood or passed over in silence at this time, when the eyes of all men turn to America to behold the marvels which have been wrought here by strong hearts and awakened minds." \* \* \* "There can be little doubt that many are opposed to the Catholic school system from the fact that they have never given serious attention to the principles upon which it rests, or to the ends which it aims to reach. It is the fashion to praise education, and hence all declare themselves favorable to it; but those who love it enough to make it a matter of thoughtful and persevering meditation are, like the lovers of Truth, but few. But those who do not read seriously, or think deeply, may be got to open their eyes and look, and what they see may arouse interest and lead to investigation. Opinion rules the world, and the Catholic Exhibit offers a means to help mold opinion on the subject of education, which in importance is second to no other; and in an age in which the tendency is to take the school from the control of the church, to place it under that of the state in such a way as to weaken its religious character, nothing which may assist in directing opinion to true views upon this subject may be neglected by those who believe that education is essentially religious.

The exhibit will help also to enlighten and stimulate teachers, by diffusing among them a more real and practical knowledge of the various educational methods and appliances. It will arouse a new interest in pedagogics as a science and an art. We may easily become victims of the fallacy that a school is Catholic because this adjective is affixed to its name, or because in its prayers are said and catechism is taught. A poor school cannot exert a wholesome influence of any kind. Idle, inattentive, listless and unpunctual children will not become religious, however much they are made to pray and recite catechism. In a truly religious character self-respect, truthfulness, a love of thoroughness and excellence, a disinterested ambition, are as important as a devotional spirit. Where the natural virtues are lacking, the supernatural have no proper soil in which to grow. A right school system does not necessarily make a good school. \* \* \*

Other prelates have spoken strongly and clearly on the Catholic school question; among them we may notably mention Archbishops Corrigan, Ryan, Feehan, Hennessy and Riordan and Bishops Keane, Maes, Messmer, Ryan and others. There are a great number of letters in Brother Maurelian's possession from archbishops, bishops, clergy, religious and lay teachers and from Catholic as well as non-Catholic citizens who have expressed their appreciation of the excellence, and of

the superior merits of the Catholic Educational Exhibits in strong and fervent language. Congratulations are freely offered in these letters, and expressions of high hopes for the future, since in the past so much has been accomplished, in the face of untold disadvantages, opposition, lack of material aid and, in many instances, a want of co-operation and of encouraging aid from quarters where it would naturally be looked for and expected. The success of the exhibit has been to many a Catholic educator a source of sweet joy and the realization of fond hopes.

### Photographic Views.

To perpetuate the memory of the Catholic Educational Exhibit an order was given to photograph every part of it. Owing to the breakage of several negatives, some important views will unfortunately be missed; one hundred and twenty-eight views, eight by ten inches each, have been secured. The credit of developing the beautiful photographs reproduced in half-tone in this publication belongs to Mrs. W. E. Rotherv, nee Miss S. E. Garrity.

Beautiful albums of complete sets of photographic views were compiled and presented as follows: by the Columbus Club of Chicago to Pope Leo XIII.; by the Catholic institutions of learning of the United States to Bishop Spalding, President; by the Diocesan Board of Chicago to Archbishop Feehan; by the Christian Brothers of Baltimore to Cardinal Gibbons; by the Christian Brothers of the United States to Brother Joseph, Superior General at Paris, and by the Christian Brothers of New York and St. Louis Districts to Brothers Justin and Paulian, Provincials.

A very beautiful album of the Catholic Educational Exhibit at the World's Fair was sent by express to Pope Leo XIII. by the Columbus Club of Chicago. The album contains one hundred and twenty photographic views of the various portions of the Catholic Educational Exhibit, taken and prepared under the supervision of Brother Maurelian, the only and efficient secretary and manager of the exhibit, and the cost was defrayed we are informed, by members of the Columbus Club.

The gentlemen who generously bore the expense of the album of photographs to the Holy Father in the name of the Columbus Club are: William A. Amberg, Patrick T. Barry, David P. Brenner, Michael J. Carby, John S. Cooke, William P. Henneberry, James J. Kelly, Dr. J. B. Murphy, and Daniel B. Souly.

The album is a triumph of the photographer's art, its contents being as faithful pictures of the Catholic Educational Exhibit as could be made. It is bound in white, the color of the Pope's costume, the leather being of the finest morocco, and lined with white gros-grain watered silk. It is locked with two gold bolts, fourteen carats fine, which are exquisitely formed and chased. All the printing is in gold, and the letter-press description or explanation of each picture is also written in gold. On the front, beautifully embossed in gold, is this inscription:

CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.  
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, 1893.  
HIS HOLINESS, POPE LEO XIII.

"Brother Maurelian, secretary and manager of the Catholic Educational Exhibit, in June, 1894, after his return from San Francisco, went to Porcia to pay his respects to Bishop Spalding, who had returned from Rome, Sicily and other points of interest in Europe. The Brother presented the Bishop with a beautiful album of photographic views of the Catholic Educational Exhibit, bound in purple silk. On the cover were printed in gold the words: 'Compliments of the Catholic Educational Institutions of the United States.' Bishop Spalding was pleased to receive this handsome souvenir of the Catholic Educational Exhibit of the World's Columbian Exposition. While in Rome, Bishop Spalding presented Pope Leo XIII. with the magnificent album, a gift of the Columbus Club of Chicago. The Pope examined the album with great interest, and received this gift of the most prominent Catholic gentlemen in Chicago from the hands of Bishop Spalding with evident pleasure. He gave directions to his attendants as to the placing and caring of this valuable work."

"The Holy Father is in admiration of what was accomplished at the World's Fair, and realizes how great is the zeal and intelligence of those whose hands rest the Catholic educational interests in this country."—(*The New World*.)

A complete set of photographic views were also furnished Dr. S. H. Peabody, chief Liberal Arts, the National Commission at Washington, and the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago.

### The Officials of the "World's Columbian Exposition and the National Commission."

It is but simple justice to the officials of the National Commission and of the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893, to testify to the high order of intelligence, broad-mindedness and executive ability, which brought to a successful issue the grandest achievement of its kind in history—the World's Columbian Exposition. The prompt attention and unvarying courtesy which on all occasions marked the dealings of these gentlemen towards exhibitors are among the most pleasing recollections of the great Columbian Fair. The managers of the Catholic Exhibit have expressed their sincere thanks to the distinguished gentlemen with whom they have had business relations, and the names of such officials as can now be called to mind, are here recorded:

Harlow N. Higginbotham, president; George R. Davis, director-general; Dr. Selim H. Peabody, chief Liberal Arts; T. W. Palmer, president National Commission; John T. Dickinson, secretary National Commission, Hon. John Boyd Thacher, chief Bureau Awards; Halsey C. Ives, chief Fine Arts; James Allison, chief Manufactures Department; G. H. Wilson, secretary Bureau of Music; Charles C. Bonney, president Congress Auxiliary; Moses P. Handy, chief Bureau Publicity, etc.; William G. Curtis, chief Latin-American Bureau; Walker Fearn, chief Foreign Department; J. J. Hastings, postmaster; A. F. Seeberger, treasurer; Thomas B. Bryan, commissioner-at large; James W. Ellsworth, chairman Liberal Arts; Lyman J. Gage, chairman Executive Committee; E. C. Culp, secretary on Ceremonies; Ferd. W. Peck, vice president; F. J. V. Skiff, chief of Mines and Mining; Eben Brewer, N. F. Dawson, Joseph Hurst, J. P. Holland, Sam V. Steele, R. A. Rogers, Hon. J. W. Hoyt, J. C. McGibbons and James Y. George.

### Awards to Catholic Exhibits.

#### Medals and Diplomas from World's Fair Committee.

The National Committee of Awards, of which Hon. John Boyd Thacher was chairman, studied the systems of awards in preceding expositions and carefully examined the jurisprudence relating thereto. It was learned from witnesses and experts in World's Fair matters, that the jury system was of a very unsatisfactory nature. Under the jury system a disappointed exhibitor could never fix the responsibility of the refusal of an award on any individual. Another objection to this system of awards was found in its graded prizes and without giving any reason for the class of award given.

In view of carrying out the intent of the Act of Congress, the Committee on Awards determined first, that the reports should disclose specific points of excellence presented by each exhibit; second, in order that some responsible human personality might be fixed upon, they determined that one man—a competent expert should make the preliminary examination of a particular exhibit, so that in the end he could swear, over his own signature, that he had seen, handled and critically examined the exhibit which was placed in his charge. To inspire confidence in the exhibitors the committee adopted the plan settling upon one man, who should be the greatest possible authority and the foremost expert in a certain line, to make the preliminary examination of certain exhibits. To secure competent judges letters were written to twenty six hundred different journals and technical periodicals, requesting them to recommend experts in their special lines. There were in all between six hundred and seven hundred judges, selected from among the most competent persons in all parts of the world.

An award to an institution means a medal and a diploma. Where several schools were grouped in one award, there will be a medal for the group and a diploma is to be issued on which will be engrossed the names of all schools included in the group. In this list, the institutions having been grouped will be known by having "D" before their names. It is significant that the vast majority of these awards were given on reports of judges who were non-Catholic educators from public or private schools, colleges or universities—gentlemen and ladies of national reputation.

It is to be regretted that some very excellent and important exhibits were overlooked in the matter of awards. This was partially due to the absence of complete lists and catalogued matter, which a majority of the schools failed to furnish and without which it was impossible for the Bureau of Awards to issue full instructions to the judges. Another cause was the very short time within which such a vast amount of work had to be done.

#### Description of World's Fair Medal and Diploma.

The Columbian Fair medal is of bronze, three inches in diameter. On one side is Columbus, the great discoverer, in the act of setting foot on American soil, with an inscription Christopher Columbus, Oct. 12, 1492. On the reverse side are the Santa Maria ship, two flaming torches, a globe, an angel with a trumpet and another with tablet and stylus. In the center of the medal is a panel with the inscription "World's Columbian Exposition in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Columbus, 1492-1892." There is another panel for the successful exhibitor's name. The medal is a perfect specimen of art in bronze; it is hung in a panel of crimson velvet, so that it can be swung both ways to show the obverse and reverse sides. It is encased in a glittering box of aluminum.

The Diploma is a very large steel engraving, 18 by 24 inches and printed on a sheet of parchment 28 by 36 inches. Mr. W. H. Low of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing complimented Mr. Charles Schlecht, the engraver of New York, by saying, that in his opinion, it was 'the best plate which had been executed by an American engraver.' From every point of view, it is the most elaborate, artistic and excellent diploma ever issued by a World's Fair. The Diploma must be seen to appreciate its beauty and its perfection.

The total number of Medals and Diplomas decreed to Institutions in the Catholic Educational Exhibit by the Bureau of Awards, is 621. Of these 552 were for the schools of the United States, 88 to the Christian Brothers of Europe, and one to the Brothers of Mary in the Hawaiian islands. If to the 621 Medals and Diplomas we add the 412 schools that were grouped and mentioned in the Diplomas we find a grand total of 1033 Catholic schools that were honored at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

ALABAMA.—Birmingham: Holy Angels' Academy. Mobile: Visitation Academy. Holy Angels' Academy and St. Vincent's School.

LOUISIANA.—*Baton Rouge*: St. Joseph's Academy. *Charenton*: St. Joseph's Convent. *Donaldsonville*: St. Joseph's Institute. *New Orleans*: Archdiocese of New Orleans: twenty-two school exhibits. Immaculate Conception College.—Dominican Academies. St. Joseph's Academy.—Ipsulme Academy.—St. Albion's Select Semool. St. Aloysius' Institute.—St. Joseph's Commercial School. St. Mary's Assumption School.—(d) St. Aloysius' Male School. St. Aloysius' Female School.—Notre Dame du Bon Secours school. St. Joseph's Orphanage. *Thibodaux*: Thibodaux College.

United States ninety-two school exhibits. De La Salle Institute Manhattan College.  
Mc St. Vincent's Academy-on-Hudson. Holy Rosary Academy.-La Salle Academy.-  
St. Bridg's Academy.-St. Gabriel's Academy.-[d] St. Jerome's Academy.-St. Mary's  
Academy.-[d] St. Paul's Academy. Holy Rosary Convent.-Institution of Mercy, Miss  
G. G. Caldwell. [c] Cross Academy.-Holy Innocence's School.-Immaculate Conception  
School.-Jerome School.-Holy Innocence's School.-Immaculate Conception  
Male School (51st St.).-Immaculate Conception Male School.-Immaculate Conception  
Female School.-[c] Our Lady of Sorrows School.-St. Alphonsus' Male School.-[d] St.  
Augustine's School.-St. Brigid's Male School.-St. Brigid's Female School.-St. Gabriel's  
Male School.-St. Gabriel's Female School.-St. Joseph's Male School.-St. Joseph's  
Female School.-St. Jerome's School.-[c] St. John Baptist's Male School.-[c] St. John Baptist's  
Female School.-St. Joseph's Male School.-[d] St. Joseph's School (67th St.).-  
St. Joseph's School (127th St.).-St. Lawrence School.-St. Mary's Male School.-St. Mary's  
Female School.-[c] St. Monica's School.-St. Nicholas' Male School.-St. Nicholas' Female  
School.-St. Patrick's Male School.-St. Peter's Male School.-St. Stephen's Male School.-  
St. Theresa's Male and Female Schools.-St. Stephen's School.-St. Theresa's Male School.-  
St. Therese's Female School.-St. Vincent Ferrer's School.-P. O'Shea, Wm. H. Sadlier,



manager, explained the object of the Most Reverend Archbishops and received in reply the following note from the Hon. J. W. Hoyt, representative of the Bureau of Awards

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, BUREAU OF AWARDS, }  
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, JACKSON PARK, }  
CHICAGO, ILL., September 11, 1893. }

MY DEAR BROTHER MAURELIAN: Please understand that the Committee is entirely in harmony with the wishes of their Graces, the Archbishops, and that they desire me to extend to yourself as their representative, as well as to them, thanks for the courtesy implied by your mission. Humbly, but most sincerely,

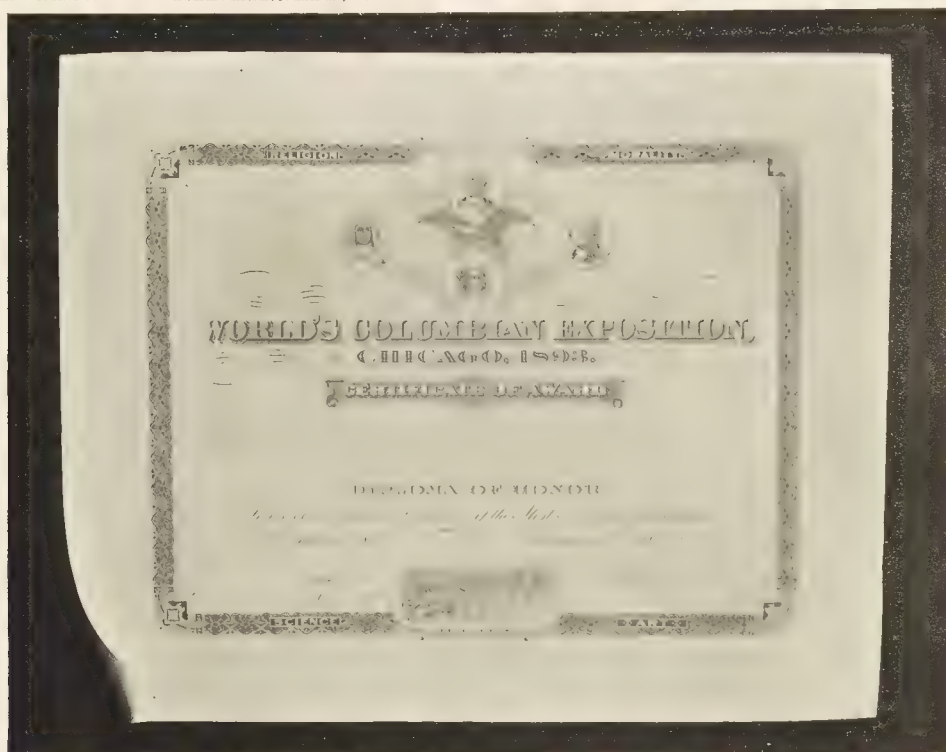
Your friend and brother,  
JOHN W. HOYT.

To carry into effect the wishes embodied in the resolutions by the Archbishops, Right Reverend J. L. Spalding, D.D., Bishop of Peoria and President of the Catholic Educational Exhibit, requested the following members to serve as the Executive Committee on Awards: Rev. D. J. Riordan, Pastor St. Eliza-

The Archbishops' Diplomas, as well as the Medals and Diplomas from the World's Fair Committee, will be valuable souvenirs of the greatest and grandest exposition the world ever saw. There were about 25,000 awards given at the Chicago Exposition which it is claimed is a lower number than ever given by any International World's Fair.

### Pope Leo XIII and Cardinal Rampolla Appreciate the Catholic Educational Exhibit.

After closing the affairs of the Catholic Educational Exhibit, Brother Maurelian prepared to leave for Europe to secure much needed rest and to attend the General Chapter of his Order, at Athis Mons, Paris, to which he had been elected a delegate.



SPECIMEN OF DIPLOMA AWARDED TO INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING IN ACCORDANCE WITH RESOLUTIONS OF THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOPS.

beth's Church, Chicago, Chairman; Rev. M. J. Fitzsimons, Pastor Holy Name Cathedral, Chicago; Wm. A. Amberg, President Columbus Club, Chicago, Brother Maurelian, Secretary.

The Certificates were graded so as to be in keeping with the extent and merits of the numerous exhibits.

A Committee of Judges was employed to examine and report to the Executive Committee, as to the extent and merits of each exhibit, and to suggest which grade of Certificate should be decreed.

The Certificates were graded as follows: 1. Diploma of Honor. 2. Diploma. 3. Certificate of Merit. 4. Honorable Mention.

The Certificates contain the Portraits of His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII, Christopher Columbus, Queen Isabella and George Washington, grouped around the American Eagle.

The Certificates have the engraved fac-simile signatures of Pope Leo XIII, Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Spalding, president. They are countersigned by the secretary.

The Brother, in company with Brother Quintinian of Manhattan College, New York, traveled through Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Switzerland, England and Ireland.

He visited many cities and their great churches, galleries, museums and public institutions; especially those of Hamburg, Berlin, Cologne, Paris, Lyons, St. Etienne, Avignon, Marseilles, Nice, Monaco, Genoa, Pisa, Rome, Albano, Florence, Milan, Basle, London, Waterford, Cork and Queenstown.

Of the audience with the Pope, the following account appeared in the press:

Aside from the apparent feebleness in a venerable man of 85 years, the Holy Father seemed in good health, full of energy, and with the intellectual vigor of a man of 50.

On November 25, after having assisted at the Holy Father's mass, those so

privileged were in turn presented to His Holiness. When the two Brothers were introduced the Pope straightened in his chair, visibly brightened and with evident joyous emotion said, "I am so glad to see American Brothers." He made many inquiries concerning Catholic education and Catholic schools in the United States, and spoke of the Catholic Educational Exhibit as a very responsible and difficult task, by which great good had been accomplished, and of which very much had been said in Rome. He inquired as to the number of Christian Brothers in all America, and on hearing that there were nearly two thousand, the Pope marveled and desired to know if their schools were appreciated, encouraged and well attended. He then exhorted the Brothers to work up all their schools to the very highest degree of efficiency and gave them his blessing for themselves, all their confreres, and all the pupils who attended their schools.

Brother Maurelian relates that in his travels in Europe he frequently heard it said, "if our Bishops in France and Italy would unite on important measures, as the Cardinal and the Bishops in the United States did in the matter of the Catholic Educational Exhibit, they could accomplish wonderful results."

It was at Bishop Spalding's suggestion that Brother Maurelian presented elegantly bound copies of the Final Report of the Catholic Educational Exhibit to the Holy Father and Cardinal Rampolla. The Pope's Secretary of State acknowledged the reports in a letter of which the following is a translation:

#### TRANSLATION OF CARDINAL RAMPOLLA'S LETTER TO BROTHER MAURELIAN.

Reverend Brother:

Your valued gift of a copy of the Final Report of the Catholic Educational Exhibit at the Chicago Exposition has been very agreeable to me; not less agreeable to the Holy Father has been the other copy which I hastened to offer him in your name.

Although the august Pontiff and myself were fully aware of the happy success of this undertaking and of the honor which thereby accrued to Catholic education, it is nevertheless gratifying for us to learn that the courtesy and liberality of the chief officers of the exposition materially aided its success, especially Hon. George R. Davis, Director General; Dr. S. H. Peabody, Chief of Department of Liberal Arts and Hon. John Boyd Thacher, Chief of Bureau of Awards, to whom you justly give a tribute of praise and of thanks.

Receive for yourself the deserved encomiums which in the name of His Holiness and also in my own name I tender you for the share which you have had in the gratifying results of the exposition.

At the same time that I thank you for your offering, I also impart to you the Apostolic Benediction which the Holy Father with all his heart bestows upon you and upon those who have co-operated in this laudable enterprise, and with sentiments of very sincere esteem I subscribe myself

Reverend Dear Sir,

Rome, November 20, 1894.

Most affectionately in the Lord,

—M. CARDINAL RAMPOLLA.

To Rev. Bro. Maurelian, Rome.

It is gratifying to all who have had a share in the exhibits to note the joy and appreciation of the Supreme Head of the Church at the success of this great undertaking.

#### Catholic Educational Bureau, Magazine, and other Enterprises.

Twenty years ago, 1878, Bishop Spalding in "Essays and Reviews" wrote:

"The great need of the Church in this country is the organization of priests and people for the promotion of Catholic interests. \* \* \* American Catholics should take up works that do not specially concern any one Diocese more than another, but whose significance will be as wide as the nation's life."

The marvelous success of the Catholic Educational Exhibit due to the organization and co-operation of bishops, clergy, teachers and people is proof of the power and possibilities of united effort. There is no calculating what might be done in the United States for the spread of religion, education, morality and the promotion of literature, art, etc., had we a Catholic Educational Bureau with its Catholic Educational Magazine, to collect information and give out news of the progress of our schools, and all matter that enters into the best of educational journals. What could not a Catholic Press Association do to be of service to Catholic papers and through them to our people? In the same way, what could not organizations accomplish in promoting education and charities of various kinds? Of course such enterprises would need the sanction and the encouraging moral and active support of bishops and clergy, and they should be officered by persons of unquestioned integrity and of high literary executive and financial ability. In his article in the *Catholic World*, July, 1892, Bishop Spalding asks:

Is it not probable that the Catholic Educational Exhibit and the Congress of Catholic Teachers will lead to the founding of a Catholic Educational Magazine? Catholic newspapers we have too many of them possibly. Catholic reviews and magazines we also have; but we have no periodical of any significance devoted to the cause of Catholic education. The establishing of a periodical of this kind, with competent editors, would certainly be a safe venture from a financial point of view. We have nearly four thousand

schools, and the heads of a very large number of them, at least, would take such a magazine, and among its subscribers would be found all the priests who are really interested in education. As an advertising medium it would have special advantages. What more interesting subject is there than education? It is a question of life, of religion, of country; it is a question of science and art; it is a question of politics, of progress, of civilization; it is a question even of commerce, of production, of wealth. What could be more instructive than a series of articles on the history of education, on the great teachers and educational reformers, on pedagogics as a science and as an art; on educational methods; on the bearing of psychology upon questions of education; on hygiene in its relations to the health of teachers and pupils; on the educational values of the various branches of knowledge; on personal influence as a factor in education; on the best means of forming a true religious character?

An educational magazine would become the organ of the great and growing system of Catholic schools. In its pages the practical and speculative questions which are constantly suggesting themselves to teachers would be discussed, and thus the body of Catholic educators would be brought into active, intelligent communion with one another."

An eminent Jesuit Father in Detroit wrote on this subject:

"Few enterprises, as far as my knowledge goes, have done more to lift the hopes and ambitions of Catholics in this country to higher and better things in the matter of educational development. The only regret that attaches to its recollection, is, that it was so short-lived. But even this may be remedied with time. When Catholics have devised some scheme for the constant interchange of ideas upon pedagogical subjects—whether through the medium of a magazine or otherwise—then the work (Catholic Educational Exhibit) which was inaugurated so successfully, will become permanent and productive of ever-increasing results."

F. M. Edselas in the *Catholic World*, February, 1893, wrote:

"As a means to this end, in connection with the Catholic Educational Exhibit at Chicago, under the able management of Brother Maurelian, could not a Teachers' Bureau be permanently established there? Let it be placed in the hands of the most zealous teachers of the profession, and equipped to do a great and beneficial work. Those pledged heart and soul to this enterprise, working for mutual good, aided by wise suggestions born of personal experience, will do much to smooth difficulties that retard the teacher's work. Active members of the profession can best settle that vexed question of religious and secular instruction in schools. Purest water comes directly from the fountain-head. Suggestions will be gladly received, shaping course of study, discipline, requirements for teachers, etc., they being *ex-officio* members of the bureau. These observations daily reported at headquarters, shall be open for discussion through a first-class educational journal, so indispensable for the work in hand; the latter proposal having already been anticipated by that prince of the church and of educators, Right Rev. Bishop Spalding, of Peoria."

While distinctly Catholic, let both the bureau and its journal be distinctly American. Love for church and country must be mutual, each intensifying the other. This work, indeed, is a national affair, we realize it daily more and more. Our education gauges our civilization, and our civilization our education. Guided by such sentiments we will reform our Republic on the basis of the old. Eliminating defects, a stronger, nobler character will mark its dealings at home and abroad.

In anticipation of such a boon, and emphasizing the idea that "prevention is better than cure," that civilization can do more to check crime than the hangman's rope, a sort of educational quarantine might not come amiss, making school attendance compulsory, thus eradicating from the body politic ignorance and vice, with its train of contagious evils.

Oh! old Colorado have taken hold of the matter in earnest, accepting no excuse for non-attendance on the score of indigence, since they furnish not only books but clothing for those unable to procure them. As much, perhaps, might be done for needy pupils in Catholic schools through the bureau. Its advantages will soon appear, both in morals and economics. But primarily this bureau will become a channel for the broader culture of Catholic teachers, through united effort, giving access to whatever is an advantage in their profession, evolving the best methods, and consequently the best results. The want of this unity has been the chief obstacle to success.

With the journals that prove a combination in its best sense, teachers of both sexes being admitted to its privileges. Formerly such organizations, limited to man, left woman isolated, a prey to her whims, fancies, and what-nots. She could not intrude on man's domain and still preserve her prestige. Such was the verdict.

What, then, is woman's sphere? Its limits are boundless as the horizon, and as the vaulted arch of heaven. Wherever her ability and its needs can find a footing, there let her advance. True to the instincts of Christian womanhood, no barrier need check her progress. An innate sense of the fitness of things will be her safeguard. Such helpers as these are needed everywhere, and thank God! not found wanting.

Through the proposed bureau views and plans will harmonize, placing the teacher's work on a solid basis. Jealousies and rivalries must then cease. If your school is better than mine, gladly will I avail myself of its advantages; if I, too, have scored some good points, as readily will I return the favor. One heart and soul then animates the work.

Parochial schools will share in these benefits. Many of them in the larger cities do excellent work, hardly to be surpassed, but in some of the smaller parishes there is special need of just such light and aid as the bureau and journal can give. Did you know that 142,357 children are now under the instruction of 435,000 teachers in the public, private, and parochial schools of the United States? Many of these fall under the influence of Catholic teachers. In a decade or two they become citizens of our Republic.

What a power, then, to-day in the hands of every educator! Our purpose and its fulfillment in this work seals the judgment of the Almighty for them and for us.

With even more emphasis might Frances Anne Kemble say to the teachers of to-day than to some young college graduates years ago:

"A sacred burden is the life you lead;  
Look on it, lift it, bear it solemnly;  
Stand up and walk beneath it steadily.  
Fall not for sorrow, falter not for sin,  
But onward, upward, till the goal ye win."

The proposed bureau will be a sort of Signal Service Corps, a beacon-light. Thrice blessed will be the aid and knowledge thereby gained. Much good wheat can be found when the chaff is thus well winnowed. To facilitate this work it could be under the control of a board of directors, composed of one from each diocese, the teachers thus conferring with their respective heads or delegates. A director-in-chief should have charge of the council thus formed, elected by its members, and in perfect sympathy with their views and plans.

One occupying such a position should be a representative Catholic citizen, with both elbows free, not hampered or guided by mere personal theories or self-interest, in no sense a crank, but, while open to conviction, yet working steadily and solely for the best interests of the organization.

With such a leader, just think what a world of good might be accomplished! Old fads and fancies would yield to better judgment and wisdom. Suggestions might, no doubt, conflict at times; but if the shoes pinch, we need another pair. This I think, I believe, "big I and little you," might do well enough for the old woman who lived in a nut-shell, but we've rented a broader domain. Your knowledge, my friend, may be above the

average, but hardly sufficient to eclipse the united wisdom of the hundreds and thousands to be enrolled in the bureau.

Our right reverend bishops and clergy will certainly give their sanction to and support most cordially an enterprise that must so directly promote the welfare of each diocese, at the same time relieving them of much care and responsibility. No important step will, of course, be taken without their hearty approval and co-operation.

Many schools in one diocese often defeat success, being too heavy a tax upon the people who, as a class, have all they can do to keep their own pots boiling, without helping to feed their neighbors' fires.

To relieve such a burden, let college and academy be established *pro rata* the inhabitants and their bank accounts. Competition has had too much of the say-so in this matter. Entering a field already occupied, perhaps in a "booming" town, the party soon found itself pushing or pushed to the wall, even at the expense of the beautiful law of Christian charity. Rivalry may be admissible, within limits, in business transactions, but hardly in the matters we are discussing. Let Christian courtesy prevail. Not the survival of the strongest, but of the fittest. Do we not, through a mistaken zeal, or from self-interest, too often lose sight of this spirit of charity?

Prelates, clergy, religious and lay teachers have repeatedly expressed the hope that "A Catholic Educational Magazine" would become a reality. Our Catholic periodicals have lauded the idea and commented upon the great advantages of such a magazine. Hon. John Eaton, in his review of the exhibits, mentions it enquiringly.

### Special Subjects.

The limits of this publication merely permit a brief reference to important subjects, which in themselves are worthy of special chapters. Catholic Education Day was a notable event of the World's Fair and in the history of Catholic education. Festival Hall, gayly decorated, witnessed an assembly of eleven prelates, hundreds of the clergy, and members of the teaching Brotherhoods, eight hundred of the various Sisterhoods, and about seven thousand of the laity, with a large representation of World's Fair officials and non-Catholic educators. The learned and eloquent addresses by Archbishops Feehan, Ryan and Hennessy, Bishop Spalding, Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, of New York Supreme Court, and Hon. Thos. J. Gargan, were listened to with respectful attention. Dr. Selim H. Peabody, Chief of Liberal Arts, on behalf of the World's Fair extended a welcome in every way worthy of the occasion and of the distinguished visitors present. One of the great Exposition bands and the magnificent concert organ of Festival Hall contributed to the pleasure of the solemn occasion. A full account of the proceedings, and all of the addresses published in J. S. Hyland & Co.'s "Columbian Catholic Congress" and in Brother Maurelian's "Final Report."

Bishop Spalding's plea for "Pure Morals at the World's Fair" and a "Protest" (issued later under the Bishop's direction) against exhibiting indecent pictures at the Exposition, forms another interesting topic. This subject also includes the correspondence between Brother Maurelian and the chief of the Fine Arts Department. A full account is contained in the Final Report, pages 43 to 52. The Review of Exhibits, John J. Shea's article of the Catholic World, Press Notices, Normal Colleges and Schools, the Religious State, the Christian Educator, etc., etc., are all interesting chapters in the Final Report, well worthy of the reader's attention and of which mere mention can here be made.

The appreciation of Hon. John Eaton, Ph. D., LL. D., ex-commissioner of the U. S. Bureau of Education, in the American Catholic Quarterly, January, 1895, is very valuable testimony; he characterized the exhibit "phenomenal" and the installation, "marvelous." The report of the U. S. Commissioner of Education for 1892-1893 contains many references concerning the exhibits and these will be of deep interest to Catholic schools.

### Bishop Spalding's Authorization to Brother Maurelian.

At the request of the Archbishops of the United States I have consented to become the acting President of the Catholic Educational Exhibit of the Columbian World's Fair, to be held in Chicago in 1893, and at their request and with the consent of his superiors, Brother Maurelian has consented to become the Manager of this Exhibit. I hereby authorize him to enter upon the duties of his office and to do whatever he may think necessary to the success of the undertaking.

(Signed) +J. L. SPALDING,  
Bishop Peoria.

Peoria, April 17th, 1892.



SEAL OF THE CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, 1893

Specially designed for the Exhibit. A beautiful blending of the religious and the material in the discovery of America.

### Funds.

One of the most perplexing questions that presented itself was how to secure a sufficient amount of money to meet the expenses of preparing, installing and caring for the exhibits, and ultimately for winding up affairs. There was no fund anywhere from which an appropriation could be secured. Voluntary gifts from generous persons in sympathy with the great cause of Catholic education, and the generosity of those taking part in the exhibit in bearing a *pro rata* of the expenses, appeared to be the only solution of this embarrassing problem.

No one, unless actually engaged in the work, could in any degree form an estimate of the probable expense of carrying out an exhibit on so large a scale.

Had there been sufficient funds at the start, the installation could have been made much more rapidly and completely, and many important measures could have been carried through, which, owing to lack of funds, could not be undertaken.

The Archbishops, at their meeting in St. Louis, agreed to contribute to the general expenses, and to invite their suffragans to do likewise. At their annual meeting in New York the Archbishops issued the following letter:

NEW YORK, Nov. 18, 1892.

To the Clergy and Catholic Laity of the United States.

REVEREND FATHERS—DEAR BRETHREN: The Superiors and Directors of our schools have begun the preparatory work of holding a Catholic Educational Exhibit at the Columbian Exposition, and we have received assurance from them that ample material will be provided to illustrate our educational work and methods. The holding of this educational exhibit involves a considerable outlay of money. The various institutions which take part in the exhibit will, it is true, bear a portion of the expense, but if the project is to be entirely successful we must have a fund upon which we may draw to provide whatever may be necessary to make the exhibit worthy of our zeal and labors in the cause of Christian education. The Secretary and Manager must receive pay for his work; a bureau of information, with salaried clerks, must be kept; circulars, pamphlets and catalogues of the exhibit must be published and distributed, and the rooms in which the exhibits will be placed must be adorned and made attractive. It is also the intention to make a complete collection of books written in English by Catholic authors, and to publish a souvenir volume, giving a history of Catholic education in the United States. In fact, the managers are anxious to make this exhibit so complete and so interesting that it will become and remain a memorable event in the history of American Catholic education.

But to do this they must have sufficient means at their disposal, and, since this is a private enterprise, they are compelled to appeal to the Catholic clergy and laity to come to their aid. The Holy Father has sent his apostolic blessing to all who take part in this work, and we feel confident that arguments are not needed to induce the Catholic clergy and laity to contribute what will be amply sufficient to make our Catholic Educational Exhibit, which will be the only distinctly Catholic feature in the World's Fair, one of the most important and valuable departments. Not in our day shall we again have such an opportunity to bring our educational work, which is so intimately associated with all our higher interests as Catholics and Americans, to public attention and inspection. For multitudes this exhibit will be the standard whereby they will measure the worth and efficiency of our system and methods. Let us not remain indifferent where such interests are involved. If the exhibit is what we have reason to believe it will be, it will awaken new zeal, and give a fresh impulse to the cause of Catholic education in the United States. We confidently believe that this appeal will meet with a generous response from the rich and poor alike, and that multitudes of the faithful shall have the satisfaction to know that they have part in this work.

Contributions may be sent to Right Rev. J. L. Spalding, D.D., president of the Catholic Educational Exhibit, northeast corner Thirty-fifth and Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

(Signed by the Archbishops.)

This letter was widely circulated, and notwithstanding the general depression and extraordinary demands upon their generosity, the published financial statement given below shows how much our people have the cause of education at heart. In many Dioceses, prelates requested the pastors to have a special collection, or to raise funds as in their judgment they deemed best.

Archbishop Katzer, of Milwaukee, in his circular on the subject, wisely suggested that "parishes not represented in the exhibit, or not supporting Catholic schools, were for this reason better able to contribute in aid of an undertaking that ought to be of interest to all."

### RECEIPTS FOR EXPENSES OF DIOCESAN EXHIBITS.

Brooklyn, \$300; Buffalo, \$4,178; Chicago, 7,184.18; Cleveland, 800; Covington, 289.11; Denver, 210; Dubuque, 700; Detroit, 265; Ft. Wayne, 400; Green Bay, 335.30; LaCrosse, 210.66; Manchester, 250; Milwaukee, 430; Nat-hex, 100; New Orleans, 300; New York, 2,450; Pittsburgh, 600; Philadelphia, 1,108.45; San Francisco, 1,578.90; Sioux Falls, 100.

Total from Diocesan Exhibits, \$15,672.47.

### CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD THE CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT FROM

PRELATES NOT HAVING DIOCESAN EXHIBITS.  
Baltimore, \$600; Boston, 250; St. Paul, 100; Santa Fe, 170; Albany, 200; Alton, 525; Belleville, 10; Burlington, 35; Dallas, 50; Davenport, 50; Duluth, 50; Grand Rapids, 10; Kansas City, 176.50; Mobile, 100; Monterey and Los Angeles, 150; Nashville, 100; Ogdensburg, 75; Omaha, 200; Portland, Me., 100; Providence, 300; Sacramento, 150; St. Augustine, 50; San Antonio, 50; Springfield, 50; Vincennes, 50.34; Brownsville, 5; North Carolina, 30; Washington, D. C., Catholic University of America, 134.

Total contributions from Prelates not having Diocesan exhibits, \$4,344.84.

Brothers of Mary, Dayton, Ohio, \$481.52; Brothers of the Sacred Heart, Indianapolis, Ind., \$187.45; Brothers of the Christian Schools of France, Spain, England and Belgium, \$1,154.39; Christian Brothers of the U. S., \$2,133.51; Sisters of Charity, Emmitsburg, Md., \$25; Congregation of Notre Dame, Archdiocese of Boston, \$120; Sisters of Divine Providence, Cas, raville, Texas, \$50.42; Sisters of St. Francis, Oldenburg, Ind., \$35; Sisters of Loreto, Loreto, Ky., \$216.13; Sisters of Precious Blood, O'Fallon, Mo., \$42.76; Sisters of Providence, Vigo County, Ind., \$27.75; School Sisters of Notre Dame, Milwaukee and Baltimore, \$325; Sisters of St. Joseph, St. Louis District, \$123.37.

Total receipts from collective or grouped exhibits, \$4,898.44

Arcadia, Mo., Ursula College, \$90; Chicago, Ill., Sisters of Mercy, All Saints' School, \$100; Chicago, Ill., Sisters of Mercy, Holy Angels' Academy, \$68.28; Chicago, Ill., Sisters of Mercy, St. Gabriel's School, \$49.00; Columbus, Ohio, Pater Josephum College, \$38.63; Erie, Pa., Bluffs, Holy Sisters of Charity, \$100; St. Francis Academy, \$17.86; Ft. Wayne, Ind., Holy Family College, \$100; Ferdinand, Ind., Sisters of Mercy, \$100; St. Vincent's School, Sisters of Charity, \$60; Marysville, Cal., College of Notre Dame, \$60; Mobile, Ala., Visitation Academy, \$23; Nashville, Tenn., St. Bernard's Convent, Sisters of Mercy, \$5; Nashville, Tenn., St. Joseph's School, Sisters of Mercy, \$440; Navton, Ill., St. Mary's School, Sisters of Mercy, \$100; New York, N.Y., Sisters of Mercy, \$100; Sisters of St. Francis, \$12.50; Memphis, Tenn., St. Patrick's School, Sisters of Charity, Nazareth, \$34.35; Memphis, Tenn., Asbe Art School, \$35; Norfolk, Va., St. Mary's School, Sisters of Mercy, \$5; Notre Dame, Ind., Notre Dame University, Congregation of the Holy Family, \$100; O'Fallon, Ill., Sisters of Mercy, \$100; O'Fallon, Ill., Sisters of Mercy, \$125; Odensburg, Pa., Y. Gray Nuns, St. Mary's Academy \$125; Ottawa, Ill., Sisters of Mercy, St. Francis Xavier's Academy, \$50; Philadelphia, Pa., League of the Sacred Heart, \$150; Philadelphia, Pa., American Catholic Historical Society, \$60; Pine Bluff, Ark., Sisters of Mercy, \$100; Portland, Me., Sisters of Mercy, Nazareth, \$35.31; Portsmouth, N.H., Sacred Heart School, Sisters of Charity, \$5; Racine, Wis., Catholic Academy, Dominican Sisters, \$25; St. Augustine, Fla., St. Peter's Academy, Sisters of St. Joseph, \$22.10; St. Louis, Mo., Ursuline Academy, \$30; St. Peter's Mission, Mont., Ursuline Nuns, \$80.00; Seattle, Wash., Sacred Heart School, Dominican Sisters, \$30; West-Port, Wash., Sisters of Mercy, \$100; Yonkers, N.Y., Sisters of Mercy, \$100; Yonkers School, \$45; Fresno, Cal., Mt. St. Mary's Academy, Sisters of Mercy, \$120.

Total from Individual exhibits \$3,749.27

SEPT. 2d, 1893.

Rev. Hugh McGuire, St. James' Church, Chicago, Ill., \$33; Rev. P. J. Muldoon, Chancellor Cathedral, Chicago, Ill., \$25; Rev. P. Hudnutt, Chicago, Ill., \$5; Brothers of the Christian Schools, New York, \$40; Rev. F. Gunn, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, \$5; Rev. Brother Plus, De La Salle Institute, Chicago, Ill., \$8; Rev. Brother Victor, St. John's School, Baltimore, Md., \$5; Rev. F. M. Lichna, \$5; Rev. J. D. Nuckie, Carroll, Iowa, \$5; Rev. Thos. Rowe, Strawberry Point, Iowa, \$5; Rev. J. J. O'Connell, St. Mary's, N. Y., \$5.

Sisters of Notre Dame, Marysville, Cal., \$3; Rev. M. Meagher, Ackley, Iowa, \$5; Rev. F. J. Browne, \$5; Sisters of Notre Dame, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$5. Sundry Contributions \$17.85.

Total, \$177.35.

Received from Institutions for Expenses. Engraving, Printing and Clerks expenses Archbishops' Awards, \$1,014; Received from sale of Catalogue, \$39.70, received Salvage, Lumber, Furniture, etc., \$30.43; received from Catholic Reference Library, Notre Dame, Ind., amount to cover expenses collecting Columbian Library, Catholic Authors, etc., \$56.00.

ALABAMA. *Cullman*, Rt. Rev. B. Menges, O. S. B. Abbot, \$5. *Mobile*, Rev. Francis Lonergan, S. J., President Spring Hill College, \$20; Rev. Jos. Raduit, S. J., 5; Visitation Convent, 10; Miss Mary McGill, 10. *Montgomery*, R. D. Savage, 5. Sundry persons in small sums, 2 75.

ARKANSAS. Little Rock, Sisters of Mercy, 85.  
CALIFORNIA. Berenda, Michael Joles, 100. Jackson, Rev. P. J. Van Schie, 6. Lofchod,  
Rev. Father Quill, 5. Marysville, College of Notre Dame, 21. Moore, P. Coleman, 5. Oakland,  
Manuel Lopez, 5; St. Mary's College, 108; Eugene Kelly, 5. Petaluma, G. Magillotti, 12.  
Rio Vista, Joseph Brunning, 8. San Diego, Anonymous, 10. San Francisco, Rev. H. Imoda, 5. St. President St. Ignatius College, 100; Rev. P. C. Yorke, 62; Rev. Leo Brunner, 0.  
S. F. 18; Gentlemen's Sociality, B. V. M. 5. Tasting's College, 10. Sisters of the Holy  
Family, 10. Stockton, 10. Vallejo, La Valle, 5. Sisters of Mercy, 5. Los Angeles, Catholic  
High School Association, 10. North Temecula, Catholic Knights of America, Branch 09,  
6. Vallejo, Adela Vallejo, 5. Watsonville, M. Maroon, 5. Folo, Mrs. A. Brummery, 6.  
Sondre persons in small sums, 45.

CONNECTICUT. *New Britain*, Rev. M. Tierney, \$10. *Waterbury*, Rev. Jno. J. Duggan, 5.

Rev. J. A. Stephen, 5; Ada S. Reid, 5; Kate V. Egan, 5; Frank H. Jones, 5. In small amounts, 375.

ILLINOIS.—Allan, Rev. F. Melzie, \$10. Aurora, Rev. James Cote, 10. Belvidere, Rev.

THOS. FINN, 5; Bloomington, V. Rev. M. Weldon, 5; Breeze, Rev. August Reincke, 5; Buhrer Hill, Bev. F. H. Zabel, D. D., 5; Campaign, Rev. A. J. Wagner, 20; Chicago, Wm A. Amberg, President Columbus Club, 100; D. F. Bremner, 50; Frank Headen, 50; A friend, 50; J. S. Hyland, 40; Rev. V. Barzinski, 25; Chas. A. Mair, 25; Rev. M. J. Corbett, 10; Mrs. P.

[illegible]

1. *Brinkell*, Rev. M. Fleischmann, 910. *Connell*, Rev. J. W. Book, 5.  
*Ennefeld*, *Frankell*, & *Fort Wayne*, Joseph Geboren, & St. Mary's School, 18.70  
*Georgetown*, A. Schlenberger, 5. *La Fayette*, Rev. H. Guendling, 5. *Lawrenceburg*  
 Rev. J. H. Sondermann, & St. Lawrence School, 10.35. Mrs. A. D. Cook, 5. *Milwaukee*,  
 Rev. P. Gillig, 10. *Muncie*, Rev. Wm. Schmidt, 5. *Odenburg*, Franciscan Fathers, 5. *Prescott*,  
 J. W. G. Winnez, 5. St. Leon, Chas. Krauss, 5. St. Peter's, Joseph A. Fleischmann, 5.  
*South Bend*, P. D. Brien, 5. Mrs. H. Byerly, 5. *Spencer*, Rev. P. B. Gerber, O. S. B. St.  
 Melour's Abbey, 5; received in small sums, 9.23.

IOWA.—Fort Madison, V Buechel, \$5. Keokuk, Rev. Clement Lowrey, 5. Le Mars, Mary  
Eggen, 6; Mrs. F. Etzel, 5. Lyons, Rev. J. A. Schultz, 5. Manchester, Rev. J. J. Hawley, 5.  
Men, Rev. F. Schulte, 5. Washington, F. E. Swift, 5. West Point, Rev. Wm Jacoby, 5.  
KANSAS Atchison, Right Rev. Innocent Wolf, O S B, \$5. Concordia, Nazareth Con-  
vent, 5. Hanover, Joseph Hellman, 5; cash, small amounts, 4.

KENTUCKY.—*Caldwell*, Rev. Edward J. Lynch, \$10. *Elizabethtown*, Rev. H. Daly, 5; *Janon*, Rev. P. De Pralme, 5. *Louisville*, Very Rev. M. W. Lawler, 10; Mrs. H. Poil, 7; *Rev* *briel* *lions* O. S. F., 5; *Sisters of Loretto*, Eighth Street, 5; in small amounts, 5.

LOUISIANA.—*New Orleans*, J. T. Gibbons, 25; Lawrence Fabacher, 25; College of the Immaculate Conception, 18; Dominican Nuns, 5; St. Vincent's Academy, 10; St. Joseph's School, Common street, 5; Ursuline Convent 5; St. Joseph's Academy, 15; Mrs. L. New use, 5; Gustave Pittard, 5; in small amounts, 3.

MAINE.—*Lewiston*, in small amounts. \$4.44  
MARYLAND.—*Baltimore*, Rev. J. E. Slattery, \$50; Michael Jenkins, 25; Rev. Thos. J.

Hydrick, E. *Emmitsburg*, Mt. St. Mary's College. 30 Rev. Ev. McConny, S. Emdla, Eare Dame Institute. S. Blüchey P. O. Rev. F.O.R.S. S. Slign P.O. L. L. Brunett, S. MASSACHUSETTS.—Armstrong, Rev. John J. Nlian, 310. *Blackstone*, Rev. W. A. Power, Boston. Very Rev. Wm. Byrnes, V. G. 25 Rev. M. Moran, 25; very Rev. O. R. Rex, S. J. 1. J. Crowley, C. S. S. R. S. Henry Norton, S. *Brookline*, Rev. L. J. Morris, B. *East Hampton*, Rev. J. J. Cleble, S. *Full River*, Rev. Owen Kiernan, 20. *Laverne*, Rev. J. J. O'Connell, 20. *New Bedford*, Rev. Canon Herbas, S. *North Easton*, Rev. W. J. McCombe, 10. *Rehoboth*, Rev. L. N. Smith, 10. *Salem*, Rev. P. J. Hally, S. *Somerville*, Rev. J. B. Galvin, S. *Warehough*, Rev. L. G. Gagnier, S. *Waltham*, Rev. Peter Brosnan, 25; Mrs. Margaret Dolan others, S. *Ware*, Rev. J. Sheehan, S. *Warecter*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Thos. Giffin, S. 10 alms amounts, 5280.

MICHIGAN.—*Baraga*, Sisters of St. Joseph, 35. *Detroit*, Charles P. Rabaut, 10; R. v. F. Van Antwerp, 10; Angelus Publishing Co., 5; Rev. Jos. Dombrowsky, 5; Rev. M. P. Dowd, 5; J. S.; Very Rev. J. F. Friedland, 5; Polish Female Sisters, 15. *Cash*, 3. *Emmet*, Rev. N. Lynch, 5. *Escanaba*, Rev. F. Lawrence, O. S. F., contributions per Wm. J. Martiers, 5. *and Mrs. James Powers*, 5. *John K. Stack*, 5; Collections from people and children. *and Grand Rapids*, Rev. Jos. Benning, 5. *Hamack*, Sisters of St. Joseph, 5. *Mannre*, Rev. Schmittel, 10; Rev. Jas. A. Crowley, 5. *Iron River*, Rev. N. A. Nosbisch, 5. *Westphalia*, Wm. P. Arens, 5.

MINNESOTA. Barry, Mrs. John Cregin, \$5. *Bloomington Prairie*, Rev. D. L. Murry, 5. Du-  
n, Michael Ralph, 5. *Granville*, Sisters of St. Joseph, 10. *New Trier*, Rev. Gregory Koer-  
5. *Rochester*, Academy of Lourdes, 5. *St. Paul*, M. W. Cole, 10; P. J. O'Keefe, 5. In  
all amounts, 5.10.

MISSISSIPPI. Biloxi, Rev. F. J. Blanc, \$5. Vicksburg, St. Aloysius' Academy, 15; St. Francis Xavier's Academy, 15; A. L. Jaquith, 5.

MISSOURI. *Arcadia*, Rev. L. C. Wernert, \$5; *Ursuline Convent*, 20 *Bayfield*, Rev. A. Kreier, 5. *Conception*, Rt. Rev. F. Conrad, O. S. B., 20. *Flourissant*, Sisters of Loretto, 20.

*Henriette, Joseph Gattuso, 5, Kirkwood, Rev. Rev. Wm. Loewenack, C. SS. R., 20, Louisiana, Denis Kelley, 5, Normandy, Rev. Rev. Peter Hanley, C. P. 23, O'Fallon, St. Mary's, 5, Plattburg, Rev. Denis Kelly, 5, Richmount, Rev. Joseph Papp, 5, Sabula, McDonald, 5, St. Charles, Religious of the Sacred Heart, 5, St. Genevieve, Sisters of St. Joseph, 5, St. Joseph, Academy of the Sacred Heart, 10, St. Louis, Rev. Rev. Muhl, 10, Ursuline Convent, 125; Chas. Gerber, 5; J. B. Cienfuegos, 5; Jas. Downey, 10; J. Massa, 5, St. Paul, Ursuline Sisters, 5, Washington, a collection, St. Francis Borgia, arch. 25. In small amounts from various cities, 13.25*

MONTANA.—*Butte*, St. Patrick's School (Children), \$23 60; Rev. H. J. Van De Ven, 5; *Cyrus Panwellyn*, 5. *Frenchtown*, Rev. H. Allacys, 5.

NEBRASKA - *Pasen*, Rev. L. Sebast. anski, S. J., \$5. In small amounts, 2.  
NEVADA. *Virginia*, Sisters of Charity, St. Mary's School, \$10.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. - *Dover*, Rev. John Casey, \$5. *Nashua*, Sisters of the Holy Cross, 5; v. B. H. V. Millette, 5. In small amounts, 1.  
NEW JERSEY. - *Bayonne*, Rev. B. W. Ahne, \$10. *Newark*, Chas Bukrens, 5. *Paterson*, Sisters of Charity and School, 8.25; School of the Christian Brothers, 5. *West Hoboken*, Rev. Thomas O'Connor, 6. P. 5.

NEW MEXICO. *Albuquerque*, Rev A. M. Gentile, S. J., 85. *Las Vegas*, Fred Desmarais. *Santa Fe*, St. Michael's College, 24; Sisters of Loretto, 5. *Cash*, 2.

NEW YORK. *Albany*, John C. Delahanty, \$10; R. A. Gordan, 5. *Amsterdam*, Rev. J. P. Incrow, 5. *Auburn*, St. Mary's School, 10. *Brooklyn*, Jas. McMahon, 50; St. Paul's

Industrial School, 40; Sisters of Industrial School, 25; St. Stephen's School, 10; Sisters of St. Stephen, 19; St. Charles' Borromeo School, 10; St. Mary's Assumption School, 16; St. Peter's School, 10; St. John's Home, 5; St. Mary's Star of the Sea School, 19; St. Paul's School, 10; Rev. Martin Curroll, 10; Miss Mamie Cox, 5; Matthew Kaicher, 5; Sisters of St. Dominic.

(State Street); 5, Rev. R. Mitchell; 6, Mrs. Mary Kieran; 5, Jos. Hennehan; 5, 65,  
 66, 67, Rev. Mgr. Wm. Gleason; 15, Sisters of St. Francis and School (East Buffalo-  
 Road); 10, Rev. J. J. Connelley; 10, Rev. J. J. Connelley; 10, Rev. J. J. Connelley;  
 10, Doll; 6, Rev. Chas. Schraus; 5, Rev. P. Heisecher; 5, Sisters of St. Francis (Washington  
 Ave.); 5, Bernard Diebold; 5, *Denwulf*, Rev. Jas. H. Day; 5, *Plutibach*, L. (Holy Cross  
 School); 6, Mackey; 5, *Gardenville*, Rev. P. X. Froehlicher; 5, 60, *Holly*, St. Mary's Mission; 5,  
 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83,  
 the Sacred Heart (Madison Avenue); 40, John D. Crimmins; 10, Eliza M. Sloane; 10,  
 the Sacred Heart Brothers; 40, John Mullaly; 40, P. O'Shea (Publishers); 20, Joseph Mullaly; 20,  
 the Sacred Heart Brothers; 20, Joseph Mullaly; 20, Joseph Mullaly; 20, Joseph Mullaly;  
 the Sacred Heart Library; 6, Josephine M. Becker; 5, Chas. Lehnert; 5, Rev. P. F. McSwenny; 5,  
 Rev. M. A. Cunliffe; 6, Rev. John B. Leinfritz; C. 88, R.; 5, *Obernberg*, Rev. F. Kirscher;  
 5, Rev. F. C. O'Connell; 6, Rev. M. Barry; 5, *Belford*, Rev. J. N. Beaudry; 5, *Home*, St. Peter's  
 (East Buffalo Road); 5, Rev. J. J. Connelley; 5, Rev. J. J. Connelley; 5, Rev. J. J. Connelley;  
 the Catholic Male Orphan Asylum; 5, *West Troy*, Rev. Wm. F. Sheehan; 5, *Whitesboro*,  
 Rev. Thos. W. Reilly; 5, *Yonkers*, Thos. C. Correll; 5, In small amounts from various

**NORTH DAKOTA.**—*Fort Totten*, Sisters of Charity, Indian Industrial School. \$5.  
*Ohio*.—*Antwerp*. Rev. Edwin P. Graham. \$5. *Athens*. Rev. W. E. Boden. 7.50. *Carthage*.

Rev. H. Dries, C. P. P., 10. *Cedar Point*, Rev. H. Brinkmeyer, S. *Cheviott*, Madamae  
the Sacred Heart (Clifton), 100; Rev. P. B. English, S. Rev. H. Fernandez, 10; Victor  
recht, S. *Cirenele*, J. P. Smith, 10; Edward Smith, 10. *Cleveland*, Sisters of Notre Dame,  
Rev. Win. Becker, S. J., 10; Ursuline Academy, 10. *Columbus*, The Catholic Colum-  
bian College, 10; St. Mary's, 10. *Dallas*, St. Ann's, 10. *Dayton*, St. Joseph's,  
Schesser, S. V. Rev. L. Beck, Brothers of Mary, S. National Military Home, Rev. F. M.  
Kemper, 25; Davenport, Rev. E. W. J. Lindersmith, S. Nottingham, V. Rev. Mgr. F. Ma-  
rini, S. Villa Angella Academy, 25. *Savannah*, Cash, 2 Tiffin, Ursuline Convent, 5.  
*Texas*, Christian Hoffman, S. *Wilmington*, Rev. Michael O'Donohue, S. In small

OREGON. Mount Angel Benedictine Sisters. \$5.  
PENNSYLVANIA. *Beatty P. O.*, Rt. Rev. L. Scherer, O. S. B., St. Vincent's Abbey. \$50.

Adford, Wm. Henley, 5. *Brookville*, Rev. John Link, 5. *Erie*, Rev. M. J. Derker, 5; Alois  
gosky, 5. *Franklin*, Rev. J. P. McCloskey, 5. *Fern Rock*, John Deegan, 5. *Germantown*,

[illegible]

Jos. Robe, 5; Anton Specht, 5; Rev. Thos. Devlin, 5. *Reading*, Wm. A. Allgater, 5; Jos. A. Allgater, 5. *Serravallo*, Rev. N. J. McManus, 5. *Shamokin*, John Clifford, 5; St. Stanislaus School, 5. *Turkessville*, Mrs. Morell, 20. *Willesbarre*, Sisters of Christian Charity (Malbrook), 50; Joseph C. Phegley, 50; Miss Gossie John, 5. In small amounts, 11.

**RHODE ISLAND.** *Providence*, St. Mary's School (Sisters of Notre Dame), \$6.10. Cash, 1.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**—*Columbia*, cash at Baptist, \$1.

**TEXAS.**—*Corpus Christi*, St. Mary's School (Dominican Sisters), \$5. *Memphis*, H. Gavin, 25; Wm. Horgan, 10; Christian Brothers College, 10; Mrs. Mary Ruby, 5; Stephen E. Rice, 5; B. F. Carberry, 10; Thos. Keely, 5; John S. Toof, 5. *Nuecesville*, Sisters' C. P. S. S., 5.

**TEXAS.**—*Austin*, Sisters of Divine Providence, 8. *Fredericksburgh*, Rev. P. Zarillon, 5. *Laredo*, Rev. A. Lachon, 5; Rev. Louis Plane, 5. Cash, 1.

**VERMONT.**—*Barrre*, Rev. J. Braillet, \$10. *Ureel*, Rev. N. J. Lachance, 5. *Rutland*, Rev. N. Proulx, 5.

**VIRGINIA.**—*Portsmouth*, Joseph A. Parker, 5.

**WASHINGTON.**—*Puyallup*, Rev. John P. N. Rohlinger, \$3. *Seattle*, Dominican Sisters, 5. *Spokane*, Rev. J. M. Cataldo, 5; J. S. Tindip, Sisters of Charity, 5.

**WEST VIRGINIA.**—*Wheeling*, Sisters of Charity, \$5.

**WISCONSIN.**—*Dodgeville*, Rev. And. Ambaen, \$5; Rev. Theo. Hezemann, 10. *Chippewa Falls*, A. B. McDowell, 5. *Keweenaw*, Anonymous, 5; John Reiding, 5. *La Crosse*, St. Rose de Viterbo's convent, 5; Rev. K. G. Beyer, 5. *Madison*, Rev. John Ryan, 5. *Menford*, Rev. Aug. Hirsner, 5. *Mineral Point*, St. Mary's School, 13.22. *Milwaukee*, Rev. P. N. Abbelen, 10; Rev. H. Niehaus, 5; Rev. Chas. Zapfner, 5. *Racine*, St. Catherine's Academy, 25. *Shawano*, Rev. John Kaster, 5. *Stanton*, Rev. P. J. Lavin, 5. *St. Francis*, Rev. H. Rhinhart, 20; Vory Rev. J. Rayner, 10; Rev. Simon Sobie, 5. *Trick Mill*, Emanuel Kabbell, 5. *Locality unknown*, Rev. J. Benedict, 10. In small sums, 11.20.

Total Receipts, contributions from various sources, \$6,339.42.

#### EXPENSES:

Including Printing, postage, etc., from First Meeting of Delegates October 8, 1890, to July 31, 1894. Paid contractors and carpenters erecting booths, lumber, hardware, etc., \$8,784.37; general expenses including signs, dry goods for covering and draping booths, decorations, flags, telegrams, periodicals, papers and Ward's Fair literature, car fare, carriage hire, incidentals at the exposition, \$4,864.32; furniture, office outfit, etc., \$173.36; postage stamps, wrappers, etc., \$1,742.40; carpenters, packers and laborers, \$600.13; stationery and printing of pamphlets, circulars, bulletins, and services at printing establishments for wrapping and mailing, \$4,499.16; catalogue, printing, blading, plating, cuts, etc., two editions, \$1,200.00; express charges, freight and drayage, \$80.42; Columbian library of Catholic authors, freight, customs, brokerage, secretary work, etc., \$155.50; storage of empty cases, \$277.38; expenses for Catholic Education Day, Sept. 2, 1893, \$280.20; salaries of book keeper, stenographers, typewriters, watchmen, janitor, employees, etc., \$1,450.36; engraving, printing, etc., of Archbishop's diplomas, postage and clerks' expenses for same \$70.05; making 113 negatives for photographic views, 8 by 10, \$220; sets of 120 photographic views of the Catholic Educational Exhibits for Department of Liberal Arts, National Commission and Columbian Museum, \$184; sets of photographic views for Catholic Educational Exhibits, Dioceses and Exhibitors, \$154.30; terminal and switching charges, \$64.59; board, lodging and clothing of the Secretary and Manager, \$578.97; railroad fare, hotel bills and incidentals of travel, \$570.52; expenses of printing final report, \$70.

Total Expense, General Exhibit, \$31,292.54.

Expenses for Exhibits of the Archdiocese of Chicago from the Diocesan Committee's Report: Contractors for booths, archways, carpenter work, etc., \$5,144.85; wages to attendants and employees, 1,225; decorations, 300.28; furniture, glass cases, tables, etc., 157.53; teaming and express charges, 102.86; music Catholic Education Day, 20; storage empty cases, 90; photographs of exhibits, 20.35; Total expenses of Catholic Diocesan Exhibit, 5,764.15.

Total expenses of Catholic Educational Exhibit, \$38,956.72

#### RECAPITULATION.

##### RECEIPTS.

Diocesan Exhibits.....	\$ 18 672 47
Contributions from Prelates.....	4,344 84
Religious Teaching Order Exhibits.....	4,898 44
Individual Exhibits and special accounts.....	5,002 70
Contributions, as per printed list.....	6,330 42
Total receipts.....	\$39,248 87

##### EXPENSES.

Secretary and Manager's statement.....	\$31,792 54
Report Chicago Diocesan Committee.....	7,164 18
Total expenses.....	\$38,956 72
Balance, July 12, 1894.....	\$ 292 15

This balance has since then been paid out for sundry claims and items of expense.

#### Final Report.

Besides a catalogue of 330 pages, enumerating in detail the exhibits of every institution and giving due credit to dioceses, clergy, teaching orders of men and women, institutions and lay teachers, Brother Maurelian, the secretary and manager, after winding up affairs, submitted to Bishop Spalding, President of the Catholic Educational Exhibit, a statement, known as his "FINAL REPORT" and published in a book of 202 pages.

This Report is practically a history of the work from the inception of the Catholic Educational Exhibit, by the Archbishops at Boston, July, 1890, to July 31, 1894. To all interested in Catholic education, the "Final Report" is a valuable work of reference.

Right Reverend Bishop Spalding, acknowledged the Report by the following letter:

My Dear Brother Maurelian: Your final report, made to me, as President

of the Catholic Educational Exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, is evidence of the intelligence and earnestness with which this enterprise has been undertaken and brought to end. Of your zeal and unflagging interest in the work, the success of which depended in so large a measure upon you, I need not speak. To have done well is enough, is more than praise. The ends for which the exhibit was made have been attained. It was made possible by the generous co-operation of those who are engaged or interested in Catholic education, in whatever part of the country, and had it done nothing more than show how united these willing workers are, the gain would not be small. In presenting the results of their labors to the world, in no far as this is possible in an Exposition, they proved their confidence in the worth of what they are doing and their desire to submit its value to the test of enlightened criticism. Not to know our educational work, our system and methods, is henceforth inexcusable. No one now who respects himself will affirm that our parish schools are inferior to the public schools, or that our teachers, in appealing to the heart, the conscience and the imagination, lose sight of the importance of quickening and training the mental faculties. In the Catholic Directory for 1894, 768,498 pupils are reported as attending our parochial schools, and the number is rapidly increasing. When we consider that our school system is a work of conscience, which involves a very large expenditure of money and labor, it may be held to be, from a moral standpoint, the most important fact in our national life. For various reasons it is worthy the attention of enlightened and patriotic minds. It is the only elementary education in the United States which holds to the traditional belief that the morals of a people can be rightly nourished and sustained only by religious faith. Whether a purely secular system of education will not prove fatal to religious faith is as yet a matter of doubt, it being in no way doubtful that the basis of popular government is popular virtue. What Catholics then are thus doing deserves consideration, though it be looked at as an experiment or as a survival of what is destined soon to pass away. Indeed, the best people in America, if the case be presented simply as it is here presented, feel an interest akin to sympathy in Catholic schools, and our position is really altogether plain and simple. We believe that religion is an essential element of human life, and therefore of human education, and we establish and maintain schools in which we strive to put this belief into practice.

We do this as a matter of conscience and without ulterior views. In this country, at least, Catholics claim and exercise a large freedom of opinion, and hence we are not surprised to find among them men who have plans and schemes for the overcoming of whatever difficulties; but the church is not responsible for their views and does not commit itself to them. If here and there a compromise has been proposed with the purpose of getting support from the public monies, or agitation for a system of denominational schools has been recommended, this has been done by individuals, who have never succeeded in gaining a numerous following. The church has contented itself with urging the establishment and support of parish schools. Double taxation for education is, of course, a grievance; but the Catholics of the United States believe in free schools for all, and since the religious condition of the country is such that denominationalism could not be introduced into the State schools without risk of ruin, they are willing to bear the burden of a double school tax; and, with few exceptions, they have no desire to introduce this question into politics. What they have been doing with constantly increasing success, they are content to continue to do to build and maintain their own schools.

Among the good results springing from the Catholic Exhibit, not the least, is the impression we have received of the extent and efficiency of our parish school system. We thence derive new zeal and confidence. The revelation of what we have done becomes a promise and a prophecy of what we shall do. We feel the work is great enough and holy enough to command our best efforts. We resolve to concentrate them upon the upbuilding of a system of more effective religious education, persuaded, that we thus most surely promote the interests both of the Church and the State. This is our task, and anything that might divert us from fulfilling it, is to be put aside as evil. We love our religion and our country well enough to be glad to make sacrifices for both.

Another result of the exhibit is a better acquaintance of Catholic teachers with one another, and with the various methods of our schools. The bringing together the work of the different orders and of numberless individuals has been an object lesson of real value. Our labor and expense would not have been in vain had we done nothing else than give to the members of our religious teaching orders a unique opportunity to study the work of the Catholic Schools. Nothing in the World's Fair appeared to me more beautiful or more inspiring than the groups of Catholic Sisters, to be seen at all times, in the booths of the exhibit, wholly intent upon learning whatever there was to be learned. From that little space a spirit of enthusiasm, a desire for excellence, has been carried throughout the land, into the schoolrooms of a thousand cities and towns. Many a one who, in some remote village, felt lonely and half discouraged in what seemed to be unavailing work, became conscious of belonging to a great army of men and women who bring strength to souls and light to minds. The whole country, in fact, is indebted to us; for the zealous and energetic efforts of the managers of the Catholic Exhibit had not a little to do with the appropriation of the large sums of money and the allotment of the great space, devoted to educational matters at the Columbian Exposition. Your report, my dear Brother, is a fitting memorial of a noble and fruitful work.

Affectionately and sincerely yours,

+J. L. SPALDING, Bishop of Peoria.  
President of the Catholic Educational Exhibit.

PRORIA, July 10, 1894.

## Omissions.

The following schools were accidentally and unintentionally omitted: St. Patrick's School, Danville, Ill., Sisters of the Holy Cross, one volume specimens writing.

St. Mary's Academy, Ogdensburg, N. Y., Gray Nuns, eleven volumes class work: History, catechism, orthography, algebra, geometry, drawing, geography, map drawing, physical geography, grammar, physics, astronomy, language, arithmetic, French, compositions, economics, book-keeping, typewriting, Latin, botany, zoology, chemistry, sixteen photographs, and one volume history of St. Mary's Academy.

St. Francis Xavier's Academy, Ottawa, Ill., Sisters of Mercy, four volumes: Christian Doctrine, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, object lessons (drawing), physical geography and music.

St. Joseph's Commercial College, St. Joseph, Mo., Christian Brothers, eleven volumes: Christian Doctrine, geometry, penmanship, geography, grammar, maps, book-keeping, commercial law, composition "Our Class," and one album photographs of building, classes and ground. St. Patrick's School, nine volumes: Christian Doctrine, Sacred History, geography, arithmetic, grammar, commercial correspondence, penmanship, class work, two volumes book-keeping and one album views of building, classes, grounds and church.

Cretin High School, St. Paul, Minn., twenty-eight volumes: Typewriting, phonography, penmanship, geometry, arithmetic, history, mensuration, miscellaneous work, language lessons, examination papers, book-keeping, general history, maps, description of St. Paul, Christian Doctrine, and rules of exchange.

St. Patrick's School, Verplanck, N. Y., Franciscan Sisters, one volume: Penmanship, geography, arithmetic, grammar, language, United States history and spelling.

Photographic views of buildings, chapel grounds, classes, brass bands and athletic clubs, etc., etc., were exhibited by Mt. St. Mary's College, Diocesan Clergy, Emmitsburg, Md.; St. Mary's College, Benedictine Fathers, Sacred Heart Academy, Sisters of Mercy, Belmont, N. C.; St. Mary's College, Benedictine Fathers, St. Mary's Seminary, Sisters of Mercy, Academy of Incarnation, Sisters of Mercy, St. Thomas' School, Sisters of Mercy, Parish School (Colored), Sisters of Mercy, Wilmington, N. C.

## Conclusion.

TO THE READERS OF THE HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT:

The Catholics of the United States are indebted to a Sister of the Order of St. Dominic, (Mother House at Sinsinawa, Wis.,) for editing the history of the Catholic Educational Exhibit. Her writings in the "Catholic Reading Circle Review," "New World," etc., are well known. over her *nom de plume* "CAROLA MILANIS." It is but simple justice to this Religious and to the efficient and time-honored Order of which she is a member, to give due credit for the successful achievement of a work so extensive and so very difficult.

It required a person of wide experience in matters of education and art, and who had fully examined the many and various exhibits in all their details. Experienced educators will know best how to value a work covering such a wide range in educational affairs.

The Catholic Educational Exhibit was declared by Director-General Davis "one of the marked successes of the Exposition." Doctor Selim H. Peabody, chief of Liberal Arts, said: "Without flattery, I can honestly say, that it is the gem of my department." Commissioner Wm. T. Harris, Washington, D. C., wrote, "it contributed materially to increase the interest in the whole Exposition." Hon. John Eaton, United States ex-commissioner of Education, in writing of it called "The exhibit phenomenal and the installation marvelous, etc."

Such valuable testimony as the above concerning the surpassing excellence of the exhibits, emphasizes the value of the History of the Catholic Educational Exhibit with more than two hundred illustrations and its descriptive text of more than fifteen hundred exhibits from Europe, Canada, United States, etc.

For educators the history will be a valuable and interesting study of the practical results in every branch of letters, science, art, industrial pursuits and kindergarten. All persons interested in education will find it alike instructive and entertaining.

The engravings, press work and paper rank among the very best. The publishers, J. S. Hyland & Co. are proverbial for their just and fair dealings with subscribers, thus ensuring a wide and successful distribution of the work.

An affectionate greeting to all patrons, co-laborers in the great cause of Christian Education.

Very sincerely,  
BROTHER MAURELIAN, F. S. C.  
Secretary and Manager.

St. Louis, Mo., June 6, 1896.



1

## TABLE 1

Downloaded At: 11:53 11 September 2009

St. Agnes  
St. Clare

INDEX TO SUBJECTS.

## A

Baltimore, 5, 12, 51, 97, 135, 136, 171, 191, 201  
Boston, 25, 127, 144, 144

Buffalo, N.Y., Canisius College, 28, 300. Holy Angels' Academy and School, 30, 201. Immaculate Conception School, 201. Mt. Joseph's Academy, 30, 201. St. Mary's Academy, 30, 201. St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum (German), 30. Sacred Heart Schools, 28, 201. Seven Dolors School, 28, 201. St. Ann's School, 28, 201. St. Anthony's Latin School, 201. St. Boniface School, 30, 201. St. Francis Xavier Schools, 30, 201, 202. St. Francis Xavier School, 30, 201. St. John's Catholic High School, 30, 201, 202. St. Joseph's High School, 30, 201. St. Louis Schools, 30, 201. St. Mary's School, 30, 201. St. Mary's-Le Conventu's School, 30, 201. St. Mary's School, 30, 201. St. Nicholas School, 30, 201. St. Michael's School, 30, 201. St. Patrick's School, 30, 201. School of Our Lady of Mercy, 301. St. Stephen's School, 30, 201. St. Vincent's School, 301. St. Vincent's Orphanage and Industrial School, 301.

Buffalo Plains, N. Y., St. Joseph's School, 201.  
Bureau of Awards, 250.  
Burlington, Vt., St. Joseph's Academy, 220.  
Butler, Pa., St. Peter's and St. Thomas' Schools, 83.

**C**

Choklin, Ill. Holy Family Church, 244.  
Churo, Ill. St. Joseph's Academy, 75.  
Cudweli, Miss M. G. 182, 244.  
Cuyler, Mrs. J. C. St. Louis Berard School, 16.  
Cambridgeport, Mass. St. Mary's School, 145.  
Canada. Province Quebec. 252. Archbishop  
Fabre, 241.  
Archdiocese Longueville, 342.  
Brothers of the Christian School, 343, 241.  
Brothers of the Sacred Heart, 234.  
Brother of Mary, 241.  
Brother Perennin, 241.  
Canada. 241.  
Canon C. M. Brunette, 242.  
Charity (Sisters), 242.  
Chapel St. Bernard College, Quebec, 14.  
Gray Nuns, Blind Asylum, 240.  
Holy Family, St. Laurent, 1, 238.  
Holy Nuns' Society, St. Laurent, 240.  
Institutions, Exhibits, Montreal, 24, 24.  
Notre Dame (Sisters), Montreal, 236.  
Ottawa, 241.  
Preservation Nuns, St. Hyacinthe, 238.  
Privation (Sisters) Deaf Mute Institu-  
tions, 241.  
St. Ann Sisters, 235.  
St. Vincent (Clerics) and Deaf Mute  
Institutions, 241.

St. Ann's, 27.  
O'XARKE, John, St. John's Brothers, 242.  
Notre Dame School Sisters, 242.  
Norvick Sisters, 242.  
Cannons, Mrs. C. N., Scholastica's Academy  
(B), 140.  
Cannon, W. M., St. John's School, 147.  
Cannon, W. M., St. John's School, C. St. Peter's  
School, 417.  
Cape Girardeau, Mo., St. Vincent's Academy,  
76.  
Carby, Michael J. (Columbus Club, Chi-  
cago), 447.  
Cardinal Gibbons' Letter 15, Dedicatory  
Prayer, 11, 12, 247, 251.  
Cardinal Rampolla's Letter to Brother  
Marcello, 251.  
Cardinal Satolli's appreciation of exhibit, 13  
and 14.  
Carroll, Mrs. L. M., Institute, 13.  
Carroll, Rev. J. J., Heart School, 13.  
Carroll, Rev. J. J. (of Chicago), 12, 244.  
Carroll, Rev. St. Anthony's School, 134, St.  
Joseph's School, 134.  
Cassidy, J. M., St. Anthony's School, 134, and  
St. Joseph's School, 131.

Carlinville, O., St. Mary's School, 8.  
Carroll Alumni, Editor, 53.  
Cassidy, J. M., St. Joseph's School, 154, St. Mar-  
tin's School, 156.  
Castell, Wm., St. Gaston's school, 20.  
Cawley, J. A., St. Mary's School, 157.  
Chambers, J. L., St. Louis' School, 98.  
Charlottesville, Va., Notre Dame Acad., 1.  
Charlotte, N.C., Catholic Education Bureau, 2.  
Catholic Educational Association, 2.  
Catholic Educational Agency and Bureau,  
2.  
Catholics, University of America, 100.  
Catholic Publishers, 246.  
Catholicism, St. Mary's School, 20.  
Catonville, Md., St. Mark's school, 136.  
Cedar Rapids, Ia., St. Joseph's Academy and  
School, 154.  
Champagnat, J.L., St. Mary's School, 18.  
Chapman, La., St. Joseph's Convent, 154.  
Charters, J., St. Francis de Sales School,  
school, 154.  
Chicago, Ill., St. Mary's Church, 19  
and

school, 35.  
 Chester, Pa., St. Michael's School, 184, Im-  
 maculate Conception, 185.  
 Chesterport, Ind., St. Patrick's School, 40.  
 Chicago, Ill., St. Mary's School, 184, Immacu-  
 late Conception, 185, Holy Family, 186, Im-  
 maculate Conception, 187, Felix Aven School,  
 122, Epiphany School, 14, Holy Angels,  
 105, Holy Family, 106, Holy Family, 107,  
 8-school, 108, Holy Name Cathedral,  
 109, Holy Trinity, 110, Holy Trinity, 111,  
 108, Good Shepherd Convent and Con-  
 ception School, 122, Immacu-ate Concep-  
 tion School, 118, Holy Trinity, 119,  
 124, Mc Carney Academy, 122, Nativ-  
 ity School, 123, St. Ann's, 124, St. An-  
 ne's School, 112, Our Lady of Sorrows'  
 School, 122, Sacred Heart School, 106,  
 St. Joseph's School, 107, St. Joseph's  
 schools, 107, 114, St. Benedict and  
 St. Anthony, 115, St. Anthony, 116, St.  
 Peter's School, 110, Columbiella's  
 Schools, 116, 121, St. Charles School, 106,  
 Ellsworth, Me., St. Mary's School, 184,  
 Assisi's School, 101, St. Gabriel's  
 School, 101, St. Joseph's School, 101, St.  
 James School, 101, St. Mary's School,  
 116, St. Joseph's School, 116, St. Joseph's  
 Girls School, 116, St. Joseph's School,  
 116, St. Joseph's School, 116, St. Joseph's  
 School, 120, St. Joseph's and  
 Providence, Ass. sum.  
 Erie, Pa., St. Michael's School, 185,  
 St. Patrick's Academy, 129, St. Pat-  
 rick's School, 129, St. Michael's School,

51. (School Sisters), 33, 32, 27, 40, 88, 113,  
141, 118, 111, 112, 178, 180, 183, 201  
Precious Blood, 34, 40, 83, 89, 94.  
Presentation Nuns, 67, 72, 153.  
40. Polish Ecclesian Sisters of Detroit, 50, 80.  
Poor Handmaids of Christ, 40, 80.  
Providence (Vigo Co.), 35, 40, 50, 73, 87,  
89, 112.

## SISTERHOODS

51 Sacred Heart (L. Miles, 41, 47, 70, 202)  
 52 St. Vincent of Mary (Lutes, 27, 47, 91, 240)  
 53 Sacred Heart (Leonzino, 13, 55, 105)  
 54 St. Francis (L. Miles, 8, 114, 140, 141)  
 55 St. Francis (Groning, 24)  
 56 St. Francis (L. Miles, 13, 147, 148, 149, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203)  
 57 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 58 St. Francis (L. Miles, 13, 147, 148, 149, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203)  
 59 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 60 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 61 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 62 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 63 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 64 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 65 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 66 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 67 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 68 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 69 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 70 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 71 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 72 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 73 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 74 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 75 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 76 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 77 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 78 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 79 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 80 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 81 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 82 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 83 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 84 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 85 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 86 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 87 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 88 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 89 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 90 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 91 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 92 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 93 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 94 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 95 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 96 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 97 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 98 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 99 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)  
 100 St. Francis (L. Miles, 41, 42, 145, 146)

21 Joseph, M., M. Parish School, 86  
22 Joseph, Mo., St. Francis de Sales School,  
St. Charles, Brothers' Commercial  
School, 205  
23 J. J. Jones, St. John's School, 24  
24 John (Helen G.), Ray, Bethlehem Ac-  
ademy, 72  
25 Louisa, A. Annunciation Sepu-  
chris, Brothers College, 82 Holy  
Cross School, 10  
26 Schuch, S. Loretto Academy, 77  
27 Mac, Ursula Devine, Nite School, 76  
28 Mac, St. John's School, 10  
29 Mac, St. Alphonsus School, 18  
30 Mac, St. Joseph's School, 19  
31 Mac, St. Bridget's Schools, 4, 10  
32 Mac, St. Mary's School, 10  
33 Mac, St. Kevin's School, 2  
34 Mac, St. Andrew's, 6  
35 Mac, St. Vincent's, 6  
36 Mac, St. Mary's, 6  
37 Mac, St. Michael's,  
38 Mac, St. Mary's,  
39 Mac, St. Mary's,  
40 Mac, St. Mary's,  
41 Mac, St. Mary's,  
42 Mac, St. Mary's,  
43 Mac, St. Mary's,  
44 Mac, St. Mary's,  
45 Mac, St. Mary's,  
46 Mac, St. Mary's,  
47 Mac, St. Mary's,  
48 Mac, St. Mary's,  
49 Mac, St. Mary's,  
50 Mac, St. Mary's,  
51 Mac, St. Mary's,  
52 Mac, St. Mary's,  
53 Mac, St. Mary's,  
54 Mac, St. Mary's,  
55 Mac, St. Mary's,  
56 Mac, St. Mary's,  
57 Mac, St. Mary's,  
58 Mac, St. Mary's,  
59 Mac, St. Mary's,  
60 Mac, St. Mary's,  
61 Mac, St. Mary's,  
62 Mac, St. Mary's,  
63 Mac, St. Mary's,  
64 Mac, St. Mary's,  
65 Mac, St. Mary's,  
66 Mac, St. Mary's,  
67 Mac, St. Mary's,  
68 Mac, St. Mary's,  
69 Mac, St. Mary's,  
70 Mac, St. Mary's,  
71 Mac, St. Mary's,  
72 Mac, St. Mary's,  
73 Mac, St. Mary's,  
74 Mac, St. Mary's,  
75 Mac, St. Mary's,  
76 Mac, St. Mary's,  
77 Mac, St. Mary's,  
78 Mac, St. Mary's,  
79 Mac, St. Mary's,  
80 Mac, St. Mary's,  
81 Mac, St. Mary's,  
82 Mac, St. Mary's,  
83 Mac, St. Mary's,  
84 Mac, St. Mary's,  
85 Mac, St. Mary's,  
86 Mac, St. Mary's,  
87 Mac, St. Mary's,  
88 Mac, St. Mary's,  
89 Mac, St. Mary's,  
90 Mac, St. Mary's,  
91 Mac, St. Mary's,  
92 Mac, St. Mary's,  
93 Mac, St. Mary's,  
94 Mac, St. Mary's,  
95 Mac, St. Mary's,  
96 Mac, St. Mary's,  
97 Mac, St. Mary's,  
98 Mac, St. Mary's,  
99 Mac, St. Mary's,  
100 Mac, St. Mary's,

Superior City, Wis. St. Joseph's School, 23.  
142  
Suspension Bridge, N. Y. Sacred Heart  
School, 201.  
Switzerland, Neuchâtel, Christian Brothers'  
School, 323.

## T

[illegible]

44

Link City, Inc., St. Mary's School, 40  
 Little, N. A. St. Vincent's Industrial School,

V  
 Valle O. Col. St Vincent's School and K. A.  
 Vargarten, 60  
 Varpaprak, Ind. St. Paul's School, 35  
 Varpachuk, N. Y. St. Patrick's School, 24  
 Varschell, A. M. St. Aloysius Commercial  
 College, 125 108 St. Francis Xavier's  
 Academy, 138  
 V. de Aig. a Nottingham P. O., O. Ursuline  
 Academy, 49  
 Vila Maria Pa. Humility of Mary Convent,  
 18  
 Villanova Pa. V. Convent, 125 108 St. Francis  
 Xavier's Academy, 138

## W

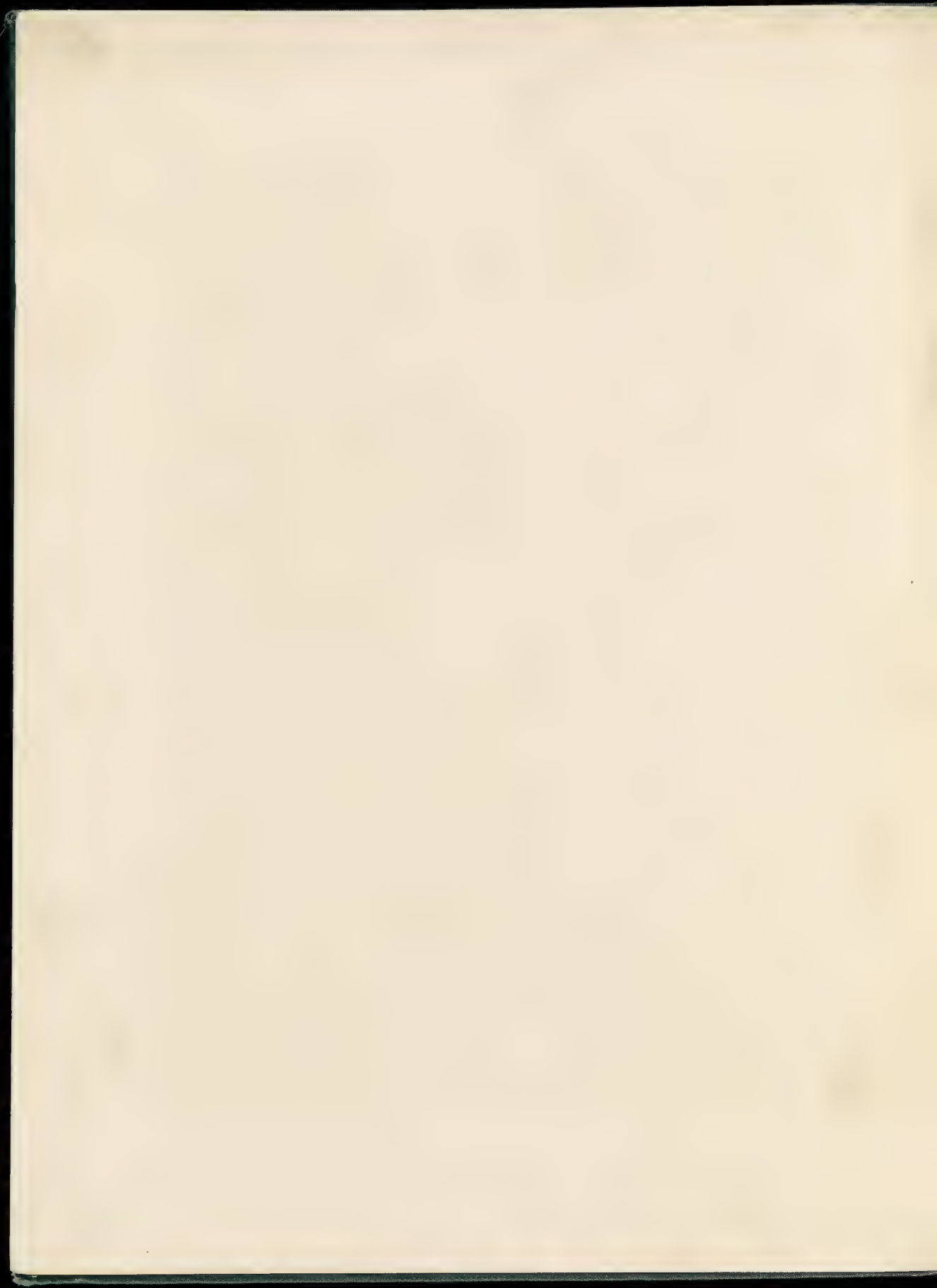
[illegible]

## Y

Yankton, S. D. Sacred Heart School, 166  
Yonkers, N. Y. St. Mary's, 200, 217  
Yorkville, Ill. St. Martin's School, 28.  
Yorba Linda, Cal. Immaculate Conception  
School, 47. St. Columba's School, 47. St.  
Joseph's School, 47.  
Ypsilanti, Mich. St. John's School, 45.

## Z

Zarembo, Dr. Charles W., Originator of the  
World's Columbian Exposition.  
Zel, Mo., St. Joseph's School, d.





91-B23779



